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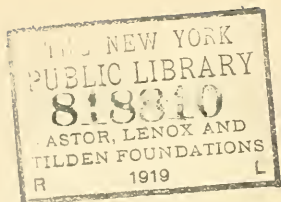
A Standard History
of
Kansas and Kansans

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY
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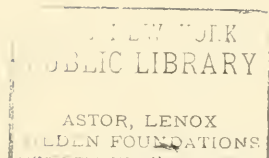
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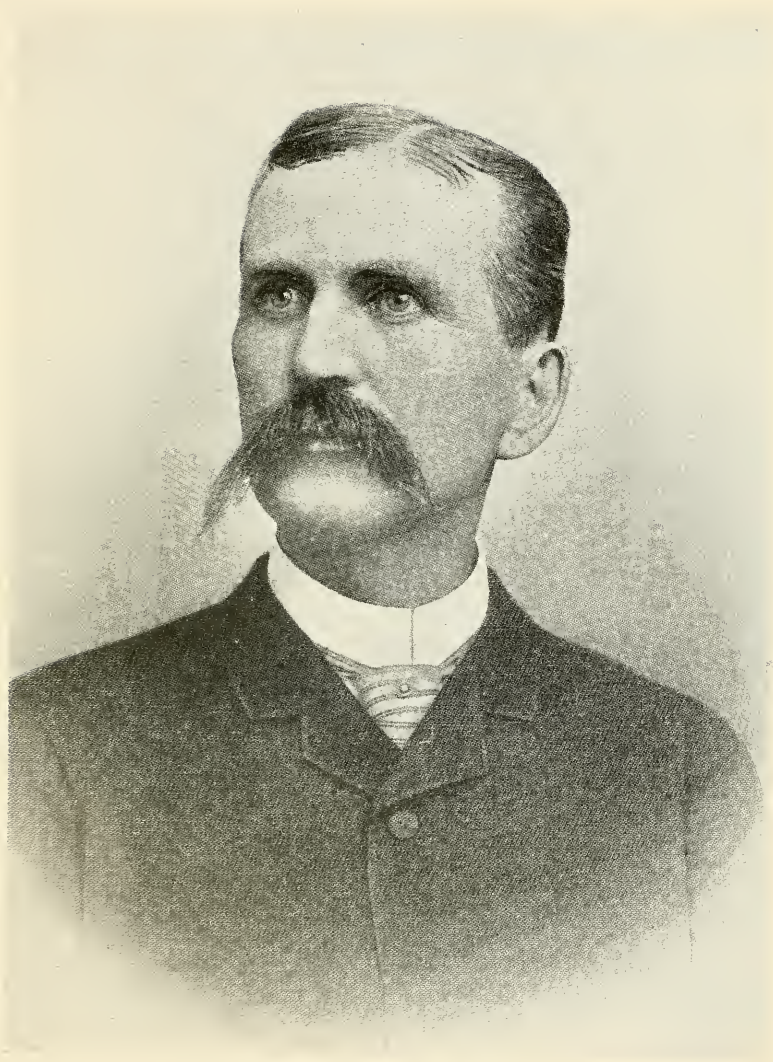
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Geo. O. Loxson

KANSAS AND KANSANS

GEORGE SLOSSON. Although one who usefully and nobly lived, like the late George Slosson, whose whole career was marked with accomplishment for the common good, and who left behind him substantial enterprises that he built up through his own vitalizing energy, that in the ramifications of business still go on benefiting a newer generation, may need no eulogy to perpetuate remembrance, there is a feeling that does the world credit, that such a man, honored and beloved as he was in private life, belonged more or less to his time and community. Thus his achievements should be gratefully brought to notice as an inspiration to others. He may be named as one who contributed most largely to the progress and prosperity of Coffeyville, his services to the public as a business man being indispensable for many years.

George Slosson was born at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York, November 20, 1838. It was in that tumultuous period following the close of the great Civil War that Mr. Slosson came to Kansas, when the state was yet new as a member of the Union, and located at Lawrence, now one of the state's great educational centers, but at that time a prospering town that had suffered cruelly through military invasion. It was typical of Mr. Slosson to see no discouraging business outlook, his optimism giving him the courage to embark in the drug line, his specialty, for which he had been thoroughly educated in his eastern home, and he built up a fine business under conditions that might have well discouraged a less resourceful man.

While Kansas is now one of the most prosperous and important states of the Union, the time, as counted by years, is comparatively short when, with partisan conflicts over, capitalists were willing to invest in enterprises of moment there. It was not until 1871 that the first railroad entered the Town of Coffeyville, then on the border of Indian Territory. With the business foresight that seemed almost prophetic, Mr. Slosson determined to throw in his future with the town thus opened up to eastern and western commerce and was one of the earliest permanent business men in the place and founded the first drug store and continued in the drug business during the rest of his life. In this line as in all others honesty of character marked every transaction and at a time when there were no restraining laws to regulate the trade. But Mr. Slosson was much more than a competent and reliable druggist. No one better than he early recognized the necessity of ample banking facilities for the development of commercial progress, and through his wisdom and financial support, the First National Bank of Coffeyville was organized, of which he became vice president at that time and so continued until the time of his death, November 26, 1891. At a later date he became still more prominent in the financial field, as the president of the Caney Valley Bank, continuing in this relation from the founding of the institution until his death. To his remarkable business capacity, his wonderfully systematic mind and quickness of vision, much of the prosperity of these institutions may be attributed, for his character was such that his name alone brought a confident public to their doors, a public that through

subsequent storms in the financial world was never betrayed.

In many other directions Mr. Slosson bore business responsibilities creditable both to himself and his city. He kept abreast of the times in all things and impressed all with whom he came in contact as forceful, able, efficient and honorable. He was looked up to in commercial circles as was justifiable, for his knowledge of men and affairs had nothing superficial about it but he was a real authority concerning matters with which he had to deal. His fellow citizens learned to heed his counsel and his personal influence became a strong factor in commercial circles, his high sense of commercial integrity giving added stability to every measure he recommended. These natural gifts of ability, and marvelous business insight would have been of little permanent worth without the high ideals that he ever cherished, and when George Slosson passed into the silence of another world, his community not only lost a business upbuilder but a living force that no section can part with without real bereavement.

In June, 1874, Mr. Slosson was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Hatch, at Lawrence, Kansas.

J. BRUCE DICK is a banker by profession, but during his career of thirty-two years has made a record of creditable performance in several lines of work, farming as well as commercial endeavors. He is now cashier of the Labette State Bank at Labette.

He is of Irish ancestry. His grandfather was born near Belfast, Ireland, was married in his native country and then brought his family to America, following his trade as mechanic in Philadelphia, and from there moving to Hanover, Illinois, where he spent the rest of his days as a farmer. His children were: Robert, a retired farmer at Hanover, Illinois; Amanda May, wife of a farmer at Hanover, Illinois; W. H. Dick; John, who served as a soldier of the Union army during the Civil War and died at Ottawa, Kansas, in 1916, a retired farmer; Ann, who died at Hanover, Illinois, in 1916, is survived by her husband, Mr. Speer, who is still living there.

W. H. Dick, father of the Labette banker, is now living at Webber, Kansas, and has had a long and active career as a farmer in several states. He was born at Hanover, Illinois, August 17, 1849, grew up and married there, and left his farm to go out to Nebraska about 1879. He was an early settler in that state, and after living some months at Pawnee City moved to Liberty. He was on a farm there two years, then operated a lumberyard nine years and a general merchandise store for a similar period. In 1903 he came to Kansas, and at Webber established a state bank. He has since sold his banking interests and is now living on his farm at Webber practically retired. Politically he is independent, and his church affiliations are with the United Presbyterian denomination. W. H. Dick married Sarah Maria Barr, who was born near Hanover, Illinois, December 1, 1857. Their children are: M. R., cashier of the People's State Bank of Richmond, Kansas; Eva M., wife of Dr. F. W. Maxey, a physician and

surgeon at Weber, Kansas; John B.; Elizabeth, who died at the age of fourteen; William H., assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Byron, Nebraska; and Joe A., who is attending Tarkio College in Missouri, and spends his summers on his father's farm at Weber.

John Bruce Dick was born at Liberty, Nebraska, May 11, 1884. He received his early education there, graduating from the high school in 1901. Since then he has been hard at work and what he has done and the experience he has gained has well qualified him for positions of trust and responsibility.

After two years in a general store, he was a practical farmer at Weber, Kansas, from 1903 to 1906. During 1907-08 Mr. Dick was on a ranch at Amarillo, Texas. Returning to Kansas, he was assistant cashier of the State Bank of Weber from 1909 to 1912. After a brief residence at Republic City, where he was connected with the State Bank, he came to Labette late in 1912 and was cashier of the Labette State Bank when its doors were first opened to business. He has since held that position, and his personality is an important factor in the success of the bank. The Labette State Bank began business under a state charter January 31, 1913. The officers of the bank are J. W. Henderson, president; Charles Spurgeon, vice president; and J. B. Dick, cashier. The bank has a capital of \$10,000 and its present surplus is \$3,370.00. A modern brick building was erected for the purposes of the bank in 1912, and it is located on Sixth Street.

Mr. Dick is a member of the Kansas and American Bankers Associations. He has acquired considerable property, and is setting an example in diversified farming on his place of 140 acres 2½ miles southwest of Labette. He has recently completed a two-story brick structure which is an important addition to the business district of Labette. Politically he is a republican, belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with Labette Lodge No. 488, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Parsons Lodge No. 606, Loyal Order of Moose.

In 1908 at Burr Oak, Kansas, he married Miss Henrietta Overman. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Overman, are both now deceased, her father having been a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Dick have one child, Alice Marine, born January 22, 1909.

JAMES W. HENDERSON, M. D. One of the old and honored physicians and business men of Southeastern Kansas is Dr. James W. Henderson, who first became identified in a professional way with Labette and the surrounding country thirty-two years ago. Labette County was at that time new and all its towns, farms, roads, and other facilities were in a primitive condition. Doctor Henderson had his share of the hardships of pioneer practice. To almost a generation he was known as the kindly, courteous and helpful physician and friend, and the esteem in which his name is held is as satisfactory as the material rewards that have been given him.

He is a native of that picturesque and famous district of southwestern Indiana, Posey County. He was born there near New Harmony September 13, 1846, a son of William and Mouring (Ballard) Henderson. The Hendersons were a Scotch-Irish folk that went out from England to Virginia in colonial times. Doctor Henderson's grandfather John Henderson was a native of Virginia, and settled in the early days in Posey County, Indiana, where he followed farming until his death. Doctor Henderson's maternal grandfather John Ballard was a native of North Caro-

lina and died in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1816, before Doctor Henderson's mother was born.

William Henderson, father of the doctor, was born in Virginia in 1804, was reared in that state, and went with other members of the family to Posey County, Indiana. His active years were spent there as a farmer and he died in March, 1850. Politically he was a whig. His wife was born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 26, 1816, and died in Hendricks County, Indiana, in August, 1892. Her children were: Dr. James W.; Sarah Frances, who married William Phillips, a farmer, and both died at Amo, Indiana.

When Doctor Henderson was nine years of age his mother moved to Hendricks County, Indiana, and in that county he completed his education in the public schools. He attended high school at Amo, and took a business course in Bryant and Stratton's Business College at Indianapolis. His early life was not one of wealth and the surroundings and advantages given by wealth, and he really earned his own way and paid his expenses by various lines of employment until he could become situated in his chosen profession. For twelve years he was a teacher in Hendricks County, and his first experience in Kansas was as superintendent of the Osage Indian School. He gave up that position in 1884. In the meantime he had studied medicine as opportunity offered and paid his own expenses through the Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis from which he was graduated M. D. in 1876. In 1879 the college gave him the ad valorem degree of medicine.

After his experience as a teacher in Indian schools he returned to Indiana, but on December 10, 1884, located permanently in Labette. Thereafter until he practically retired in 1913 he enjoyed a splendid practice both in medicine and general surgery. He is still a member of the Labette County and State Medical Societies and the Southeastern Medical Society.

Doctor Henderson became an Odd Fellow in Indiana on June 26, 1876, and is a charter member of Labette Lodge No. 488, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is past noble grand, and represented his lodges both in Indiana and Labette in the Grand Lodge, and in 1915 was representative at Wichita. He also for a number of years was a member of the Encampment degree of the order. He is past consul and for the past twelve years has been clerk of Labette Camp No. 4967, Modern Woodmen of America, and has also served as county representative.

Doctor Henderson has been prosperous in a business way, and has been president of the Labette State Bank since it was organized in 1913. He owns his home in Labette, the building in which his office is situated, and also farming land in that county.

Doctor Henderson in 1916 was called upon to mourn the loss of his beloved wife and companion, who for forty-four years had traveled life's highway with him. In 1872 he was married at Tuscola, Illinois, to Miss Sarah P. Van Dyke, daughter of Quinton and Lucinda (Brinton) Van Dyke. Her father was a farmer and both her parents are now deceased. Doctor and Mrs. Henderson's first child, Maude, died at the age of two years three months. He has one daughter, Mabel R. She is the wife of Charles M. Piper, who is a member of the firm of Piper Brothers, buyers and shippers of livestock at Fort Scott, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Piper have two children, Wallace Henderson born in 1909; and Margaret Louise, born in 1914. Mrs. Mabel Piper, the doctor's daughter, is a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kansas. She gets her membership in that order through her mother, one of

the maternal ancestors having been a Mr. Tharpe, who aided the colonists in their struggle for independence. Mrs. Piper was a charter member of the Chapter of the D. A. R. at Parsons, and now belongs to the Fort Scott chapter. She served on a committee of the Daughters to interest the legislatures of several states to provide for the marking of the Santa Fe trail.

DR. JAMES A. CAMPBELL has been in the successful practice of dentistry at Humboldt for the past eleven years, and aside from his professional success has made himself a leader in the city's affairs. He is president of the Board of Trade of Humboldt.

He was born at Bangor, Michigan, December 13, 1881. His father, Andrew Campbell, was born at Clintyfinnea Armory in Ireland in 1847. The grandfather Campbell is still living on the old homestead in Ireland. Andrew Campbell grew up in his native country, learned farming there, and in 1867 emigrated to the United States. His first employment was in the chemical works at Deatur, Michigan, after which he farmed and finally removed to Bangor, where he continued farming until his death in 1892. He was a democrat and for many years served on the school board of Bangor. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Knights of Maccabees. Andrew Campbell married Martha Nower, who was born in 1851 on a farm in Pawpaw Township of Van Buren County, Michigan, and died at Bangor in 1891. Their children were: Frances, wife of Frank Whitney, who is connected with the Ridpath Lyceum Bureau and lives at Columbus, Ohio; Catherine, wife of Harry J. Lurkin, a county farm adviser, living at Benton Harbor, Michigan; Dr. James A.; Etta May, wife of Charles Marshall, a machinist living at Detroit, Michigan.

Doctor Campbell spent his early life on a Michigan farm. He attended the public schools of Bangor, graduating from the high school in 1901. Leaving home he spent the next eighteen months on an extended tour of the country, visiting Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and the Province of Alberta, Canada. Having made up his mind definitely as to the career he would follow, he then entered the College of Dentistry of the University of Illinois at Chicago where he completed the course and graduated D. D. S. in 1905. In the meantime he had practiced as an undergraduate for eleven months at Lawrence, Michigan. On receiving his dental degree Doctor Campbell came at once to Humboldt, Kansas, in 1905, and has practiced in that city ever since. His offices are in the Hess Building on the north side of the square and his home at the corner of Tenth Street and Central Avenue.

Doctor Campbell is strictly independent in his partisan political affiliation. He has served as a member of the city council of Humboldt one term, and is now at the head of that progressive organization the board of trade, working for the substantial betterment and increase of the city. Doctor Campbell is a member of the Presbyterian Church, belongs to the Southeast District Kansas Dental Association, and the Kansas State and American Dental associations. Fraternally he is affiliated with Pacific Lodge No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is Worshipful Master, with Valley Chapter No. 11, Royal Arch Masons, at Humboldt, with Humboldt Camp Woodmen of the World, with the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Court of Honor.

Doctor Campbell was married at Chicago in May, 1905, to Miss Nina Pryor. Her parents were Samuel D. and Sarah J. (Waite) Pryor, both now deceased. Her father was one of the pioneer attorneys to locate

at Winfield, Kansas, where he practiced for a number of years. Doctor and Mrs. Campbell have one son, William, born January 11, 1908.

FRANK L. BALL, M. D. A resident of Kansas nearly all his life, Dr. Frank L. Ball has for the past fifteen years been one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Cherokee County. His family were among the pioneer settlers of Southeastern Kansas, and the name has been closely identified with the agricultural development and with the civic and professional life of various communities. The Ball family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Originally they were Quakers, and it is said that the first of the name came to Pennsylvania with William Penn. Doctor Ball's grandfather was Guy Ball, a native of Pennsylvania and a devout Quaker all his life. By trade he was a blacksmith and moulder, and became an early settler in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he spent his last years.

Guy L. Ball, father of Doctor Ball, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 11, 1839. The first sixteen years of his life were spent in his native county, and he then removed to Fayette County, Ohio, where he married and began life as a farmer. He was still a young man when in 1861 he enlisted for three years' service in the Union army, and was in the south for three years and three months following the flag on many a hard-fought battlefield. He was a member of Company C in the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and among the more important battles in which he contended were those of Vicksburg, Memphis, Shiloh, Columbus, Lookout Mountain, and a number of others in the march of the Union arms across the center of the South. In September, 1867, Guy L. Ball moved to Johnson County, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming. In 1897 he removed to a farm at Oswego, Kansas, but after a few years went to Hallowell, and was a grain buyer for the Pearl Roller Mills of Oswego. He died at Oswego in December, 1915. Guy L. Ball was an active republican, filled the office of justice of the peace during his residence at Hallowell, and was a director of the public schools at Oswego. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was active in the Presbyterian Church. He married Ann Elizabeth Larimer, who was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1841, and is now living at Oswego, Kansas. Their children were: Mary, who died in Missouri the wife of A. W. Perry, a farmer in Union County, Missouri; Sarah Olivia, who married Howard Kiddoo, a farmer near Oswego; Dr. Frank L.; Dr. O. H., a graduate of the University Medical College of Kansas City, and is now practicing at Dennis, Kansas; Lizzie Maude, who married Charles Kiddoo, a miller at Coffeyville, Kansas; A. E. Ball, druggist at Omaha, Nebraska; R. Guy, who is assistant cashier in the Parsons State Bank at Parsons, Kansas.

Dr. Frank L. Ball was born on his father's farm in Johnson County, Missouri, January 20, 1868. The first eighteen years of his life he spent on his father's farm, and received most of his early training in the public schools of Centerville, Missouri. After leaving school he had some active experience in business affairs, and for five years was manager of a flour mill owned by his uncle, Robert Kiddoo, at Neosho, Kansas. His inclinations were for a professional career, and with means largely earned by his own efforts he entered the Kansas State University, medical department, at Kansas City, from which he received his degree, M. D., in 1900.

Since his graduation Doctor Ball has been in active

Monica Morgan, and they have had six children: one who died in infancy, unnamed; James S.; William Harold; George T. and Joseph, twins, the latter deceased; and Loraine. Mr. Medill is a republican and in 1898 was elected to the Kansas Legislature, but with this exception has never aspired to office. He is a prominent and popular member of the Masonic fraternity.

LESLIE J. CAMPBELL. One of the oldest and most prominent families of Allen County has been the Campbells. They arrived here when Kansas was still a territory, and through the various members of the relationship they have exercised worthy and helpful influence as teachers, farmers, lawyers and in various lines of business and in civic affairs.

The pioneer Campbell was James H. Campbell. He was born in Indiana, came from Switzerland County, that state, to Kansas in 1860. By profession he was an attorney, and locating in Allen County he practiced in that pioneer district for several years. He rose to prominence in early day politics, and from 1865 to 1867 was county attorney of Allen County, and while the war was in progress, in 1863-4, he represented his county in the State Legislature. He was a member of the Legislature in the formative days of the state and impressed his influence upon some of the early legislation. He continued in the active practice of his profession until 1870, when, on account of ill health, he was obliged to abandon the law.

After coming to Allen County James H. Campbell met and married Bethia Simpson. She was also a native of Indiana, and came with her parents from Parke to Allen County, Kansas, in 1859. Her father was a teacher and newspaper man in Indiana and Illinois, but after coming to Allen County took up a homestead. For several terms he served as county superintendent of schools in Allen County.

Altes H. Campbell, a son of James H. and Bethia (Simpson) Campbell, has long been a prominent lawyer at Iola. He was born near Carlyle in Allen County, Kansas, May 4, 1862. The environment of his early days was a pioneer community. He attended the district schools near Carlyle, and on account of his father's ill health he was obliged to make his own way in the world from an early age. As an occupation to provide for self support until he could attain his ambition for a professional career he clerked in stores, worked at various other employments, and about 1880 began the serious study of law. He pursued his studies in the intervals of a wage earning occupation, and for a time was employed as a hay baler and was also assistant postmaster at Iola.

On August 21, 1885, he was admitted to the Kansas bar and at once took up his practice at Colony, though maintaining an office at the same time at Iola. After three months at Colony he removed to Iola, and for over thirty years has been one of the leading members of the bar of that city. For three terms he served as city attorney, was county attorney of Allen County one term, and for two years was mayor of Iola. In politics a republican, he has taken an active interest in his party for many years. He has also done much to promote the commercial development of Iola.

On June 12, 1888, Altes H. Campbell married Mrs. Mary Jeanette (Potter) English. Her parents, C. S. and Adelaide (Waful) Potter, were natives of New York State, where Mrs. Campbell was reared and educated. In her early years she was a school teacher in New York, and for a time taught in an Indian

school in Indian Territory. Mr. and Mrs. Altes H. Campbell have three children: Leslie J., Carl B. and Helen. The family are all members of the Episcopal Church. A. H. Campbell is affiliated with the Masonic order, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Leslie J. Campbell, whose name has been given at the beginning of this article, is a son of the Iola lawyer, and though a young man has already reached a creditable position in business affairs at Iola, being president of the Campbell Undertaking Company.

He was born at Iola April 22, 1889, was educated in the public schools, learned the undertaking business, and in November, 1910, established the Campbell Undertaking Company, whose headquarters are at 18 Jackson Avenue. It is a corporation, with Mr. Campbell as president and his wife, Mrs. Almeda O. Campbell, secretary and treasurer.

In politics Mr. Campbell is a republican, and he is a vestryman in the Episcopal Church. He thoroughly believes in the good accomplished by fraternal organizations, and has affiliated himself with a number of the better known fraternities. He belongs to Iola Lodge, No. 569, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Iola Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Prairie Rose Encampment, No. 19, of the Odd Fellows; Iola Camp, No. 101, Woodmen of the World; Iola Lodge, No. 43, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor commander; Sons and Daughters of Justice, Iola Council, No. 84; Kansas Fraternal Citizens; Court of Honor; and Iola Homestead, No. 990, Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

On June 8, 1911, at Iola, Mr. Campbell married Miss Almeda O. Arnold, daughter of Elias W. and Louisa Arnold. Her parents reside at 802 South Washington Avenue in Iola, her father being a retired farmer.

ALONZO J. TULLOCK. The profession of civil engineering is one which offers great opportunities to those equipped by nature and study for this line of work. It demands, however, perhaps a more thorough technical knowledge of more subjects than almost any other vocation in which man may engage, but its rewards are commensurate with its difficulties and on the pages of history the names of civil engineers who have seemingly accomplished the impossible appear with those of other benefactors of the human race. The great western country, without these able, trained, accurate and daring men would today have been yet sleeping, instead of offering homes and untold riches to the world at large. Among the men of Kansas who have represented this honored and difficult calling was the late Alonzo J. Tullock, whose work still lives, although more than a decade of years have passed since its author's death.

Mr. Tullock was a native of Winnebago County, Illinois, born on a farm near Rockford, March 21, 1854. His parents, George and Mary (Milne) Tullock, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of England and of French ancestry, were farming people and among the pioneer settlers of that part of the Prairie State. On one occasion, when the father drove to the markets at Chicago, before the days of the railroads, he returned from his long and tedious journey to find that two of his children had died of diphtheria. George Tullock was a studious man, a geologist of something more than local note, and, through his love of study of the rocks, became a believer in evolution. He was honest to the penny,



A. J. Tulloch

rich and tillable soil, thoroughly improved, and under his direction it is devoted to diversified farming. He also owns his residence on Douglas and Main streets in Sedan.

Mr. Tulloss is a republican in party affiliation. He has served on the city council of Sedan, and has also been a regent of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, having been first appointed by Governor W. J. Bailey and later appointed by Governor Hoch. Mr. Tulloss is president of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is affiliated with Vesper Lodge No. 136 Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, with Syroce Chapter No. 42 Royal Arch Masons, Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, with Sedan Camp No. 919 of the Modern Woodmen of America.

He is a business leader in Sedan, and is secretary and treasurer of the Sedan Commercial Club. Among other interests he is a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Sedan, is a stockholder in the Home National Bank of Caney, and a stockholder in the Southwest National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1902 at Sedan he married Miss Norma Lewis, daughter of J. E. and Melissa (Kirkland) Lewis, both of whom are deceased. Her father was formerly engaged in the abstract and real estate business. Mr. and Mrs. Tulloss have two children: Hazel, born September 5, 1905, and Dorothy, born April 11, 1910.

CASSIUS T. NEIHART. Banker, mayor, lawyer, land owner at Lyndon, Cassius T. Neihart enjoys a position of unusual prominence and influence in Osage County, and has been a resident of Kansas since 1878, being brought to the state in early childhood. It was an emigrant wagon that brought him and his parents to Kansas when he was in his fourth year. He was born near Coal City, Indiana, on a farm February 13, 1875. William Neihart, his father, of German descent, was married in Indiana to Melissa Reynolds. During part of his life in Indiana William Neihart taught school. He first came to Kansas in 1877. Having been a resident in the coal districts of Indiana, he naturally sought a similar location in Kansas. The locality in and about Carbondale especially pleased him, and in 1878 he brought his family and established a permanent home in Osage County. Having a practical knowledge of the coal industry, he leased some properties and began "stripping" the land with an ox team. Later his enterprise developed until he employed a large number of men and extensive capital. In 1882 he bought a farm near Carbondale, but was never a farmer by regular vocation. In 1888 he went to Old Mexico, and there was employed on irrigation projects in the State of Oaxaca under the auspices of the Mexican Government. A few years of life in that southern republic undermined his strength and health and he died there February 6, 1892. William Neihart was built in a rugged mold. He was strong, venturesome, vigilant and resourceful, and was well fitted to undertake the tasks connected with life on the frontier. Big hearted, generous to a fault, he was none the less a successful money maker on account of his industry and unusual business judgment. He is survived by his widow, who lives on the old home place near Carbondale. They were the parents of three sons, but William O. died at the age of eleven years and Robert when two and a half years of age.

Cassius T. Neihart is thus the only child of his father. He grew up in and about Carbondale, and being the son of well-to-do parents had all the oppor-

tunities he desired for a thorough education. He attended the Carbondale High School, for about three years was a student in Lane University at LeCompton, and afterwards for three years was in the law department of the University of Kansas, where he graduated in 1898.

As a lawyer he began practice at Carbondale, and besides the management of such cases as were entrusted to him he also had a large amount of business in connection with other affairs. In 1911, having been elected to the office of county attorney, he removed to Lyndon, which has since been his home. In 1906 Mr. Neihart was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in 1914 was again elected from Osage County. For many years he has been one of the influential figures in politics in Osage County. His first office was township clerk. He afterwards served as mayor of Carbondale, as a member of the school board, which he served as treasurer, and in 1915 was elected mayor of Lyndon, an office he still holds.

Mr. Neihart in January, 1916, became president of the First National Bank of Lyndon, of which for the preceding three years he had been a director. He owns some of the most valuable lands in Osage County, his possessions aggregating about 1,000 acres. In politics he is a democrat, and is affiliated with the Masonic and various other fraternal organizations.

On January 5, 1907, he married Ada Lathrop, daughter of William and Orpha (Barngrover) Lathrop. Mr. and Mrs. Neihart are the parents of two sons: William Cassius and Robert Bennett.

HON. CHARLES W. SHINN. In an able and vigorous service of eight years on the bench, Hon. Charles W. Shinn, now city attorney of Neodesha, Kansas, gained an enviable reputation for legal ability, thorough understanding of the law, wise judgments and unimpeachable integrity. As a private practitioner of law this reputation is still justified, while as a citizen Judge Shinn is numbered with the foremost men of Neodesha.

Judge Shinn is a native of Illinois, born May 30, 1854, in Hancock County, and is a son of John K. and Tabitha (Ogden) Shinn. The Shinn family is of English ancestry and of Revolutionary stock. Family records show that as early as 1678 John Shinn, an honest farmer and millwright in England, found religious persecution intolerable, and with others of the Quaker faith crossed the Atlantic Ocean and settled in New Jersey, establishing a Quaker colony there. Of this ancestor Isaac Shinn, the great-grandfather of Judge Shinn, was a descendant and he served in the Revolutionary war, afterward settling in Harrison County, now in West Virginia.

George Shinn, grandfather of Judge Shinn, was born in Harrison County, Virginia, in 1787, and in 1836 was the pioneer of the family in Hancock County, Illinois, where he died in 1861. He married Sarah Kirk, who was born in Harrison County in 1783 and died in Hancock County, Illinois, in 1871. No member of their family of children survives. George Shinn was a farmer all his life.

John K. Shinn, father of Judge Shinn, was born in Harrison County, Virginia, in 1813, and died in Hancock County, Illinois, in 1889. He followed agricultural pursuits all his life and in Virginia also owned a tannery. In 1836 his parents moved to Hancock County, Illinois, and in 1848 he joined them with his family, and continued to live in that county until the close of his life. He was a man of sterling character and was useful, influential for good and respected by all who knew him. He was married to Tabitha Ogden, who was born in Harrison

County in 1815, and died in Hancock County in 1896. They became the parents of nine children, as follows: Ataline, who was the wife of Thomas J. Stokes, who was a retired farmer, died in Hancock County as did her husband; Edgar J., who is a retired farmer living at Ottawa, Kansas; Martha E., who died in Hancock County, Illinois, was the wife of W. H. H. Jackson, who is a retired farmer in Hancock County; Albert C., who came to Franklin County, Kansas in 1866, in pioneer days, bought university land and still resides on that property not far distant from Ottawa; Taylor O., who was an attorney, died at Houston, Texas; Lucy A., who died in Hancock County in 1897, was the wife of T. J. McMahan, who is now a resident of Oklahoma City; Charles W.; Flora E., who is the widow of M. L. Ellinger, formerly a retired farmer, resides at Ottawa, Kansas; and Homer E., who is a carpenter by trade, lives at Edna, Oklahoma.

Until he was nineteen years old, Charles W. Shinn remained with his father on the home farm in Hancock County, in the meantime securing a sound public school education. In 1873 he went to California and spent two years as a farmer in Yolo County, returning in 1875 to Hancock County. By this time he had come to the realization of talents that he could never develop in the quiet of rural surroundings as a farmer, therefore when he reached Ottawa, Kansas, in May, 1876, he immediately began the study of law under the supervision of Col. C. B. Mason, and in June, 1877, was admitted to the bar. He continued his studies, however, after he returned to Carthage, Illinois, in the office of W. C. Hooker, of that place until he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Illinois. As a lawyer Judge Shinn returned then to Kansas and engaged in practice at Ottawa until 1883, removing then to Eureka, Kansas, where he continued as a resident until January, 1905, when he came to Neodesha.

Turning to Judge Shinn's judicial record it may be mentioned that he maintains an independent attitude in politics hence his election and subsequent reelection were not results of political activities. In 1891 he was elected judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial District, comprising Greenwood and Butler counties and served with great efficiency and wisdom through four years. In 1896, when the change in apportionment caused the abolishing of old Twenty-sixth District, he was elected judge of the Thirteenth District; which comprised the counties of Greenwood, Butler, Elk and Chautauqua, and again he served four years with equal distinction. Shortly after locating at Neodesha, Judge Shinn, in 1905, was elected city attorney and served until 1909, and in May, 1914, was appointed city attorney again and still continues in the office. He has a large private practice, both civil and criminal. He maintains offices in the First National Bank Building.

At Ottawa, Kansas, in January, 1882, Charles W. Shinn was married to Miss Olive L. Barnett. Her parents were Samuel and Mary (Haines) Barnett, both now deceased. The father of Mrs. Shinn was a substantial farmer in Franklin County and a leader in politics for many years and served several terms as county treasurer and also on the board of county commissioners. Judge and Mrs. Shinn have three children: John K., who is a graduate of the Southern Kansas Academy, at Eureka, is a paving contractor and resides at Neodesha; Winnifred, who is the wife of J. R. Shipley, manager of the telephone company at Fredonia, Kansas; and Edwin H., who is in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, resides at home. The hospitable family home is at No. 603 Indiana Street, Neodesha.

Judge Shinn is a Mason and belongs also to the Modern Woodmen of America. In the Masonic connection he is member of Harmony Lodge No. 94, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Neodesha; a member of Orient Chapter No. 72, Royal Arch Masons, at Neodesha; a member of Ab Del Kader Commandery, No. 37, Knights Templar, and belongs to the Council at Ossawatimie, Kansas. He is past master of Fidelity Lodge No. 106, at Eureka; is Past High Priest of Eureka Chapter No. 55, Eureka, and is past Commander of Eureka Commandery No. 45, Eureka, Kansas. Judge Shinn not only has high personal standing in all affairs of business and social life, but through personal character largely has been called to high office and satisfactorily filled it, his whole judicial service reflecting credit on the districts he served as well as himself. He is numbered with the representative men of Kansas.

ALBERT B. WILLARD. Historically one of the most interesting communities in Southeastern Kansas is Baxter Springs. The history of that town might possibly be written without reference to the name Willard, but could not be adequately told without reference to the enterprise and activities established and carried on by members of that family.

One of the real founders of the town and for many years one of its most prominent merchants was the late Albert Willard. The Willard family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and has been identified with America since Colonial days, when the first of the name established a home in New York State. The late Albert Willard was born in Erie County, New York, in November, 1836. When he was about five years of age he was left an orphan, and was reared in Indiana. He was a Kansan of the territorial period. In 1856 he arrived at Fort Scott, Kansas, and in the following year became a pioneer at old Baxter Springs. By occupation he was a miller. During the Civil War he had charge of the government trains engaged in hauling supplies between Fort Scott, Kansas, and old Fort Gibson in Indian Territory. For years he was the leading business man of Baxter Springs, and it can truthfully be said that his enterprise and influence were one of the solid cornerstones on which the town was built. He was in the cattle feeding business, was a general merchant, sold implements, and several of the business lines which he established are now conducted by his son.

He arrived in Southeastern Kansas when Baxter Springs was on the frontier, on the fringe of white settlement, and an outpost against the Indian tribes that lived in this section of Kansas and a little south in Indian Territory. He helped to establish law and order and maintain it, and for a time was president of the Vigilance Committee. In a calmer and more settled period of the town history he was a member of the council and for years was on the school board. In politics he was a staunch republican. His only fraternity was the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

By his first marriage Albert Willard had one daughter, Mattie, who died at Baxter Springs in 1888, the wife of Louis Halsey, who was a tombstone cutter and is now deceased also. Albert Willard married for his second wife Lucinda Ann Harland. She was born June 28, 1840, at Shoal Creek in Cherokee County, Kansas. Kansas was not in existence at that time, nor of course Cherokee County. Her family thus belonged to the pre-territorial period of Kansas affairs. This remarkable woman

spent practically all her life in Cherokee County, except for a short time during the Civil war. Her death occurred at Baxter Springs in March, 1911. She was the mother of two sons: L. L. Willard and Albert B. Willard. L. L. Willard is associated with his brother Albert in business at Baxter Springs.

Albert B. Willard, a son of the pioneer business man and citizen of Baxter Springs, was born in that town October 3, 1884. His education was acquired in the local public schools, and when he left school in 1900 he had nearly completed the full course of high school. He at once took up work with his father, at first in the mill, and then entered the coal, ice and grain business, as successor to his father. The two brothers have carried on the chief business of its kind in the town. Their headquarters are on the west side along the Frisco tracks. There they have offices, storage rooms, ice plant, coal bins and elevator, and they are also in the coal and grain business at Neutral, Kansas, where they have another plant and warehouse.

Mr. Albert B. Willard owns over 400 acres in Cherokee County and is one of the practical stock raisers of this section. He also owns a fine residence on South Street in Baxter Springs, and he and his brother own the large office building on West Neosho Street where their plant is located.

The citizens of Baxter Springs honored themselves when they elected Albert B. Willard as mayor in April, 1915. Since he took charge of municipal affairs he had succeeded in paying off a large amount of the indebtedness of the city and at the same time has given a very progressive administration. He is a republican, and is affiliated with Baxter Lodge No. 71 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Baxter Chapter No. 78, Royal Arch Masons, Galena Commandery No. 46 Knights Templar, with the Modern Woodmen of America, and is an active member of the Commercial Club of Baxter Springs.

August 31, 1903, at Baxter Springs he married Miss Della May Farris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Farris, who reside at Joplin, Missouri. Her father was formerly a locomotive engineer with the Frisco Railway. Mr. and Mrs. Willard have one child, Anton, who was born May 10, 1905, and is now a student in the public schools.

MARY PEARL SMITH, D. O. The theory upon which osteopathy rests is that most diseases and pains are due to some mechanical interference not permitting a free flow of forces and nourishment between the parts of the human anatomy so as to establish normal tissue and harmony of conditions. This adjustment theory has long since passed the experimental stage, and osteopathy is now a widely recognized science. It is a sane factor in lessening the suffering of mankind, and through it, in many thousands of cases, there has been re-established harmony of conditions and action known as health.

A capable and enthusiastic exponent of this school of healing is Mary Pearl Smith, D. O., whose professional career has been characterized by truly remarkable results. She has been a resident of Fredonia since January, 1914, and during three years has built up a large and representative practice.

Doctor Smith was born at Jefferson, Montgomery County, Kansas, July 27, 1887, and is a daughter of Emery Erwin Smith and Mabel Dean (Simpson) Smith. She traces her lineage to an English family which came to America and settled in New York during the days of the colonies. Her paternal grandfather was Ephraim Lynn Smith, who was born about 1832 in

Southern Indiana, where he grew to manhood. Later he became a pioneer farmer near Carlyle, Allen County, Kansas, in 1866, and then near Jefferson, Montgomery County, Kansas, in 1874. He continued farming until he retired, then taking up his residence at Jefferson, and his death occurred in 1910 while on a visit to Hitchcock, South Dakota. He was a republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church and was highly esteemed in his community as a progressive and reliable citizen. Ephraim Smith married Mary Troutman, who was born in Indiana, a member of the Troutman family well known in Revolutionary history. She died in 1877 on the farm near Jefferson, Kansas, and all her six children are deceased. Mr. Smith married Mrs. Lucinda Wheeler in 1878. She died in 1909. His granddaughter Mary Pearl then helped care for him until his death in 1910.

Emery Erwin Smith, father of Doctor Smith, was born on a farm near Logansport, Indiana, in 1862, and was about four years old when he first came to Kansas. He had received a public school education and one year at Parkville College in Missouri. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and made those the basis of his own career. Later, however, he turned his attention to merchandising, and was thus occupied for a number of years. He finally retired to his farm and his death occurred shortly afterward in 1897. Like his father he was a republican, though not a seeker for office, being content to confine his political activities to the casting of his vote. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church and belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His wife Mabel Dean Simpson, who was born in 1869, is now a resident of Independence, Kansas, and a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church. Her father, Joseph H. Simpson was born in Menard County, Illinois, in 1839, and received a college education at Monmouth, Illinois. He subsequently came to Kansas, in 1883, locating near Independence, where he carried on farming until his death. He was a well known and highly esteemed resident of his community and active in the Presbyterian Church in which he was an elder. His wife, Helen Dean, was born near Meadville, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of six children as follows: Mary Pearl, born in 1887; Bruce Morton, born in 1890, now a salesman for a hardware firm at Bloomington, Illinois; Leslie A., born in 1892, who is connected with the offices of the Kansas Natural Gas Company at Independence; Hester A., born in 1895, who is attending the State Normal School at Emporia; her twin sister Helen E. is engaged in teaching music in the high school at Cheney, Kansas; and Erwin E., born in 1897, is a member of Company K, Second Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, now stationed with his command on the Mexican border. Four years after the death of her first husband Mrs. Smith married A. W. Witcher, a traveling salesman with a St. Louis firm, with headquarters at Independence, Kansas. They have one daughter, Mabel May, born in 1903.

Mary Pearl Smith first attended the public schools of Jefferson, Kansas, and later the high and normal schools at Independence. Following this for three years she taught in the schools of Montgomery County and during that time became interested in the subject of osteopathy, eventually deciding to prepare herself as a practitioner. In 1910 she entered the Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Iowa, and in 1913 after pursuing a full course was graduated with the degree Doctor of Osteopathy. She began her professional career as assistant to Dr. Mada Oliver of Yates Center, Kansas, with whom she remained five months. In January, 1914, Doctor Smith opened her



Mary Pearl Smith D.C.

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own office in the Smith Building on the north side of the square at Fredonia, where she also has a suite of living rooms. Her office is unexcelled in equipment, containing the most practical apparatus thus far discovered and invented, as well as the latest books and periodicals bearing upon the subject which is enlisting her best energy and thought. She is a student, and has striven to reach the highest point of proficiency in her chosen calling. She has built up an excellent practice, including some of the leading families of the city, and some remarkable cures have gained her public confidence and a wide following.

Doctor Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She belongs to the Royal Neighbors and the National American Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, and also maintains an accident policy in the Central Business Men's Association.

JAMES PHILIP MURRAY. The largest institution of its kind in Kansas City, Kansas, is the Murray Baking Company. As a business it is one of the considerable assets of the community. Its product is known and appreciated by thousands of customers. The business affords employment, and on other grounds could hardly be left out of any list of leading enterprises.

The business also has a human interest, since the plant is the outgrowth and product of the technical ability and the energy of one man, James P. Murray. Mr. Murray came to America some thirty-five years ago, poor in worldly goods but with a remarkable vitality and an eagerness and resolution to make something of himself. There is a heightened interest in his success because of the fact that he is a baker by accident rather than by deliberate choice.

However, before taking up his experiences and activities in this country something should be said of his birth and family connections. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, near the Town of Dungannon, May 16, 1864, youngest of the eleven children of Philip and Margaret (Irwin) Murray. His father was both a farmer and a freighter, and in the days before railroads were built in Ireland he hauled a great amount of freight in wagons. He and his wife spent all their lives in the old country, where he died in 1871 and his wife in 1896.

The privileges of education in Ireland were chiefly limited to families of means. James P. Murray did the best he could with his schooling, and after arriving at years of discretion he determined to seek his opportunities in the New World to which his brothers, William and Owen, had already gone. Thus he came to America, ambitious but poor in purse, and in 1883 he arrived at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He had gone to that city from Philadelphia for the purpose of securing a position as a machinist. He found the job already filled, and he accepted the next best opportunity, which was to enter a bake shop and learn the baker's trade. He served his apprenticeship under John Donnelly.

In 1885 Mr. Murray left Pennsylvania and began working as a journeyman in various eastern states. In 1888 he came to Kansas City, Missouri. He worked at his trade a couple of years and from there went to Durango, Colorado, where he operated a bakery of his own for two years. He also continued traveling, gaining new experiences and an insight into better methods, and the year 1897 found him back in Kansas City, where he again resumed work at his trade. In 1902 he had advanced to the point where he felt justified in opening a bakeshop of his own, and for three years he conducted what was known as the Murray Bread Bakery in Kansas City, Missouri.

At that time Kansas City, Kansas, had no bakery of consequence and Mr. Murray determined to give it one. Thus in 1905 he moved to the Kansas side and rented a small store room at the corner of Minnesota Avenue and Eleventh Street. His trade was not large, the quantity of his daily bake was very limited, but the important fact was the quality of his goods and the excellent business methods that he put into practice. Success and growth followed almost as a matter of course, and in 1910 Mr. Murray erected a modern plant at 904-908 North Seventeenth Street. He has since doubled the size of this plant and the yearly increase in business makes new facilities almost constantly necessary. His ovens now have a capacity of 15,000 loaves every day and his business is practically up to the capacity.

Mr. Murray has also been active in organizations of his trade and about 1897 he and six other bakers organized the first successful union in Missouri. It is now a large organization and draws its membership from Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, and Rosedale. Mr. Murray has always been a leading spirit in this movement, but has felt a matter of diffidence in accepting office and has felt that he could exert a more beneficial influence from the ranks. He is also a member of the State Bakers' Association of Kansas.

Mr. Murray owns a forty-acre farm four miles from the city limits, and has recently established there a dairy herd of fifteen cattle and has the business on a successful basis. Mr. Murray is a member of the Knights of Columbus, with his family worships in the Catholic Church, is a democrat in national politics though independent in local affairs, and has always been ready to align himself actively and positively with any movement for the welfare of his home city.

Mr. Murray was married June 2, 1902, to Mrs. Catherine (Barry) Hoffman. Mrs. Murray is a daughter of John and Adeline (Kelly) Barry, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Waterford, Ireland, a daughter of Michael Kelly. Mrs. Murray's father was a veteran of the Civil war and died January 21, 1888. Mrs. Murray's first husband was Albert Hoffman, and by that union there is a daughter, Alberta. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have one child, James P., Jr., born in 1914.

GEORGE BRINTON ROSS is chief grain inspector of Kansas. His residence is still at Sterling and in Rice County his activities as a farmer, business man and banker have been centered for over thirty years. Mr. Ross was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill by which the office of the state grain department was removed from Topeka to Kansas City, Kansas. This has proved a wise measure, since it has enabled the grain department to perform the business which this inspection service deserves. It has increased the volume of business performed by the department, since it places all the grain landed on Kansas City, Kansas, side readily accessible to the inspectors. There is no state in the Union that now contains a higher efficiency in its grain inspection than Kansas. Those competent to judge say that this improvement is principally due to George B. Ross and at least there can be no question that the department standards and service have improved 100 per cent since he came into office.

Mr. Ross came to Kansas a poor boy in the early '80s and even he is willing to admit that he has made something more than a moderate amount of success in farming, stock raising and business affairs generally. George Brinton Ross was born on a farm in Whitley County, Indiana, August 12, 1864. He was one of three children, all of whom are in Kansas.

His brother Frank W. is president of the Farmers State Bank of Sterling, while William Ross is a farmer in Rice County. The parents of these brothers were William and Catherine (Knop) Ross, the former a native of West Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. The Ross family came originally from Scotland and the first American members located in West Virginia. The vocation of the families on both sides have been largely agricultural. Some brothers of William Ross were soldiers in the Civil war. William Ross went to Indiana with his parents when a boy and spent the rest of his life in Whitley and Allen counties, Indiana. He died in Whitley County in 1875. Judged by the standards of the time he was a successful farmer and stock man. He had only a meager school education, but had rounded out his powers by a habit of observation and a constant effort to keep himself well informed on matters of current interest. He possessed that honesty and integrity that made him a man of mark in the community, and he was frequently addressed by his neighbors for advice. In matters of politics he was a democrat, but so far as known was never a candidate for any office. For many years he was an enthusiastic member of the Masonic Lodge and filled all the offices or chairs in the order. He was also active in the Baptist Church, while his wife was a member of the United Brethren denomination. William Ross by a first marriage had two children, one of whom is John Ross, a retired farmer of Rice County, Kansas.

George B. Ross spent the first eighteen years of his life in the country districts of Indiana. He attended public school there and also was a student in the graded school at the town of Churubusco. He was eleven years of age when his father died and that loss made him dependent on his own efforts earlier than might otherwise have occurred. As a boy he worked on farms at wages of \$10 a month, attending school in winter time.

In 1882 Mr. Ross followed his half-brother to Rice County, Kansas. His mother had in the meantime married John S. Smith, who also came to Rice County. The family bought 160 acres of railway land, and G. B. Ross found opportunity to perform some of the back-breaking toil involved in the conversion of this raw prairie into a farm. Mr. Ross subsequently bought this farm himself.

On February 14, 1886, when he was twenty-two years of age, he established a home of his own by his marriage to Lydia L. Stout. Her father William Stout came from Kentucky and settled in Rice County in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Ross had four children. Ursa is the wife of S. H. Vincent, living near Sterling in Rice County and they have three daughters. G. Murray is a graduate of the Hutchinson Business College and is half owner and active manager of the Grain Products Company of Wichita. He is married and has two children, one daughter and one son. Paul is a graduate of the University of Kansas and is now principal of the high school at Casselton, North Dakota. Carl is pursuing his studies in the second year of the State University.

Since coming to Kansas Mr. Ross has traveled a long road on the way to prosperity. He had enough ambition to keep him steadily plodding along and his indomitable will made him careless of obstacles and indifferent to discouraging circumstances. The foundation of his career has been farming. For many years he has been a breeder of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, Percheron horses, and Poland China hogs. He has also been something of a fancier in poultry. This industry he carried on chiefly at Alden, Kansas.

He is now owner of more than five hundred acres of fine Central Kansas soil. He assisted in organizing and is director of the Farmers National Bank of Hutchinson, is stockholder and was interested in the organization of the Mid West National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, was one of the organizers and a stockholder in the Alden State Bank and the Farmers State Bank of Sterling. He promoted the organization and assisted in the building of the first farmers elevator in Rice County in 1903 at Alden. Thus his name is closely linked with a number of enterprises in that section of the state.

Politically Mr. Ross is a democrat. He represented his district in the State Senate in 1901, and was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature from Rice County in 1913-15. During 1913-14-15 Mr. Ross was president of the State Board of Agriculture, and has been a member of the board for a number of years. In the Legislature he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee and was also on the State School Book Committee. He actively supported and did much to bring about the policy of a state owned printing plant. Was a member of the State School Book Committee three years and was a member of the Building Committee and helped build and equip the State Printing Building.

Mr. Ross is president of the Horse Breeders Association, the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Association and for a number of years was a director and in 1913 president of the State Fair at Hutchinson.

The office he now holds was awarded him by appointment from Governor Hodges on July 1, 1913. He was not a seeker for the honor and responsibilities, and it came absolutely without solicitation on his part. It is a noteworthy tribute to the efficiency with which he has developed and maintained this department that he was reappointed by a republican governor, Mr. Capper, in 1915. When he took charge of the affairs of the State Grain Department only sixteen persons were performing its limited duties. He realized at the beginning that a state inspection service worthy of the name required organization and scientific business management and a force of properly equipped men who could furnish service promptly and with such expertness as to give inspections proper prestige. At the present time Mr. Ross has about a hundred persons employed in the grain inspection service. Another fact is that when he took charge of the office its finances had regularly shown a deficit. The department is maintained on the fee system and the grain shippers act under no compulsion when they accept the inspection. Thus such a department must prove its value before it will become popular with the shippers, and the fact that the department now shows a surplus of more than \$80,000 in its accounts is perhaps the most significant proof of its efficiency. It is also worthy of note that cars of grain from Oklahoma and many other western states passing through Kansas territory are stopped in this state to receive inspection. Thus the stamp and certificate of the State Grain Inspection Department of Kansas has come to mean something in the markets of the world. The department now maintains twelve stations, including Wichita, Salina, Leavenworth, Atchison, Topeka, Coffeyville, Hutchinson, Wellington, Lawrence and Winfield.

Mr. Ross has been a hard worker all his life. He has kept himself singularly free from the vices and practices of the average man, and does not chew, drink, smoke and has no acquaintance with cards. He is affiliated with Alden Blue Lodge of Masons in which he has filled the chairs; with Sterling Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and the Knights Templar Com-

mandery, and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Ross is active in the Baptist Church, while the children are Methodists.

WILLIAM HEBARD GRAYUM. Perhaps one of the greatest factors in the wonderful progress that the State of Kansas has made in the last twenty years, has been the recognition of the value of education and the provision made for the extension of a sound public school system. Communities vie with each other in efforts to secure for the heads of their own institutions, scholarly men with progressive ideas, and to these hearty support is generally given, with results satisfying to the schools and the public at large. In this connection may be mentioned the able principal of the high school of Neodesha, Wilson County, William Hebard Grayum, who, for the past three years has devoted himself to the interests of this institution. Professor Grayum is a native of Ohio and was born September 17, 1887, at Gallipolis, in Gallia County. He is a son of C. W. and Ora Z. (Hebard) Grayum.

The early history of the Grayum family leads way back to the disastrous dynastic struggle of the Wars of the Roses in England, during the fifteenth century. In one of the Irish regiments, but whether attached to the House of York or the House of Lancaster, is not clear, was a faithful, hard driven soldier of the name of Grayum, and from him descended the British soldier who accompanied his regiment across the Atlantic Ocean to preserve British supremacy in her colonial possessions. Family annals tell of his escaping a service that was little better than slavery about the time of the Battle of New Orleans, in 1815, after which he settled in West Virginia and occupied himself with peaceful pursuits.

William Grayum, the grandfather of Professor Grayum, was born near Wheeling, in West Virginia. In 1861 he enlisted for service in the Civil war as a member of the Fifth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, took part in many of the great battles of the war, at the close of which he was mustered out with the rank of captain. Captain Grayum had suffered greatly from the hardships he had been called on to endure and never recovered his normal health, his death occurring in 1873, at Gallipolis, Ohio, to which place he had removed after the termination of the war. In early manhood he married Harriet Carter, who was born in Massachusetts, in 1823, and died at Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1912. They had four children, namely: Zim, who is a resident of Columbus, Ohio; Elizabeth, who died at Columbus, Ohio, in 1915; Robert, who is a plasterer by trade, resides in the State of Washington; and C. W., who is a resident of Jones, Oklahoma.

C. W. Grayum was born in 1861, at Gallipolis, Ohio, and was reared and educated there. The greater part of his life has been spent at Gallipolis and Cheshire, Ohio, where, until 1893, he was in the drug business. Failing health caused him to adopt farming in order to lead an out-door life, and subsequently to his removal to Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, in 1901. For four years he conducted a farm there but is now a resident of Jones, having accepted an appointment as a rural mail carrier because of its out-door requirements. In politics Mr. Grayum belongs to the progressive wing of the republican party and while living in Ohio he served in such offices as township assessor, and since coming to Jones has held numerous town offices. He is a member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows.

C. W. Grayum was married at Gallipolis, Ohio, to

Miss Ora Z. Hebard, who was born there in 1866, and their family consist of four children: William Hebard; Eva, who is the wife of Boone Wilmott, a prominent banker of Jones, Oklahoma; Edna, twin sister of Eva, who is the wife of Charles Koontz, who is a farmer near Jones; and Hazel, who was graduated from the Neodesha High School in 1915, is engaged in teaching school in Wilson County.

In the public schools of Gallia County, Ohio, William H. Grayum secured his early educational training, attending further after coming to Oklahoma, later becoming a student in the normal school at Edmond, where he completed his preparatory course in teaching, finally entering the State Normal College, at Emporia, Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1913, with the degree of A. B. In the meantime he had taught one term of school at Marion, Kansas, but his real life in the educational field began when he came as principal of the Neodesha High School, in 1913. As previously indicated, he has devoted himself enthusiastically to the work here, has raised the standard and has introduced modern methods which have proved very acceptable. His personality is a leading factor, perhaps, in the success he has attained, for he is young enough to be able to sympathize with youth, and experienced enough to command confidence.

On June 15, 1915, Mr. Grayum was married to Miss Norma V. Quein, who is a daughter of Joseph and Nannie (Hurst) Quein. The father of Mrs. Grayum was a well known journalist during life. Her mother resides with Mr. and Mrs. Grayum in their attractive and hospitable home at No. 610 North Ninth Street.

Aside from professional organization, Professor Grayum has not sought membership in societies of any kind, but he is well known and valued as a member of the Kansas Teachers' Association and the Southeast Kansas Teachers' Association. He is a member of the Christian Church. Having no political ambitions, he has never identified himself with a political party, notwithstanding which he is a good citizen and is deeply interested in public affairs as such and is ever ready to co-operate with the good people of Neodesha in bringing about needed reform and public improvements.

R. P. KELLEY. While the law has been his profession and he has been a member of the Eureka Bar continuously since 1884, R. P. Kelley has found his time increasingly absorbed by his various business affairs and interests. Financial success has come to him in large measure, and he has property and business interests in diverse parts of the country. He has traveled considerably for recreation, has covered most of the states of the Union and Canada, and has well defined opinions on events and affairs outside of his immediate province.

Mr. Kelley is a native of New England and is of some of the staunch old New England stock. The original home of the Kelleys was in Newbury, England. His ancestors emigrated from there and in 1635 settled at Newbury, Massachusetts. The family afterward went to New Hampshire and from there to Newburg, Maine, in which town Rinaldo Paris Kelley was born July 25, 1850.

His father, Ariel Kelley, was born in New Hampshire in 1809 at Kelleyville, a place named for the family. He grew up and married in New Hampshire, but in 1833 moved to Newburg, Maine. He was an old New England schoolmaster, a preacher of the Baptist Church, and combined those vocations with farming. He was a whig in the early days and later affiliated with the republican party.

He served as justice of the peace and was postmaster at Newburg Center, Maine, from the beginning to the end of Lincoln's administration and until his death, which occurred at Newburg in 1876. Mr. Kelley had three brothers, who were soldiers in the Union army.

In his native village of Maine R. P. Kelley attended the public schools, receiving a high school training, and for two terms taught in that community. In 1870 he came west to Martinsburg, Keokuk County, Iowa, and followed farming and teaching there for two years. His early experiences had convinced him of the need for a higher education, and his mind was then set upon a legal career. Entering the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, he was graduated in the scientific course in 1875, and afterwards spent a year in the Iowa State University at Iowa City. In 1877 he graduated LL. B. from the Iowa College of Law at Des Moines. For the next 2½ years he practiced at Keota, Iowa, but in 1880 came to Kansas, locating in Osage County. Four years he spent in legal practice and also in the management of his ranch. In the fall of 1884 Mr. Kelley removed to Eureka, and for the past thirty-two years has conducted a general civil practice, handling on one side or another some of the most important litigation in the local courts. His offices are in the Eureka Bank Building.

In politics he is an independent republican. Politics has played no great part in his career, and he has frequently refused the urgings of his fellow citizens to become a candidate for office. The most important office he has held was as regent of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. He is a Royal Arch Mason and is a demitted member from Zabel Council of Topeka.

On March 18, 1879, at Waterloo, Iowa, Mr. Kelley married an old schoolmate of Maine, Miss Harriet Whitney, daughter of Albert and Mary (Libby) Whitney.

JOSEPH A. BUTLER, prominent and well known in local politics in Kansas City, Kansas, has been a factor in the business life of that city for many years and is proprietor of a complete service and equipment as an undertaker at 749-753 Central Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas.

Mr. Butler has lived in Kansas since he was nine months of age. He was born June 21, 1870, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio. He is the sixth in a family of eight children, all but one still living. Five are in the State of Kansas, one in Missouri and one in Wyoming. The parents were Jeremiah J. and Laura (Campbell) Butler, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of England. Jeremiah Butler was a cooper by trade. He married in England and at once brought his bride to America, landing in Philadelphia, where he lived for some years. In search of better opportunities for himself and for his family he came West and located in Kansas City, Kansas, where he secured work at his trade and in 1870 sent for his wife and children. The old home of the Butler family was on the site now occupied by the offices of Armour & Company. When Jeremiah Butler came to Kansas City, Kansas, the entire County of Wyandot had not more than 10,000 people. He always had the greatest satisfaction in reviewing the rapid growth and development of Kansas City from a small town or suburb until it was the recognized metropolis of Kansas. He followed his trade until he retired a few years before his death in 1903. Though he never got rich and at the best was in no more than mod-

erate circumstances, he saw to it that his children were provided with every possible advantage and were well schooled. He was an active member of the Catholic Church.

Joseph A. Butler grew up in what is now Kansas City, Kansas, attended the common schools as they were then conducted, and he and three of his brothers learned the trade of cooper under the direction of their father. This trade Mr. Butler worked at and earned his living thereby until he was about twenty-five years of age.

Already he had become something of a leader in local democratic politics and at the urging of his friends he was elected marshal of South City Court for the years 1897-98. In 1899 he was chosen representative of the old Ninth District, now the Seventh, and served through the Legislature of 1900. He brought a number of measures before that body for consideration, and was very active in behalf of his constituency. From 1902 to 1904 Mr. Butler was county commissioner of Wyandot County. That service it will be recalled covered the period of the disastrous flood of 1903. In that critical time Mr. Butler rendered what was doubtless his greatest public service. He was chairman of the board of commissioners, and he proved his ability as an organizer and administrator of the chaotic conditions which followed the high waters of that year.

Since leaving the office of county commissioner Mr. Butler has steadfastly declined all offices or political honors, but still continues active in the party for the benefit of his friends and for the cause of good government. He left office to enter the undertaking business, and for twelve years has been one of the leading members of that profession in the city. He is a member of the Kansas Funeral Directors' Association. Mr. Butler owns considerable real estate and is a director of the Riverview State Bank.

On February 8, 1893, he married Mary E. Nichols, who was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, daughter of Patrick J. Nichols. Her father was for many years superintendent of the Kingan Packing Plant at Indianapolis and later of Kansas City, and he died in Kansas City in 1914. They are the parents of four children: Loretto, a graduate of Mount St. Scholastica Academy at Atchison; Marie, a graduate of the Catholic High School; Joseph A., Jr., a student in the Christian Brothers School at Kansas City, Missouri; and Dorothy, in the Catholic High School. Another member of the home of Mr. Butler is Mrs. Butler's nephew, Harry Butler Burns, the son of Mrs. Butler's sister. Her sister died when this child was six weeks of age and since then he has been in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Butler.

Mr. Butler has shown commendable public spirit and liberality in connection with every movement for the general good in Kansas City, Kansas. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is one of the prominent members of the local Catholic Church. He also belongs to the Kansas City, Kansas, Mercantile Club.

CHARLES W. BROWN, a resident of Caney, has a close relationship with this section of Southeastern Kansas, where he has resided for more than thirty-five years and where he still owns a large ranch. Mr. Brown's mother was an eighth Osage Indian and a member of that tribe, and her family thus had proprietary rights in the lands of Southern Kansas and

Northern Oklahoma long before white settlers were permitted to settle there.

In the paternal line Mr. Brown represents a pioneer family of Wyandotte County, Ohio. His ancestors came from England in colonial days. His grandfather William Brown was born September 12, 1796, in Somerset County, Maryland, and was an early and very prominent settler at Carey, Ohio, where he died in June, 1866. With an exceptional education he was a leader among his fellow citizens and served as a judge at Carey for many years. He was also a writer and author, and spent most of his life on a farm. He married Eliza Kookan, who was born in Pennsylvania, February 14, 1804, and died at Carey, Ohio, in 1876.

Charles W. Brown was born in the State of California January 26, 1861. California was the home of the family for a few years while his father W. S. Brown sought a fortune there in the gold fields. W. S. Brown was born in Ohio May 11, 1831. When a very young man he went out to California, but subsequently returned to Ohio from that state and a year later went to Clay County, Texas. In 1879 he moved to Kansas, and was a cattle dealer for many years. He lived in Independence for about ten years, but in 1889 moved to Caney, where his death occurred June 10, 1905. He was a republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church and in Masonry was affiliated with Lodge No. 107, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, and St. Bernard Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar.

On October 17, 1858, W. S. Brown married Jane Stratton. She was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1841, and died at Susanville, California, in 1872. Charles W. was the second of her children. A. H. Brown, the oldest, was born December 11, 1859, and is now a resident at Hominy, Oklahoma; Rose Irena, who was born August 22, 1865, is the wife of J. M. Cunningham, a farmer and cattle dealer at Caney, and their two children are John Milton, a farmer in Osage County, Oklahoma, and Brown, a junior in the Caney High School; Edward Sherman, born December 17, 1867, is a farmer and in the cattle business at Caney; Ernest Eustace, born March 21, 1872, has a farm just across the border in Oklahoma but his post-office is Caney.

After the death of his first wife, W. S. Brown was married December 24, 1873, to Margaret Brown, a widow of his brother Ned Brown, who was a farmer. They were married at Carey, Ohio, and Mrs. W. S. Brown, who was born in Rochester, New York, May 4, 1838, is now living at Caney, Kansas. She had three children by her first marriage, all of whom died young, but there were none by the second.

Charles W. Brown was about eleven years of age when his mother died in California and he received most of his education while his father lived in Clay County, Texas. He spent the first twenty-four years of his life on his father's different farms, and then married and started out for himself. Success has come to him by diligent application to one vocation, farming and cattle raising. He came with his father to Independence in 1879, but after his marriage he engaged in farming and cattle raising in Osage County, Oklahoma. He has a farm in Oklahoma twelve miles southeast of Caney, consisting of 600 acres of fertile and valuable land. His residence is one of the most attractive in the residence district of Caney, located on South Wood and Sixth streets. He owns another house on Wood Street. While making his home at Caney, he still looks after the management of his farm.

Mr. Brown is affiliated with Caney Lodge No. 324

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Caney Chapter No. 90, Royal Arch Masons, Coffeyville Commandery of the Knights Templar, Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and Mirzah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Pittsburg, Kansas. His church is the Presbyterian, and in politics he is a republican.

In 1885 at Sedan, Kansas, Mr. Brown married Miss Dora Hampton. Her father was the late William Hampton, a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children: Blanche, wife of J. M. Boren, a rancher at Caney; Bernice, wife of C. R. Nichols, a contractor and builder at Chanute, Kansas; and Treva, wife of George McKinley, who is assistant superintendent of the Natural Gas Company and resides at Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

THOMAS BLAKESLEE, M. D. Perhaps no present resident of the thriving little City of Neodesha, Kansas, could better describe its early days than Dr. Thomas Blakeslee, its pioneer physician, now retired from professional life. Just graduated from one of the country's greatest medical schools, Doctor Blakeslee came to this growing village forty-six years ago, facing hardships, as all pioneers must, but enthusiastic in his love of his beneficent profession, and hopeful as to the scope and success of his conscientious service. For over a quarter of a century he ministered to the sick with the medical skill that knowledge gave him, and the sympathetic kindness which Nature had bestowed upon him, and then laid aside professional cares, shifting the burden to later comers in the field in which he was the first and most hard-pressed worker. In other directions public-spirited and useful, Doctor Blakeslee has also led a busy life, and he still continues one of the vitalizing elements of the community which he has borne his part in developing.

Thomas Blakeslee was born in Broome County, New York, August 27, 1843. His parents were Nelson and Catherine (Partridge) (Boss) Blakeslee. The family is of English extraction and of New England colonization, the direct ancestors of Doctor Blakeslee removing, probably in the time of his grandfather, from Connecticut to New York. Nelson Blakeslee, his father, was born in 1813, in Broome County, New York, and from there, in 1847, removed to McHenry County, Illinois, where the rest of his life was passed following agricultural pursuits. He died at Woodstock, Illinois, in 1895, highly respected in his community as a man of sound principles and upright life. He was a democrat in his political views and fraternally was identified with the Odd Fellows. He married Mrs. Catherine (Partridge) Boss, who was born at Baltimore, Maryland, and died in McHenry County, Illinois.

Thomas Blakeslee remained on his father's farm in McHenry County, until he was seventeen years of age, in the meanwhile attending school at Woodstock, Illinois. With the outbreak of the Civil war new emotions were aroused all over the country, and the Federal Government drew no finer, braver soldiers than those who responded from the farm. In 1862 Mr. Blakeslee, then nineteen years old, enlisted for military service, entering the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged in 1865, having taken part in many important battles, including Vicksburg, Nashville, the Red River expedition under General Banks, and Spanish Fort following.

Upon his return to Illinois, the young soldier entered upon the study of medicine, finally entering Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was

most creditably graduated in the class of 1869-70. He came to Kansas in 1870 and located at Neodesha, the first physician in the village, and here Doctor Blakeslee has lived ever since, thoroughly identifying himself with the place and its people and, in turn being respected and honored by his fellow citizens. He continued in the active practice of his profession until 1896.

Doctor Blakeslee is one of the leading republicans of Wilson County and on two occasions he has been his party's candidate for legislative honors. He served one term as register of deeds and was a wise and useful member of the State Board of Charities during the administration of Governor Morrow. Four times have the citizens of Neodesha testified to their confidence and esteem by electing him to the office of mayor of the city, and in this office as in all others, he has been able and effective, energetic and public spirited. He has served also on the school board and at all times is ready to respond when called on to co-operate with his fellow citizens to advance the public's interest.

At Neodesha, Kansas, in January, 1872, Doctor Blakeslee was united in marriage with Miss Grace Barton, who is a daughter of Capt. W. H. and Mary J. (Johnston) Barton, both of whom are deceased, the father of Mrs. Blakeslee formerly commanding a vessel on the Mississippi River. Doctor and Mrs. Blakeslee have three children: Barton, who conducts an automobile business at Independence, Kansas; Helen Gilmore, who is the wife of Altis Hopkins, who is assistant superintendent for the Standard Oil Company, at Neodesha; and Florence, who is the wife of Fred Merkle, who is a merchant at Neodesha.

Doctor Blakeslee was one of the organizers and has been a member of the Wilson County Medical Association since it was founded. He is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Ab-Del-Kader Commandery No. 27, and a member of Harmony Lodge No. 94, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Orient Chapter, No. 72, Royal Arch Masons. His attractive residence is situated on the corner of Fifth and Mill streets, Neodesha. He owns other valuable city real estate and has, from time to time, invested wisely in farming land in Wilson County.

HERBERT ANDREW BROWNE, M. D. Since 1899 Doctor Browne has been in steady demand for his exceptional professional ability as a physician and surgeon in Galena. His offices are at 305½ Main Street. Doctor Browne is an active member of the Cherokee County, Southeastern Kansas and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, and by these associations and by all other standards of judgment that can be applied to members of this profession he ranks as one of the leaders in his section of the state.

Doctor Browne came to Galena after one year of practice in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1894 he entered the Homeopathic Medical College of Kansas City, from which he graduated M. D. in 1898. He has since taken courses in chemistry and has attended the Bacteriological Clinics at Kansas City, and has certificate showing this advanced work.

He was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 11, 1878, and during the eighty years his family has lived in America they have been residents in several eastern and western cities. His grandfather Charles W. Browne was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1818 and came to America about 1836, locating in New York City. He was a merchant tailor. For a number of years he was in business in Chicago, and was head

of the firm of Browne and Moran, who conducted the largest merchant tailoring establishment in the West at the time of the Chicago fire. Their business was under the old McVicker Theater. Later he returned east and was in business in Brooklyn but finally retired to a home in Kansas City, Missouri, where he died in 1890. He married Miss Hannah Clary, who was born in Ireland and died in Chicago.

Andrew J. Browne, father of Doctor Browne, was born in Bloomington, Illinois, in 1857. Much of his early life was spent in Brooklyn, New York, and for a number of years he was buyer for a large hardware firm of that city. He died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1899. He was a republican, a member of the Baptist Church, of the Woodmen of the World and other fraternal orders. He married Josephine Smith, who was born in New York City in 1856 and is now living at Kansas City, Missouri. Their children were: Dr. Herbert A.; Walter L., who is a world-wide traveler; and Earl A., who is interested in the National Feather Factory at Kansas City, Missouri.

Herbert Andrew Browne acquired his early training in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, attended the high school in Kansas City, Missouri, three years, and then took up his medical studies.

He is an active worker in various fraternal orders. His affiliations are with Lodge No. 677 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 266 Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Select Knights, the Woodmen's Circle, the Degree of Honor, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, all at Galena. In political matters he is a republican.

By his first marriage Doctor Browne has two children: Josephine, who now attends high school at Carrollton, Missouri, and Alberta, a student in the public schools of Carrollton. In 1914 at Chicago Doctor Browne married Miss Henrietta Powell, a daughter of Joseph and Laura (Leeman) Powell. Her mother is deceased and her father, who resides at Galena, Kansas, is a miner by occupation.

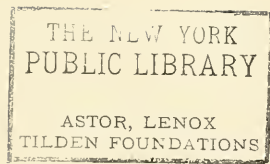
JOHN DUFFY ROBERTSON. Of the men who have attained commercial prominence, based upon character as well as ability, and made their influence felt not only in one locality but throughout the State of Kansas, there is every reason to give permanent record to the career of the late John Duffy Robertson.

Mr. Robertson was one of the pioneer merchants of Jewell. He helped found and build up that town. In a few years his success was more than local as he possessed the rare faculty of being able to handle many diverse interests, and these interests became rapidly extended until his reputation as a banker and financier was more than state wide. While he was an officer in many banks, perhaps he was best known, especially in the latter years of his life, as president of the Inter-State National Bank of Kansas City, Kansas—now in Missouri in the Live Stock Exchange Building.

John D. Robertson was reared in a home of substantial comforts and with every encouragement to make the best of his ability, yet he may be said to have begun life at the very bottom of the ladder. He made a steady and sturdy climb to success. He was born on a farm near Mount Union, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1846. He was the youngest of five children born to John and Mary Ann (Parks) Robertson and survived them. Two of his brothers saw active



D. Robertson



<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

service in the Civil war as Union soldiers. David was sent home on account of injuries received in battle and died in Pennsylvania. Lemuel, it is thought, was lost in the Battle of the Wilderness but nothing was ever known of his exact fate. This branch of the Robertson family was founded in America by the late Mr. Robertson's great-grandfather, who came from England and located in Pennsylvania. His son George was the father of nine children, the second of whom was John Robertson. The family as a whole followed farming as an occupation and it is believed that one or more of these early ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war.

When John D. was still an infant his parents moved to Newton Hamilton, Pennsylvania, on the banks of the beautiful Juniata River. There, in 1850, when he was four years old, the baby's mother died. In order that the children might not suffer from the lack of a mother's care, the father then married Maria Hamilton, who proved not only an excellent home maker but a splendid mother to her foster children.

These are a few items of the family history and some glimpses of the circumstances in which John D. Robertson spent his early years. He attended the common schools and when a youth qualified as a teacher but, after a brief experience in that work, he found himself ill adapted for its continuance and resigned his place in the school room, determined to make his way in some commercial field. Prior to engaging as a teacher he had attended Shirleysburg Academy for two years and had earned the best part of his education by employment as a mail carrier. This work was done between the ages of twelve and fourteen and he covered his route on horseback with the mail sack in front of him.

J. D. learned merchandising as a clerk in the store conducted by Mr. John Purcell, in Newton Hamilton, Pennsylvania, and under him gained a very thorough knowledge of country merchandising. He also took a course in bookkeeping in the Bryant and Stratton Business College and was graduated from that institution with high honors.

In 1869 Edward B. Purcell, a son of John Purcell, decided to come to Manhattan, Kansas, where he located and founded one of the early stores of that town. With Ed Purcell came young Robertson, who was employed as bookkeeper. The year he spent in that work gave him time to familiarize himself with the wonderful opportunities of the Sunflower State and he was not one to allow opportunity to knock at his door unheeded. He was thrifty and saved from his earnings and his ability was such as to inspire his father with sufficient confidence to advance him \$4,000 with which to go into business for himself. In three years J. D. was able to pay back his father's loan.

Mr. Robertson loaded a stock of goods on wagons and hauled it to what is now the lost Town of Lake Sibley, three miles from the present location of Concordia. Not being satisfied there, a few months later he moved to Jewell City, on what was then the frontier of Kansas. Jewell then had about twenty houses, was without railroad connection and was a distance of 103 miles overland from Manhattan.

Mr. Robertson arrived in Jewell City in April, 1871. The first night he slept under his wagon on the ground. In a day or so he had secured a storeroom, arranged his stock of goods and commenced to enjoy a very promising trade.

Col. Elden Barker and family moved to Manhattan, Kansas, from Maine, during the year J. D. lived there. One of the daughters, Ruth Barker, inspired young Robertson with some of the determination which characterized his early endeavors as a merchant on the

western prairies. Seeing his business in Jewell in a fair way to success, J. D. returned to Manhattan and on September 25, 1871, claimed his bride. This happy union was blessed with the birth of five children, none of whom are now living except Mrs. Georgia Robertson Baird, of Kansas City, Missouri, wife of Mr. Charles Baird, president of the Western Exchange Bank of that city. Georgia Oriana Robertson Baird was born January 30, 1875, and is the only child to survive her parents.

Mrs. Robertson was a sister of Mrs. George B. Crandall, whose husband was a pioneer druggist of Jewell City. Mrs. Robertson was directly descended from the Little family of Newbury, Massachusetts, where the name has long been one of distinction and prominence.

To the little Town of Jewell Mr. Robertson brought his bride and for several years they lived on what is known as the Gamble farm. John D. walked to and from the store and carried his lunch. Somewhat later, however, they built a home in town. With all the difficulties that had to be overcome in the early years, Jewell City thrived and grew and the business affairs of Mr. Robertson prospered and developed with the town. He kept increasing his stock, and also his staff of assistants, and in 1887 incorporated the business, bringing into the company his three senior clerks, William H. Cheney, Frank I. Drake and John Otis Laffer. The name of the company was The J. D. Robertson Mercantile Company.

The success of some men is built upon the misfortunes of others. The late Mr. Robertson's success was not attained under such conditions. When he cast his fortunes in with the community of Jewell it was his resolute ambition to make a success of his enterprise but, at the same time, he took the broad view that the welfare of the community at large was equal in importance to his individual prosperity. In a few years the agricultural community surrounding Jewell had to contend with those calamities brought on by grasshoppers and drought and there were many families who would not have tided over this period had not Mr. Robertson assisted them. From his store he furnished provisions and other necessities and the credit thus extended was practically the only resource which enabled some of the early settlers to stem the tide of adversity and keep on until crop conditions were more favorable.

What he did in those early years was merely characteristic of his entire life. He was generous yet was an exceptionally keen judge of human nature and ordered his affairs so wisely that only occasionally was advantage taken of him.

Soon after Mr. Robertson moved to Jewell his father-in-law, Colonel Barker, also identified himself with that section and became a very prominent man. He was a surveyor and did much of the surveying in the northern part of the state. In 1870 Colonel Barker served as a member of the State Legislature.

Mr. Robertson was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Jewell, capitalized at \$50,000, and in 1887 became its president—a position he filled until his death. In 1896 he became president of the Inter-State National Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, now in Missouri, with Mr. Lee Clark of Parsons as vice president. For many years Mr. Robertson was considered one of the foremost financiers of Kansas. Among his extensive financial interests should be mentioned the following:

President of the Inter-State National Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, president of the First National Bank of Jewell City, Kansas, president of the Jewell Lumber Company, president of the Formosa Mercan-

tile Company of Formosa, Kansas, president of the Formosa Lumber Company, president of the Mankato Lumber Company at Mankato, Kansas, and a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas, Marion State Bank of Marion, Kansas, Citizens State Bank of Highlands, Kansas, First National Bank of Hoxie, Kansas, First National Bank of Wewoka, Oklahoma, First National Bank of Chickasha, Oklahoma, Ada State Bank of Ada, Kansas, Farmers National Bank of Hobart, Oklahoma, Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Plainville, Kansas, First National Bank of Phillipsburg, Kansas, Farmers National Bank of Oberlin, Kansas, and other banks.

Early in his mercantile career, J. D. became a large land owner in Jewell County and, in this way, became interested in the buying and feeding of cattle. It was his ability in this line and as a merchant and banker that led to his selection as president of the Inter-State National Bank and assisted greatly in the success of that institution. In the field of banking, based on cattle loans, he attained such a high degree of efficiency that at the time of his death he was probably the foremost banker in this field in the Southwest. He was acquainted with all the leading ranch men, cattle feeders and bankers in the states lying west of the Missouri River.

With all these interests so wisely directed, it was not strange that capable business men throughout the state often came to Mr. Robertson for advice. He was primarily a merchant and the habit of pleasing customers undoubtedly had much to do with his success. One principle on which he acted, and which he insisted a subordinate should follow, was that a customer who bought a spool of thread should have as much courteous attention as the one who bought a large order. He never outgrew a habit thus early formed and this is one of the fundamentals of successful business dealings of every kind. He was a business man of the strictest integrity, exercised rare tact in all transactions and his poise was seldom disturbed by any emergency. He was remarkably even tempered and in the tone of voice used in casual conversation he could address some reprimand or reproof, when necessary, and it is said he never lost a man's friendship because of such criticism.

Mr. Robertson was a typical pioneer, possessed a splendid physique, tireless energy, optimism, and an indomitable will. He knew no such word as failure. He was gifted by nature with a wonderful memory, loved the companionship of his fellowmen, was courteous and affable in manner and made a host of friends among all classes of people. By his strong personality he rose from a clerk in a country store to the head of one of the greatest banks of the Southwest. He was a wide reader and traveler, hunter and angler and followed sport in the West from the Gulf to Canada and in the Rocky Mountains in the United States and Canada.

While Mr. Robertson had had a limited school education, he made the most of his advantages. By reading current literature, he informed himself upon vital topics of the day and utilized his exceptional powers of observation to a high degree.

Throughout his life, Mr. Robertson's family was the burden of his thought and care. He was an exemplary husband and father. His first wife died in Ann Arbor, Michigan, September 24, 1904, while on a visit to her daughter. Later Mr. Robertson married Mrs. Minnie (Caldwell) Taylor, daughter of Alexander Caldwell, a prominent Kansan. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson then made their home in Leavenworth with Mrs. Robertson's parents.

Mr. Robertson was a Mason and presided over the first convention held in Jewell City preparatory to the organization of Lodge No. 11, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he became a charter member. He was exalted to the sublime degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Beloit Chapter No. 47, Royal Arch Masons, and also became a Knight Templar. On moving to Kansas City his other duties occupied so much of his time that he gave up active Masonic connections.

Mr. Robertson was a staunch republican, served as county commissioner of Jewell County, and for years was a member of the school board. He was always ready to support those public movements which meant better schools and churches and a better community as a whole. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson attended the Methodist Church in Jewell.

During his residence in Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Robertson was elected president of the Commercial Club and served from October, 1905, to October, 1906.

The death of this honored figure in Kansas commercial life occurred at Leavenworth, Kansas, January 7, 1908. His body now rests in the beautiful cemetery at Jewell City beside his first wife and his children. The funeral was attended by bankers, merchants, stockmen and farmers from many points in the state all anxious to convey by their presence evidence of the very deep regret they felt at the death of Mr. Robertson and earnest consolation to the bereaved. His methods, axioms, integrity, industry, his devotion to trusts reposed in him; all survive him and serve as an inspiration to his friends and acquaintances.

PETER J. BROLL. Of the successful business men of Kansas City, Kansas, perhaps none began life with fewer opportunities and under more unpromising circumstances than Peter J. Broll. The education which most boys secure while living in comfortable homes and attending schools with nothing else to divert their minds was denied him and he obtained his education largely by direct contact with the world and those processes of intelligent thought which are quickened by a live mind and a fundamental interest in the life about him. A humble clerkship was his first opportunity of experience, and gradually, being of a saving and thrifty disposition and showing increasing ability for responsibilities, he became a partner and now for a number of years has been sole owner of the Broll Wholesale and Retail Grocery Company. Being one of the substantial citizens and tax payers of the community and implicitly trusted for his judgment and conservatism, he has been called upon to serve for several years as a director of the Kaw Valley Drainage Board, to which he was recently re-elected and is now president of the board. This drainage district covers the territory of the Kaw River from its mouth to Turner, Kansas.

Mr. Broll is an American in all except birth and parentage. He was born in Germany October 17, 1864, but was brought to this country in 1868. He was one of the nine children of Casper and Agnes (Howdornick) Broll. His parents came to the United States in order to better their conditions and provide better opportunities for their children. They landed at New Orleans, lived there a short time, then at Evansville, Indiana, a short while, where Casper Broll followed his trade as a mechanic in the steel mills. He afterwards spent three months at Chicago and then removed to Denison, Texas, where he joined a brother and where he became a railroad man. He was in the railroad service with headquarters and home at Denison until his death in 1913. His widow is still living in that city.

It was in the City of Denison, Texas, that Peter

J. Broll had his childhood and youthful experiences. He lived there and had some of the advantages of the common schools until he was sixteen. A local grocery merchant then took him in as clerk and soon found the value of his young helper. At the age of eighteen Mr. Broll was sent by John J. Collins to take the practical management of a store at Armourdale, Kansas, now part of Kansas City, Kansas. He worked hard, made good in his position, and not only had the respect of his employers but extended the business and gained a large acquaintance among the people of the city. In 1887 the Armourdale store was burned and the business after that was conducted for a couple of years at the corner of Third and Minnesota avenues.

In the meantime Mr. Broll had determined that his energies would be best expressed through an independent career as a merchant. To that end he had saved every penny above living expenses and in 1899 he was ready with his modest capital to join Mr. Buchhalter in opening a small grocery store at 201 Kansas Avenue. Mr. Buchhalter served as postmaster of Kansas City, Kansas, during Cleveland's first administration. That partnership lasted two years, and then Mr. Broll took over the establishment, which in the meantime had grown and flourished. He has since continued the business alone, and after developing the retail trade established a wholesale department. In 1897 he removed his headquarters to his present location at 403 Kansas Avenue. He has been in business at Kansas City, Kansas, for a great many years. In that time he has survived strikes and floods and other vicissitudes, and while occasionally he has felt the pinch of financial trouble, his success on the whole has been ample and most gratifying. He has a business known all over this section of Kansas, and has also acquired some modest holdings in bank stocks.

His prosperity has not been entirely for his personal gratification and use, but has been used to promote the general welfare of his city. He has worked for good schools, for good roads and anything that could with reason and consistency be advocated as a public benefit. He is a democrat, but his only public office is the one he now enjoys. Mr. Broll is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Aid Union and the Knights of Columbus, and both he and his wife are active in the Catholic Church.

Mr. Broll was first appointed to the Kaw Valley Drainage Board to fill the unexpired term of W. H. Daniels, deceased, in 1913. In 1914 he was elected for the regular three-year term, and was re-elected on March 6, 1917, receiving the highest number of the vote cast at that election among the seventeen candidates for the board. This election is peculiar in one sense, that the voters are restricted to tax payers in the district. Mr. Broll was vice president and secretary of the board for three years, and has been elected president of the board for his present term. This board originally had five members but now only three. The Kaw Valley Drainage District has accomplished a great deal of thoroughly practical and beneficial improvements. It has dredged, deepened and widened the channel of the Kaw River partly for general drainage purposes and also to provide protection against possible floods. The district has been bonded for \$1,500,000 to carry out needed improvements, and it is obvious even to those unacquainted with the locality that the responsibilities of Mr. Broll's office are exceedingly important.

On April 19, 1892, Mr. Broll was happily married to Bridget A. Handrahan. Mrs. Broll was born in Kansas City, Kansas, along the bottoms of the river in the original city. She is a daughter of Michael

and Johanna Handrahan, her father a railroad man. To their marriage have been born six children: Agnes J., Eugene, Peter J., Jr., Theodosia Irene, Michael Leonard and Anna Margaret. Mr. Broll has spent his happiest hours at his home and among his children, and much of his work has been inspired by an ambition to give them the best of advantages both at home and in school.

HIRAM C. WHITLEY. The State of Kansas is filled with interesting men, many of them known to the world at large. The city of Emporia has several. One is a prominent business man, who for upwards of forty years has given his time and energies to the upbuilding of that locality.

This is Hiram C. Whitley who was at one time chief of the secret service division of the United States Treasury. The story of his life, particularly the early years, reads like a book, and in fact his experiences have been described in a book which was published about twenty years ago and which throws an interesting light on life and times in the far South during the Civil war period and also that era known as the reconstruction period for ten years following the great Civil war. Mr. Whitley wrote this book under the title "In It" and it is somewhat in the nature of an autobiography, told simply and modestly, but illuminating that historic epoch in our nation's history with which it deals. The author says: "The incidents related in this book are founded principally on facts, as they came to me during an experience of twelve years in the Secret Service of the United States Government."

Hiram C. Whitley is a native of the Pine Tree State, but his experiences have covered a larger part of the United States and he is now past the age of four score. He was born in Waldo County, Maine, August 6, 1832. His father, William Whitley, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1796, and was brought by his parents to this country, the family locating at Bangor, Maine. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. Though quite young at the time he saw service in the War of 1812, and about 1840 moved his family to Lake County, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1876. He was a physician and surgeon. Doctor Whitley married Hannah D. McCoombs, who was born in Maine in 1812 and died at Emporia, Kansas, in 1896.

Major Whitley from the age of eight grew up in Northeastern Ohio, attended the common schools of Lake County, and for a time was a student in the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary, a Presbyterian school. He left school at the age of fifteen, and from that time forward until he located at Emporia, about forty years ago, was continually on the move, coming into close touch with adventure and excitement in various parts of the United States. His first work was as a drover, and he took many herds of cattle from the Middle West over the Alleghenies through Pittsburg to Philadelphia. He was strong and vigorous, and performed some feats which seem almost marvelous. For six and a half times he made the round trip over the mountains, crossing them thirteen times, and on one occasion he walked home from Philadelphia, a distance of over 500 miles in seven days. This is almost a record for pedestrianism, but he was filled with the energy of youth and had a constitution of iron, and he was on the way, walking or running, night and day, and accomplished a journey which would have brought admiration from the ancient Greek runners.

Somewhat later he spent about two years at Boston, where he had some relatives. He was in the oyster business there, and also followed the sea for a time.

Then came the call to the West, announced by the slogan "Pike's Peak or bust," and he prospected in those regions, though without finding gold. It was while on his way to Pike's Peak in 1859 that he first crossed the Territory of Kansas.

He was next in Louisiana, and from the beginning of the war was in New Orleans for the greater part of several years. Though a staunch Union man, he showed a superficial sympathy with the cause of the South, and while drilling with some of the rebel companies he managed to keep out of active service, partly by following the occupation of steamboating. Some of his most interesting experiences occurred in New Orleans, and in his book he tells a number of incidents which reflect new light on Confederate history in the South. After New Orleans was captured he was employed by General Butler on special services, and did much toward cleaning up the city and ridding it of obnoxious rebels and outlaws, and he personally engaged in several serious fights. At one time he was attacked by a band of outlaws seven miles below Baton Rouge on a plantation. He shot five of his assailants and two of them were killed outright.

In a sketch of moderate length it would be impossible to describe in detail all his varied experiences. The following is an abbreviated quotation which will suggest the exciting story of this period of his life. At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he and his wife were living in New Orleans. The inceptive and noxious atmosphere of sectional hatred was rampant in the city at that time. No person in New Orleans, no matter how much he loved the Union, dare utter his sentiments of loyalty or even dare hint that the rebellion was wrong. Men's tongues were silenced and their liberties abridged. Invitations were extended frequently to Mr. Whitley to join some one of the rebel regiments being formed in the city. Fortunately he was engaged in steamboating on Red River. This afforded a good excuse. When the City of New Orleans was captured and occupied by General Butler in the spring of 1862, Whitley was aboard the steamer Starlight at Jefferson City, Texas. Arriving at Shreveport on the return trip the news had just reached that place of the capture of New Orleans. A Confederate committee came aboard and took possession of the Starlight for the purpose of blockading the river a few miles below. About thirty negro laborers bearing axes, shovels, picks and crowbars came aboard. The steamer tied up for the night at Loggy Bayou about thirty miles below Shreveport. It was raining heavily. The night was dark. Whitley cast off the steamboat yawl and left the drunken Confederate committee, starting to row the boat down Red River to its mouth, thence to New Orleans, a distance of about 700 miles, which he accomplished in about seven days. On reaching that city he reported to General Butler for special service, and served until Butler was relieved and afterwards served with General Banks, who succeeded Butler in command of the Department of the Gulf up to July, 1863. Mr. Whitley was finally made major in a regiment raised largely in New Orleans for the defense of that city, and though he had no knowledge of military tactics he introduced some measures of discipline which brought efficiency to the organization, at least for the purpose of performing much needed labor, though he always doubted the fighting capacity of his soldiers. A number of times in the course of duty he was exposed to the dangers from the thugs who had so long terrorized New Orleans and he was an important factor in that military rule which brought order to the city and put the wheels of commerce in motion, much to the

satisfaction of the better element of the citizenship. Many of the thugs lost their lives and foreigners who sympathized with the rebellion were compelled to take the prescribed oath of loyalty to the United States Government. Three times while on special service he was outside the Federal lines, and his performance gained much commendation from superior officers. After his three months' service as major of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment, he was again in the special service of the Government, and remained in New Orleans until the close of the war. In 1865 he went to Brownsville, Texas, and auctioned off a large amount of government property which had been stored there. While at New Orleans Major Whitley shot and killed Pedro Capdiville, one of the several notorious desperadoes who had kept the city on the verge of terrorism for several years. It is to be noted that Mr. Whitley was not an abolitionist, and his experiences in the South led him to cast grave doubts upon the advisability of entrusting the franchise to the liberated negroes. However he was a staunch defender of the Union, and both then and afterwards proved the value of his service to the Federal Government. Before the close of the war he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel but was never mustered in that rank.

After going North he spent a short time in Boston but then went to Washington, bearing letters of recommendation from General Butler and others prominent in the army, and succeeded in getting an appointment to the revenue service by Commissioner Rawlins. In his book he describes the interesting way in which he effected an interview with the commissioner, and the first place he was directed to duty was at Atchison, Kansas, where he had considerable experience among the whiskey thieves. In 1869, after having worked assiduously on the larger cases of whiskey frauds in the North, he was sent to the District of Virginia to look after the moonshiners. While in Virginia he raided thirty-six stills and had many exciting encounters with the illicit whiskey makers in the mountainous district.

After giving in his report at Washington, he was persuaded to remain in the service and was given appointment as chief of the Secret Service Division for the United States Treasury. In that capacity he was one of the men most responsible for breaking up the operations of the Ku-Klux-Klan and he remained as chief of that division during Grant's two terms, and altogether spent about fourteen years in the Federal service. Much of his work was in breaking up the organized gangs of counterfeiters in the North. He said: "During my six years as chief of the service, more than three thousand persons were arrested for various offences, and at least one-half of them convicted and sent to prison. In giving the number of arrests, I do not include the operations of the Secret Service Division against the members of the Ku-Klux-Klan in the South. Against this infamous organization alone we secured over two thousand indictments."

In 1877 Major Whitley, having retired from the secret service, moved to Emporia, Kansas, and bought a farm of about 400 acres, to the cultivation of which he devoted the next three years. Since then his home has been in Emporia, and he has been one of that city's most prominent business men. The record of his work there can only be briefly stated. He was instrumental in securing the building of the first five bridges erected in the town. In 1880 he built the Hotel Whitley, of which he is still proprietor, and which is one of the two leading hotels in the city.

Through a syndicate he built the first street railway in 1883. In 1881 he put up the Opera House, which subsequently was burned, and was replaced by a fine business block at the corner of Merchant and Sixth Avenue. It is said that he is one of the largest tax payers on real estate in Emporia.

His political affiliation has naturally been with the republican party. He is an active member of Post No. 55, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been called upon to write the biography of every member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion who has died in the last ten or twenty years. Fraternally he is affiliated with Emporia Lodge, No. 12, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Emporia Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; Emporia Commander, No. 8, Knights Templar; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was a charter member of Emporia Lodge, No. 633, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, but has since given up his membership.

Besides the work already mentioned, he has written extensively, including a book about the Ku-Klux-Klan which was largely circulated by the republican leaders in pamphlet form. He has also written many stories, principally concerning the detection of criminals, and these have appeared in magazines and newspapers.

Frank A. Flower, who wrote a history of the republican party, states his obligations to Mr. Whitley for his assistance in that work. It should be recalled that while in the secret service Mr. Whitley appointed the man who took the transcript of the records which convicted Boss Tweed in New York.

Of his personal habits, it should be mentioned that Major Whitley, within the period of his recollection, has never drunk a glass of plain water. He drinks mild coffee and mild tea, is a temperance advocate, but anti-prohibitionist, being as he states, "a true democrat."

In 1856 at East Cambridge, Massachusetts, Major Whitley married Miss Catherine Webster Bates, daughter of Thomas Bates, who was a carpenter and builder.

ALBERT IRVEN DECKER. In the demands which it makes upon its devotees, educational work is exceedingly exacting. The duty of the educator, ostensibly, is to instill a practical, working knowledge into each of his pupils, but his correlative, although less direct, function of instilling character and worthy precepts through his personal influence is equally important. The duty first named calls for an individual of knowledge and specialized training, while the second demands a conscientious and capable person whose life and mode of living provide a fit criterion and example for the minds of youth. When a man is found in whose character are combined these attributes, the early and formative years of future citizens may be safely placed in his care. Such a man is Albert Irvén Decker, superintendent of the city schools of Fredonia, a position which he has held for six years, and an educator who has devoted his entire life to his calling.

Albert I. Decker was born at Burnside, Hancock County, Illinois, September 4, 1876, and is a son of J. E. and Eda Ruth (Perkins) Decker. The family is of Holland Dutch origin and originally spelled the name "Dekker," but upon locating in Pennsylvania, in Colonial times, changed the spelling to its present form. Elisha Decker, the grandfather of Professor Decker, was born in Pennsylvania, became a pioneer of Hancock County, Illinois, and engaged in farming near Burnside, where he died at the age of forty-two years, prior to the birth of his grandson. While

he did not live to mature years, he was a man of industry and possessed of good business ability, so that he gained a good competence and was able to rear his children in comfort and to give them good educational advantages. J. E. Decker, father of Professor Decker, was born in 1847, in Ohio, where he lived until he was four years of age. He then accompanied his parents to near Burnside, Illinois, and while living on his father's farm there completed his primary education in the district school. Later he attended Abingdon (Illinois) College, from which he was duly graduated, and entered business as a grain dealer. For a time he also served in the capacity of telegraph operator at Burnside, Illinois, but in the spring of 1884 came to Kansas and located on his farm, 2½ miles west of Lafontaine, in Wilson County, where he has since made his home. Mr. Decker has developed a handsome and valuable property, with a full set of modern improvements and substantial buildings, and bears the reputation of being a skilled farmer and business man and an honorable, upright citizen. A republican in his political views, he has served as township trustee for several years, and has also acted in the capacity of justice of the peace. Since his youth he has been a member of the Campbellite Christian Church, and he is now active in its work and movements, being an elder therein. Mr. Decker was married in Hancock County, Illinois, to Miss Eda Ruth Perkins, who was born at Burnside, Illinois, in 1857. Four children have been born to the union, namely: Albert Irvén, of this notice; Elmer, who died at the age of eighteen months; Alice, who married J. H. Risinger, and resides six miles south of Fredonia, on a farm; and Homer, who is station agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at Lafontaine.

Albert I. Decker received his early education in a rural school in the vicinity of Lafontaine, to which community he had been taken by his parents when he was eight years old. In 1893 he entered the old Kansas Normal College, at Fort Scott, which he attended for two years, and began teaching in 1895. The next year was spent at his father's home. In 1897 he again had charge of the home school, west of Lafontaine. In the spring of 1898 he enlisted in the Twenty-second Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, from the Normal School at Emporia. His regiment was sent to Camp Alger, Washington, D. C., where it spent the summer. The regiment was returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in the fall of the year, where Professor Decker contracted typhoid fever, for which reason he was not honorably discharged and mustered out of the service at Leavenworth, Kansas, until the spring of 1899. During the next two years, he again taught in the country school, six miles west of Fredonia, and in the spring of 1901 again entered the State Normal School at Emporia, from which he was graduated in 1905, receiving a life teacher's certificate. In 1917 he was given the degree of Bachelor of Science by the same institution. In the fall of 1905 Professor Decker became principal of the Humboldt (Kansas) High School, a capacity in which he remained for two years, and in the third year of his residence there was made superintendent of the schools of that city, and acted as such three years. In 1910 he was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of schools of Fredonia, and has continued to direct the school system here ever since. He has instituted a splendid system of school supervision and management and now has under his charge three schools, twenty-eight teachers and over 1,000 scholars. From the start, of his career Mr. Decker was exceptionally well fitted for his chosen

line of labor, and for the duties and responsibilities involved, and he has invariably given his best efforts toward the development and growth of the institutions under his charge. He has had a personal interest where some others might have felt only a business obligation, and has established in the hearts of his students and in the records and traditions of the schools a warm tenderness and respect. Professor Decker is a valued member of the Kansas State Teachers' Association and the Southeast Kansas Teachers' Association. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Constellation Lodge No. 95, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Fredonia, and is an ex-member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He votes the republican ticket. With the members of his family, he resides at his own home at No. 1205 Monroe Street.

Professor Decker was married in 1906, at Baileyville, Kansas, to Miss Lavonia Hickey, who was born in Tennessee, but was reared in Kansas, to which state she was brought by her parents when she was less than one year old. To Professor and Mrs. Decker there have come two children: Dorothy, born January 23, 1908; and William, born March 17, 1913.

EDWARD HENRY LEITZBACH. The thirty odd years since he came to Humboldt have dealt kindly with Edward Henry Leitzbach. In that time he has attained one of the most substantial business positions in the community, has acquired a large share of material prosperity, and has used his means and ability wisely to promote those institutions and affairs which are most vitally connected with a city's welfare.

Though of German ancestry, as his name indicates, Mr. Leitzbach was born in Connecticut at Robertsville in the town of Colebrook on August 6, 1864. His father, Nicholas Leitzbach, was born on the River Rhine in Germany in 1827. He was educated in his native land, learned the trade of cabinet maker, and served his time in the German army, being a participant in the war between Denmark and Germany during the close of the forties. He came to the United States in 1857, locating at Robertsville, Connecticut, where he followed his trade for many years. In 1887 he followed his son to Humboldt, Kansas, and continued working at his trade about ten years. His death occurred in December, 1911. In American politics he was allied with the democratic party. Nicholas Leitzbach married Elizabeth Esslinger. She was born in Germany in 1840, a daughter of Daniel Esslinger. Daniel Esslinger was born in Germany in 1812, brought his family to America about 1853, and located at Winstead, Connecticut. He was both a farmer and mechanic. He died near Winstead, Connecticut, in 1852. Elizabeth Leitzbach died in Humboldt, Kansas, in 1891. They were the parents of three children: Anna, widow of Rev. M. C. Wood, and living in Humboldt, her husband having been a minister of the Congregational Church; Augustus, who graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York City in 1885, and since then has been actively engaged in practice as a physician and surgeon at Fairmount, Illinois; and Edward Henry.

Edward Henry Leitzbach grew up in his native town of Connecticut, attended the public schools at Robertsville and the high school at Winstead, and his early tastes inclined him to mercantile pursuits. He had three years' experience as a worker in a store in Connecticut, and in 1885 with limited capital and with this experience as a foundation came

to Humboldt and bought a half interest in a furniture store. His partner for three years was J. N. Utterson. At the end of that time Mr. Leitzbach acquired the entire business, and has conducted it now as sole proprietor for upwards of twenty-eight years. It is the largest furniture stock in this part of the county, and it has been a center of a large patronage and of reliable merchandising for many years. The store is located on Bridge Street between Seventh and Eighth. Mr. Leitzbach owns the building as well as the stock, and from his participation in business affairs as a furniture merchant has gradually extended his interests to many other concerns. He has always favored Kansas land as an excellent investment, and at the present time owns altogether 1,890 acres. This includes a farm of 160 acres adjoining Humboldt on the east; 150 acres southeast of Humboldt; a half section of land, 320 acres, five miles northeast of Humboldt; an improved farm of eighty acres adjoining the last tract just mentioned; 160 acres four miles northeast of Humboldt; a 240-acre improved farm two miles north of Humboldt, with 160 acres adjoining; and 150 acres three miles east of Humboldt. Of his total holdings he has three farms of eighty acres each in Woodson County, Kansas. His interests also extend to Humboldt real estate. Besides his home at 1021 New York Street he owns the Theater Building on Bridge Street, a store building at the corner of Eighth and Bridge Street, the building in which the hardware store is located on Bridge Street, and also another store building along the same thoroughfare. He also has several dwelling houses. Mr. Leitzbach is president of the Humboldt Brick Manufacturing Company and a director of the Humboldt National Bank. The Humboldt Brick Manufacturing Company is one of the most successful concerns of its kind in this section of Kansas. It employs fifty people and its output of tile and brick is shipped not only over the various counties of Kansas, but to Iowa, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska and Texas. The plant has the most modern and improved machinery, and has been going forward successfully ever since it was established in 1897. Mr. Leitzbach was one of the original stockholders.

In politics he is a republican. He served as mayor of Humboldt in 1912-13, and for two terms was a member of the city council. He is identified with the Humboldt Board of Trade, and is a very active and liberal member of the Presbyterian Church at Humboldt, being a trustee and elder. He is one of the liberal contributors to the erection of the handsome new church on Bridge Street, costing \$20,000. Fraternally his membership is with Pacific Lodge No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, Humboldt Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Humboldt Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Leitzbach was married in Elsmore, Kansas, in June, 1899, to Miss Ona Cox, daughter of W. D. and Gertrude Cox, the latter now deceased. Her father still lives in Elsmore and owns the elevator there. Mr. and Mrs. Leitzbach have one daughter, Gertrude, born May 1, 1910.

MATTHEW EDGAR PEARSON is serving his fifteenth consecutive year as superintendent of the public schools of Kansas City, Kansas. He began his work in the schools of this city thirty years ago, and no one individual has so intimate a knowledge of the actual growth and development of the local school

system and has done more to improve its efficiency than the Pearsons. He is one of the best known and oldest educators in the State of Kansas.

Mr. Pearson was born at Plainsfield in Hendricks County, Indiana, March 8, 1862, but has lived in Kansas since he was ten years of age. He was the second in a family of six children. His parents were Enoch S. and Edith (Stanley) Pearson, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. Enoch Pearson spent his life as a farmer. He was a Quaker and his family were of the strictest of that sect, having come to America with the William Penn Colony and they practiced the Quaker principles so faithfully that few if any of the name ever served in any of the wars of the nation. Enoch Pearson attended that fine old Quaker school of the Middle West, Earlham College, at Richmond, Indiana.

In 1872 he brought his family to Kansas. He came to this state largely to give his sons better and broader opportunities. The family traveled by railroad to Leavenworth and located first in Leavenworth County, where the father rented land for two years. He then bought a farm of 160 acres near Eudora in Douglas County, and broke a large part of the virgin prairie. He was a successful farmer, but had no special ambition to become a large land holder. He was content with a modest acreage, with a good home, and gave all the surplus to the benefit of his children. He sent all his six children to school and took special pride in furnishing them with the best of advantages procurable. Naturally such a man is an asset to any community, and he proved his influence in many beneficial ways while living in his country district in Douglas County. He was looked upon as a man of exceptional wisdom and his advice was frequently sought by his neighbors. The utmost of confidence was reposed in his integrity and good citizenship. He was a republican, but official office holding had no part in his record. He was a staunch supporter of church and morality, lived forty years as an elder, while his wife was the Sunday school teacher for forty-three years. Enoch Pearson died at Kansas City, Kansas, in May, 1916. His children were: Martha, now Mrs. M. C. Hill of Hesper, Kansas; Matthew E.; Dr. W. J. of Kansas City; Curtis, who died when about thirty-four years of age; H. I. of Kansas City, Kansas; and Mary, wife of George Henry of Kansas City, Kansas.

Matthew E. Pearson received his early education in the common schools of Indiana and Leavenworth, Kansas. After getting the advantages supplied by the public schools he felt that he had received all that he could ask from his father and rather than burden him with the expense of his college education determined to pay his own way through the University of Kansas. He did this by renting a farm and devoting each summer season to cropping, while the winter terms were spent in university. As a result of this course of procedure he was graduated with his bachelor's degree from the University of Kansas in 1885, and had not only his education but \$100 in cash along with his diploma. The profession of an educator was what appealed to him most strongly, and the year following his graduation from university he taught at Wallula in Wyandotte County. In 1886 he came to Kansas City, Kansas, and was one of the force of fifty-six teachers who at that time did the work of the various municipalities now comprised within Kansas City, Kansas. He was for five years principal of the Wood School, now known as the Cooper School. He then became principal of the Armourdale School, now the John J. Ingalls School,

remained there three years and then went to the Long School, now known as the Longfellow School. He was principal at Longfellow School eight years, and in 1902 was elected by the school board as superintendent of the city school system. As superintendent he has under his supervision forty-four distinct schools and a staff of 430 teachers.

Mr. Pearson by no means considered his possibilities of learning and accomplishment finished when he left university. He has always been a student, and has mastered many branches of knowledge and extended his acquaintance with life at various points. While principal of the Longfellow School he was also supervisor of drawing and art work in all the city schools. He has been alert to take advantage of the improvement of methods in the education and training of children, and he is conscious of many changes and has been instrumental in improving methods during the fifteen years he has been superintendent. He is justly proud of the splendid school system now possessed by Kansas City. In 1907 Baker University conferred upon him the honorary degree Master of Arts.

Mr. Pearson is a member of the National Council of Education, an honorary body of the National Education Association, of which he is also a member. He is a member of the board of directors of the Kansas State Teachers' Association, and was president in 1913. He also belongs to the National Association of English Teachers and to other educational organizations. In politics he is a republican but independent in local matters, is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and both he and his wife are active in the Washington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. They were formerly connected with the London Heights Church, where Mr. Pearson was superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years. He is also a member of the Mercantile Association and has served on some of its committees.

Mr. Pearson was married December 31, 1885, to Carrie Davis of Lawrence, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (White) Davis. Nathan Davis was a farmer and died when Mrs. Pearson was a young girl. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have five children: DeWitt, who is now teaching school in Salt Lake City; Russell, who died at the age of three years; Claudia, a student in Bethany College; Myrle, who is in high school; and Dorothea.

HENRY HERMAN KIEHL, who has lived in Kansas since the spring of 1870, is one of the foremost citizens of Lyndon. While the days of border ruffianism were past when he came to Kansas, his individual experience covers most of the period of growth and development. As a farmer he had a full share of the hardships and difficulties which the early agriculturists had to encounter and he fully deserves all the prosperity that has come his way.

His grandfather was a native of Germany. His father Eli Kiehl was born in Pennsylvania, became owner of a brick yard and a tannery in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and his later life was spent as a farmer. Eli and his oldest son were drafted for service during the Civil war, but were released on account of physical disability. His cousins Amos and John Kiehl were both Union soldiers. Eli Kiehl married Maria Uber, also a native of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of eight children, and the fourth in order of birth was Henry Herman, who was born February 25, 1852.

In 1864 the family moved to Wyandotte County,

Ohio, where the father followed farming for a couple of years, and then bought 160 acres near Findlay, Ohio. Four years later the mother of the family broke a leg, and becoming restless she induced the family to move west to Kansas. They made the trip by railroad to Cincinnati, and thence took a boat to St. Louis and from there by rail to their destination. They first had a farm in Neosho County, but were unable to acquire title, and Eli then bought a claim of 160 acres three miles northeast of Lyndon. That was about the time the Sac and Fox reservation was opened to settlement. Eli Kiehl used a combination of horses and cattle to break up his land and was industriously engaged in its improvement and cultivation when death overtook him on October 1, 1873. His wife passed away a year later on October 3, 1874. They were active members of the German Reform Church, and also assisted the establishment of schools in the early days of Kansas.

Henry H. Kiehl was about twenty-one years of age when his father died. He had very little opportunity to secure an education, but attended several terms both in Ohio and Kansas. After his parents died he took charge of the old homestead, and soon afterward occurred the grasshopper years when all his crops were destroyed.

In 1875 Mr. Kiehl married Miss Drusilla Hedges, who was born in Illinois, her parents having come to Kansas in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Kiehl have four children: Frankie, now Mrs. W. H. Harper of Lyndon; Daneta, Mrs. Perry Smith of Osage County; Pauline, who is married and living in Lyndon; and Claude E., chief clerk in the Western Union office at Topeka.

After leaving his farm Mr. Kiehl moved to Williamsburg in 1879, bought and operated a livery stable for five years, and having sold his interests became clerk in a store. In 1891 he bought 100 acres of the old homestead in Osage County, and resuming agriculture lived there and enjoyed much prosperity until 1908. He then sold the farm and has since had his home in the City of Lyndon. Mr. Kiehl helped to build the first telephone line in Kansas. He is an active republican and for many years has followed its fortunes closely. For six years he served as town marshal under L. T. Hussey, then mayor, and for three years was town clerk. Mr. Kiehl fought hard for betterment in his community, and was one of the men who helped to procure the Carnegie library for Lyndon and also a proper lighting of Main Street so as to constitute a white way. He was one of the organizers of the Osage County Light and Power Company, and has ever since held the office of treasurer. This company not only supplies light and power to Lyndon but also to Melvern and Quenemo, both in Osage County. Mr. Kiehl is an active member of the Methodist Church, and has held the chairs in Euclid Lodge No. 101, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

WILLIAM H. TYLER. When, in 1914, William H. Tyler, was elected county treasurer of Wilson County, it was the first time in sixteen years that a democrat had been chosen for this office. During his term of office Mr. Tyler has given an excellent account of himself as guardian of the people's money, but it is only natural that he should be possessed of financial ability, as much of his career has been passed in positions where he has been engaged in handling the monetary affairs of community and individual. His official record measures up to that which he has established personally as a sound, reliable and progressive citizen.

Mr. Tyler was born at Decatur, Macon County, Illinois, February 28, 1858, a son of Theodore and Sarah (Kennedy) Tyler. He comes of the same stock

that produced President Tyler, and belongs to a family that came from England to the Colony of Virginia prior to the War of the Revolution. John W. Tyler, the grandfather of William H. Tyler, was born in 1808, at Lexington, Kentucky, and about the year 1835 removed with his family to Decatur, Illinois, where he settled on a farm. He was one of the noted pioneers of Macon County, where he became an acknowledged leader among the people, taught in the first school in that county, and was the first preacher in Macon, spreading the faith of the Campbellite Church. His death occurred at Decatur, in 1888, when he had reached the age of eighty years. John W. Tyler was first married to Elvira Oxley, a native of Kentucky, who died in Macon County, Illinois, and they became the parents of three children: Theodore; Nancy Jane, who is the widow of Rufus Housley, who was a painter and farmer, and resides in Macon County, Illinois; and John W., a harness maker, who now resides at Indianapolis, Indiana, and is over eighty years of age. John W. Tyler was married the second time to Sarah Rooney, who was born in Kentucky and died at Decatur, Illinois, and they became the parents of the following children: B. B., who is a noted Christian preacher and resides at Denver, Colorado; Sue, of Decatur, who is the widow of Hugh Oder, a former attorney of that city; James and B. S., who are deceased; J. Z., who is a Christian minister at Cleveland, Ohio; Mary, of Decatur, who is the wife of J. A. Merryweather, who is one of the most prominent citizens of Decatur and president of the Decatur National Bank of that city; Betty, a resident of Denver, Colorado, and widow of Steven Cook, a former jeweler; Charles H., who was formerly a pharmacist and now in the real estate business at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Miss Alice, unmarried, who is public librarian at Cleveland, Ohio.

Theodore M. Tyler, the father of William H. Tyler, was born in 1834, at Lexington, Kentucky, and was still an infant when taken by his parents to Decatur, Illinois, where the rest of his life was passed, his death occurring July 14, 1868. He was reared on the homestead in Macon County and secured a public school education, and as a youth learned the trades of carpenter and cabinet maker, which he followed throughout his life in connection with farming ventures. He died while still in the prime of life, before his plans for a successful career had fully materialized, but had accumulated a property that kept his family from want. Mr. Tyler was a democrat in politics, and a member of the Christian Church, in which he served as a deacon. He married Miss Sarah Kennedy, who was born in 1832, in Garrett County, Kentucky, and died in Wilson County, Kansas, in October, 1912. They became the parents of seven children: Samuel, who died in infancy; Elvira, who died aged two years; William H.; Martha, who died at the age of six years; Jennie, who is the wife of Jerry Myers and resides on their farm near Lafontaine, Kansas; Charles, who died at the age of three years; and T. M., who is manager of a factory at Indianapolis, Indiana.

William H. Tyler was educated in the rural schools of Macon County, Illinois, and the high school at Decatur, and remained on his mother's farm until 1886, when he came to Fredonia, Kansas, to accept a position in a railroad surveyor's office, work at which he was engaged for one year. He then turned his attention to the work at which he had been reared, farming, and for thirteen years tilled the soil of Wilson County, at the end of that time beginning his experience as a banker. For one year he acted as bookkeeper in the State Bank of Fredonia, and then bought a farm in Duck Creek Township, and became

cashier of the Lafontaine State Bank, with which he continued to be connected for six years and eight months. He was a director in the Fredonia State Bank and in the Lafontaine State Bank, and still has extensive business interests, being a stockholder in the Kansas Life Insurance Company and in the Automatic Bookkeeping Registry Company, of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Tyler still owns his 120 acre farm in Duck Creek Township, a handsomely improved property and some of the most productive land in the county.

Mr. Tyler has long been prominent in democratic politics. As early as 1897 he was elected a member of the board of township trustees of Fall River Township, and held a like position in Duck Creek Township in 1905 and 1906. In 1914 he was elected county treasurer of Wilson County, although the democratic party had been unsuccessful with their candidates for this office for sixteen years previous. Mr. Tyler has proved an excellent official, capable, willing, courteous and progressive, faithful in the discharge of his duties, and carefully conserving the interests and moneys of the people. He was re-elected to the office in November, 1916, the only democrat elected in the county, and his friends believe that his record entitles him to the honor. Mr. Tyler is a member of the Christian Church and a deacon therein. He is well known fraternally, belonging to Twin Mound Lodge No. 57, Knights of Pythias, of Fredonia; Lafontaine Lodge of Odd Fellows and Lafontaine Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, and likewise holds membership in the Homesteaders. His offices are in the courthouse at Fredonia.

On July 4, 1915, Mr. Tyler was united in marriage with Mrs. Minnie B. (Estes) White, daughter of James and Sarah Estes, the former, a farmer, now deceased, and the latter a resident of Greencastle, Indiana. Mrs. Tyler comes from an English family which early settled in Colonial Virginia, from which state they removed to Kentucky, where, in 1838, was born Mrs. Tyler's father, James Estes. He was reared and married in Kentucky, and subsequently moved to near Cleveland, Ohio, later went to Indiana, and in 1882 came to Kansas, where he continued to be engaged in farming during the remainder of his life, and died at Altoona, in 1883. He was independent in politics, and was a member of the Christian Church and a deacon. He and Mrs. Estes, who is a native of Kentucky, became the parents of eight children, as follows: Margaret, who is the wife of William Williamson, and resides near Greencastle, Indiana, on a farm; John, who is retired, and resides in the same community; Fannie, who is the wife of William Gentry, also a farmer near that city; James, who is a resident of Iowa; Sherman, who was an ex-soldier of the United States army and shortly after being mustered out of the service died at Garden City, Kansas, in 1910; Minnie B., the wife of Mr. Tyler; William, who is connected with the United States Mail service and resides in Western Kansas; and Joseph, who is a barber and resides at Fredonia.

Mrs. Tyler was born near the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and secured her education in the public schools of Indiana and Kansas, to which latter state she came with her parents in 1882. She is prominent in the work of the Christian Church, of which she has long been a member, and is also one of the popular members of the Homesteaders.

CHARLES M. HILLEARY, who has identified himself since early youth with educational work and is now superintendent of the city schools of Humboldt,

represents one of the early pioneer families of Bourbon County.

He was born at the Village of Xenia in Bourbon County, Kansas, May 28, 1879. His people located in that section of southeastern Kansas prior to the Civil war. The Hillearys came originally from England and were colonial settlers in Virginia. Professor Hilleary's grandfather Daniel Stump Hilleary was born in 1823. In early life he removed west, to Ohio, later into Illinois, and still later to Kansas. He served in the American armies in the war with Mexico and was captain of a company. His active career was spent as a farmer, and he died in Xenia, Kansas, in 1888. He married a Miss Pritchard, a native of Ohio, and she died near Newark in that state in 1848.

Lucius W. Hilleary, father of Charles Marion Hilleary, was born at Newark, Ohio, July 18, 1848. He spent part of his early life there, and went with his father to Vermillion County, Illinois, where he grew up on a farm. In 1866 he came with Daniel S. Hilleary to Kansas and located in Bourbon County at Xenia. He married there, and for many years was engaged in farming and merchandising. In April, 1885, he removed to Stafford County, Kansas, was a farmer in that locality, but in 1898 again resumed merchandising at Macksville, in the same county. He is now living retired. Lucius W. Hilleary is a republican and a member of the Methodist Church. He married Catherine V. Thompson. She was born in Polk County, Missouri, March 18, 1853, and her ancestors were also from England and early settlers in Virginia. Her father Phenix Thompson was born in Tennessee in 1814, went to Kentucky and later to Missouri, and in 1861 settled in Bourbon County, Kansas. He followed farming in that district the rest of his life, but died while on a visit to Polk County, Missouri, in 1887. Several of his sons were soldiers in the Civil war. Phenix Thompson married Miss Crumbly, who was born in Tennessee and died at Xenia, Kansas. Lucius W. Hilleary and wife are the parents of four children: Montimer, a merchant at Hutchinson, Kansas; Gertrude, who died when two years of age; Charles Marion; and Eva, wife of Rev. W. B. Summers, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mitchell, Kansas.

Charles M. Hilleary spent most of his early life on a farm in Stafford County. He attended the rural schools, and in 1896 graduated from the high school at Macksville. The following two years were spent as a teacher in the rural districts of Stafford County. He then entered the State Normal School at Emporia, but in the intervals of his course there he was principal of the high school at Macksville for two years. He finally completed his studies and graduated at Emporia in 1904 and in the same year took charge of the high school at Parker, Kansas, as principal. A year later he went to St. John, Kansas, and became superintendent of the city schools, and in 1910 accepted a similar office at Humboldt. Mr. Hilleary is a progressive school man, and has worked steadily for the upbuilding and improvement of the schools of Humboldt during the past six years. He has accomplished some very creditable results. He has under his supervision two school houses, a staff of twenty-four teachers, and the enrollment of pupils in the city schools is 726.

He is a member of the Southeast Kansas and the Kansas State Teachers Association, and the National Educational Association. He also belongs to St. John Lodge No. 254 Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, to Valley Chapter No. 11, Royal Arch Ma-

sons, at Humboldt, and to Humboldt Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a republican and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On June 30, 1909, at Macksville, Kansas, Mr. Hilleary married Miss Bernice M. Carter. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Carter, her father being a grain merchant at Dodge City, Kansas. Her mother is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hilleary are the parents of two children: Mina Imogene, born July 3, 1910, and Montimer Marion, born October 24, 1914.

PAUL E. HAVENS. The late Paul E. Havens, one of the pioneers of Leavenworth, and whose name is closely interwoven with the material growth and prosperity of the city, was a man of unusual force of character. He was born at Ephratah, Fulton County, New York, May 4, 1839, and was a son of C. D. P. and Eleanor (Frey) Havens, a grandson of Paul and Anne (Kennedy) Havens, and a great-grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bostwick) Havens.

The progenitor of this family in America was William Havens, a native of Wales, who located at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1636. Daniel Havens was a sea captain and died at Sag Harbor, New York, when still a young man. Anne (Kennedy) Havens was a daughter of Robert Kennedy, who served the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and Eleanor (Frey) Havens was a daughter of Philip R. Frey, whose people came to this country from Switzerland during Colonial days.

Paul E. Havens was left fatherless when eight years old, and when fourteen became a clerk in a store at Elmira, New York. He had an abundance of vitality and ambition, and with these as his chief assets started for the West in 1856, in which year he located at Davenport, Iowa. In 1858 Kansas was "away out west," but it had become widely advertised by reason of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, the Kansas-Nebraska bill discussions in Congress, and the bitter struggle for supremacy between the Free-Soil and Pro-Slavery factions in the territory. Also, Eugene Havens, as elder brother, was a lawyer at Leavenworth, and all of these causes had something to do with attracting to Leavenworth Paul E. Havens, then a young man of nineteen years of age. He had been here but a short time when he was appointed deputy clerk for the court in Jefferson County, under Hon. Samuel D. Lecompte, who was then chief justice of the Supreme Court of the territory, as well as judge of the First Judicial District. Upon the adoption of the state constitution, Mr. Havens was elected clerk of the District Court for Jefferson County, and at the ensuing general election was elected to succeed himself in this office. In 1861 he was elected to represent Shawnee, Jefferson and Jackson counties in the lower house of the State Legislature. It is thus seen that Mr. Havens bore a conspicuous part at an extremely youthful age in the birth of Kansas as a State of the Union. In 1863 he moved permanently to Leavenworth, and for a number of years carried on a profitable insurance business. In 1868 he began his banking career at Leavenworth as a member of the firm of Newman & Havens, and in 1872 was one of the projectors of the Kansas Central Railway, an enterprise inaugurated by local capital to construct a railroad to Denver. Mr. Havens served as a director and as secretary and treasurer of the company until the road was sold to Jay Gould in 1883. He was also interested in the construction of a railroad between Leavenworth and Atchison, now a part of the Missouri Pacific system. Prior to this, in 1876, associated with his

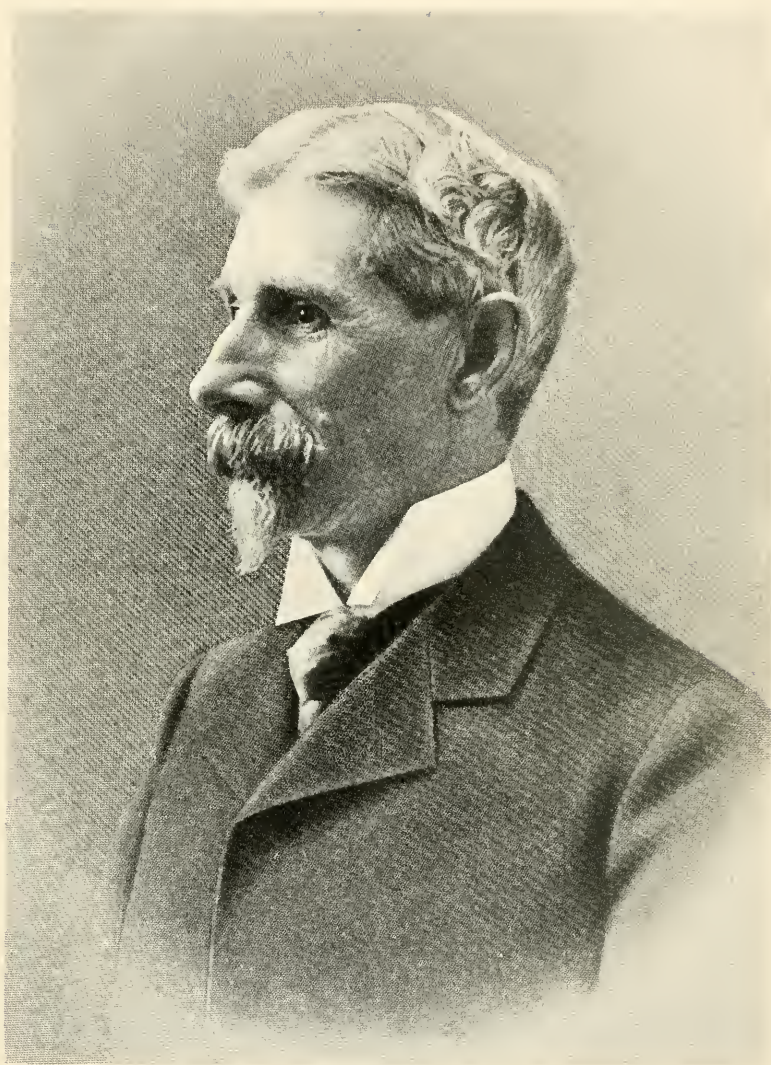
brother, A. B. Havens, he had embarked in the milling business, but in March, 1882, their property was destroyed by fire. When the Leavenworth National Bank was organized, in 1883, Mr. Havens was one of the original incorporators and was its first president. It was due to his practical experience and keen business acumen that the bank became a success and a power for the financial good of the community. He was one of the most active and public-spirited men of Leavenworth, and many other of the city's enterprises were benefited by his advice, leadership and material aid. Among these were the Leavenworth Light and Heating Company and the Fort Leavenworth Water Company. Mr. Havens was a republican in politics, but the latter part of his life was too filled with business responsibilities and cares for him to do much more than to exercise his right of franchise as a citizen by voting.

To the marriage of Mr. Havens and Miss Matilda Moore, of Wooster, Ohio, solemnized December 18, 1860, two daughters were born: Eleanor and Elizabeth, the latter the wife of Hon. Daniel R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, a member of Congress from Kansas. Mr. Havens died May 6, 1913. In his private life he was the ideal citizen. He was a great lover of music, and in his earlier years played the violin; he delighted in art and made some beautiful pen and ink sketches which are treasured by his daughter. His home life was different from the one known to the public. By many of his associates he was considered reserved. In his home life he was husband and father in the nearer and more intimate sense. Returning from his business, he would throw cares and business worries aside, and, donning his smoking jacket, and with his pipe and a well stocked library surrounding him, with his loved ones at his side, his innermost character was best seen and appreciated.

NICHOLAS BOYNS. Any community however large is the better off for the presence of a citizen of such commercial calibre and individual enterprise as Nicholas Boyns.

The time of his arrival on the scene which has been his permanent home for many years was 1871. In that year he landed in Kansas City, Missouri. His arrival made no particular stir, and he was practically unknown and his possibilities of work were unvalued. Deep within him he had ambition, energy and a long look ahead. The first employment which he was not long in finding was as clerk in the famous old department store of Bullene, Moore & Emery, now the Emery, Bird, Thayer establishment. He was with them just two years. He saved his money. There was more than natural economy and thrift in this saving. It was done with a purpose.

That purpose came to a concrete result when in 1873 he engaged in business for himself at the corner of Eighteenth and Muncie. His business during all these many years has been that of stone contractor. With all the disadvantages of limited capital and youth and inexperience he made good almost from the start, and for fourteen years was in business at the old location, in the meantime establishing a branch at Eighteenth and Central. At the latter place he subsequently put up his large building and headquarters. For this property he paid \$40 a front foot and it is now valued at \$250. For a number of years Mr. Boyns handled the Adams interests of Boston, Massachusetts, but these are now a small part of his work. He is one of the leading stone contractors in Kansas City, Kansas, and has furnished stone for some of the most important construction enterprises in and about the city. After the flood of 1903 he



Paul C. Harvey

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made it a specialty of furnishing stone for many of the larger buildings along Minnesota Avenue. Mr. Boyns is also a farmer and farms a considerable tract of land in and around Kansas City.

Mr. Boyns is an Englishman by birth and was born in the southwestern part of England, near Land's End, June 9, 1862. He was the fifth in a family of seven children born to Henry and Amelia (Williams) Boyns, both natives of England. His father was a tin mining expert. This is the only Boyns family so far as known in the entire world. Nichols Boyns received his early education in England, but on account of ill health he came to America at the age of fourteen and joined his sister Lizzie at Wytheville, Virginia. His sister subsequently married R. H. Crowgey, a prosperous farmer in Southwestern Virginia. While with his sister Nicholas attended school for eighteen months. He had come to this country with no special intention of remaining permanently, but his first experiences decided him and he resolved to grow up as an American.

For two years he worked as clerk in a grocery store in Maryland, and then sought the broader and better opportunities of the Far West, with what results has already been briefly outlined.

Mr. Boyns was married August 6, 1889, to Miss Rose Wade. She was born in Maryland. Their three children are Mary, Eaton and Helen. Mr. and Mrs. Boyns have taken great care in the rearing and training of their children and they have received good educational advantages.

Mr. Boynes is an active republican, and though he has never held office he has been solicited to become a candidate and has many times used his influence to further movements of public good. He is a member of the Grand View and River View Improvement Association, and of the Kansas City, Kansas, Mercantile Club. He was one of the organizers of the Security State Bank, and has since been a director. He was associated with a number of men, including Mr. Lee Vaughn and others in getting the improvement of Eighteenth Street and the street car facilities on that thoroughfare. Mr. Boyns in his business keeps about twenty-two men on the pay roll, and thus it is a factor in the city's prosperity. He and his family enjoy the comforts of a modern home at 350 South Eighteenth Street.

JOSEPH W. LAYBOURN. It is doubtful if any one now living knows the ups and downs and vicissitudes of Kansas life during the past half a century better than Joseph W. Laybourn, president of the Citizens State Bank of Osage City. Mr. Laybourn is an honored veteran of the Union army, and came to Kansas soon after the war. He has been a farmer, coal miner, banker, land owner and in every relationship, whether a poor man or high in the scale of prosperity, has been public spirited and a willing worker for the community benefit.

Mr. Laybourn was born at a little village called Catawba near Springfield in Clark County, Ohio, April 15, 1841. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Allen) Laybourn. His mother was born in 1804 while coming with her parents from England to New York City, and the vessel landed its passengers four days after her birth. It was a voyage by the old fashioned sailing ship and the family had been on the sea for nearly six months. The first Laybourn ancestor came from England to America soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, locating in New York State. Later he moved across the country into the wilderness of Ohio. This branch of the Laybourn family were iron workers chiefly, and in Ohio most of the male mem-

bers followed the blacksmith's trade. Joseph Laybourn, Sr. was himself a blacksmith and he grew up in the early days of Ohio when it was necessary to clear the forests, grub the stumps, and perform the heaviest kind of labor in preparing land for cultivation. Joseph Laybourn was a hard worker, and living at a very early time and being a comparatively poor man could give his children few advantages. His children attended subscription schools and Mr. Joseph W. Laybourn received most of his education from such an institution of learning. The principal school he attended as a boy was a log cabin, and in the absence of glass windows greased paper was put over the sash to keep out the cold and allow some light to filter in. Only the older children attended such a school during the winter and a summer term was kept for the smaller children. Joseph Sr. was not only a blacksmith but also a colporteur for the American Bible Society and did much in his time to extend the preaching of the Gospel and he always entertained the ministers and circuit riders. His life was a busy one though brief in years, since he died during a cholera epidemic in 1849. He was the first resident of his community to take the disease, and he left a family of three sons, the oldest of whom was only fifteen years of age. These sons were: Henry O.; James S., who died in the Soldiers Home at Dayton, Ohio, about 1874; Joseph W.; and one daughter, Hannah A., who died of cholera at the age of thirteen, her death occurring three days after her father's death. The mother of these children died in 1860.

All the sons enlisted and became gallant defenders of the Union during the Civil war. Joseph W., though the youngest, was the first one to go into the army. Early in 1861 he became a member of a three months regiment, of Company D the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after his enlistment expired he reenlisted. He first went into action at Rich Mountain, West Virginia, was in McClellan's West Virginia campaign, fought at Cheat Mountain and Beverly, and was then engaged on scout duty along the Cheat River. His regiment was afterwards sent to Louisville and was a part of the division commanded by Gen. O. M. Mitchell. From there it was sent to Nashville, Tennessee, and then toward Huntsville, Alabama, for the purpose of cutting the communication between the eastern and western divisions of the Confederate army. It participated in the battle of Corinth and succeeded in capturing Huntsville and Mr. Laybourn and his comrades were for a time engaged in guarding 160 miles of railway track and a part of the Tennessee River. When General Bragg made his famous detour to the rear of the Union troops with Louisville, Kentucky, as his objective, Mr. Laybourn was in that section of the Union army which by forced marches hastened across the states of Tennessee and Kentucky and arrived at Louisville just twenty-four hours before the advance guard of the Confederate army would have reached that city.

On the 8th of October, 1862, occurred the battle of Perryville, which was a concluding phase of the Bragg campaign in Kentucky. In that battle Mr. Laybourn was wounded by a piece of shell, which struck his right eye. His gun was also shot in pieces. He was left on the field for dead, and after regaining consciousness crawled into a wood where he had to remain owing to his weakness from loss of blood. There he endured all the horrors and discomforts of the soldier's life, having nothing to eat and drink for three days, and was finally found by a detail left to bury the dead. For six weeks he remained in a hospital, and during that time his regiment was participating in the raid through Northern Georgia and was

captured as a body at Rome, Georgia. While on detached duty at Louisville Mr. Laybourn took French leave of that place and rejoined his regiment which in the meantime had been sent to Columbus, Ohio. After that he participated in a number of skirmishes, but his chief work during the remaining months of the war was to assist in the capture of General Morgan during his raid through Southern Indiana and Southern Ohio.

Both his brothers also made honorable records as soldiers. Henry O., the oldest, enlisted in Company F of the Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. During his service in Kentucky he was taken ill and died in a hospital at Louisville from chronic diarrhea. James S., the other brother, enlisted in 1863 in Company E of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, but on account of sickness was never in active service. He later spent his active years in Dayton, Ohio, at the Soldiers' Home, the first institution of its kind established after the war.

Thus Mr. Joseph W. Laybourn is the only surviving member of the family, and was the only one of the sons to marry. Following the war he returned home and for several years engaged in the carpenter trade and also took any honorable employment offered him. On August 27, 1865, he married Elizabeth J. Dawson. Fifty years later, in 1915, Mr. and Mrs. Laybourn celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They were extremely poor when they married and they have since shared and lessened all of the hardships of life by their mutual companionship and have advanced together toward the comforts of later years. Mrs. Laybourn was born in Ohio, a daughter of George and Ellen L. (Wright) Dawson, and is of German and Irish descent. John S. Dawson, a brother of Mrs. Laybourn, was in Company F of the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry which later was the Eighth Ohio Cavalry. While with the infantry he was stricken with the measles and died in a hospital at Clarksburg, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Laybourn had one child, John H., who died at the age of eighteen years in Osage County.

After his marriage Mr. Laybourn cast about for the means to support himself and his bride and soon afterward he and his brother-in-law set out for Kansas as a state where the opportunities were more promising than could be found in Ohio. They arrived in Osage County, spent several months in looking about, and during that time Mr. Laybourn spent all his ready money and was still unsuited as to a regular vocation or location. In the meantime Mrs. Laybourn's mother had bought a small farm of 136 acres four miles south and one mile east of Osage City. There Mr. Laybourn undertook to mine coal, and also engaged in general farming. He went through all those bleak years with which Kansans of forty or fifty years ago are so familiar. The grass-hopper year of 1874 he weathered by teaching a school. He also had to contend with ill health. He was stricken with an illness in February, 1884, and had to be hauled from his coal mine to his home.

At one time Mr. Laybourn undertook extensive operations as a Shorthorn cattle raiser, but his ambition for success in this field led to an expenditure of more energy than he possessed, and again he broke down in health. He gradually rehabilitated his fortunes and for a number of years has enjoyed a position among the successful men of Southeastern Kansas. He has sold much of his property and now keeps only about 160 acres and his town home.

Mr. Laybourn was one of the organizers of the Citizens State Bank of Osage City, and the stockholders unanimously chose him as its first president.

He went into that office in 1903 and after a year and a half was again elected by the directors and has remained its official head down to the present time. The original capital was \$10,000 and at the present time the bank has an average of \$200,000 deposits, a surplus of \$10,000, and undivided profits of \$7,000. The other officers and directors are: Frank Colstrom, vice president; C. H. Curtis, cashier; C. J. Curtis, assistant cashier; N. M. Doythitt, A. H. Howard, Ed. Miller and T. H. Lewis, directors.

As to his present politics Mr. Laybourn may be classified as an independent, a voter for the man rather than for the party. Years ago he was prominent in the populist movement, and was the first county chairman in the state to organize his county. Later he became a member of the state committee, was a delegate to the Omaha National Convention, and was placed on the national party committee. For two terms he served as township trustee of Oliver Township, and in 1890 was census enumerator in his township. Governor Lewellyn appointed him a member of the State Board of Pardons, and he filled that office for fifteen months. Since January, 1866, a period of over fifty years, Mr. Laybourn has been an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has held all the local chairs, and has been deputy grand master of the State Grand Lodge. He has also filled the various chairs of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1890 he was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Alliance. Mr. Laybourn since 1912 has been on the board of directors of the McPherson Insurance Company, the largest purely mutual farm insurance company in the world, with insurance of \$78,000,000. Mr. and Mrs. Laybourn have lived devout and Christian lives, are active Methodists, were liberal contributors to the building of their home church, and were on the building committee during the erection of the handsome new church edifice in Osage City. Mr. Laybourn is also a church trustee.

KEITH EARL SPRAGUE. Among the men whose ability and high personal character have lent strength and solidity to the financial institutions of Wilson County, Keith Earl Sprague occupies a recognized place. A man of broad experience in various fields of business life, since 1913 he has been identified with the Benedict State Bank in the capacity of president, and through his shrewd and careful direction of its affairs has made this institution one of the substantial banking houses of the county. Mr. Sprague was born in Wilson County, Kansas, November 26, 1881, and is a son of C. A. and Jennie (Barringer) Sprague.

Mr. Sprague belongs to a family of English-Dutch origin, which was founded in New York during colonial times by an emigrant from Holland. His grandfather was Harvey A. Sprague, who was born in 1812, in New York, where he resided all his life, the active part of which was passed in farming in the vicinity of Churchville, Monroe County. About the year 1872 he removed to Buffalo, where he lived in retirement until his death, which occurred in 1902, when he had reached the advanced age of ninety years. Mr. Sprague took part in a great deal of the Indian fighting of the early days in New York, and was a member of the New York State Militia. He married Ellen Smith, who was born in either New York or Vermont, and died at Buffalo, New York, in 1894, when well advanced in years.

C. A. Sprague was born October 17, 1843, at Churchville, Monroe County, New York, and was there reared and educated. His first visit to Kansas occurred in 1861, when, as a youth of eighteen years, he joined

a party of adventurous buffalo hunters and for several years lived on the prairies of the western part of the state. He then returned to New York, but the West had made a strong impression upon him, and in 1863 he returned to Kansas and took up a claim of 160 acres in Prairie Township, Wilson County, on which he lived for five years. He next moved to Guilford, in this county, and worked as a millwright for about ten years, and with the capital saved from his earnings embarked in the mercantile business. The Town of Benedict was started in 1886, and in the spring of 1887, Mr. Sprague, realizing that this was to become an important point, came to this locality and established himself as a merchant. He was one of the pioneer business men of this community and through a period of twenty-seven years carried on extensive operations, but in 1913 traded his business for a valuable farm of 120 acres, situated one-half mile northwest of Fredonia, known as the O. V. Small farm, on which there is a magnificent \$16,000 residence. There Mr. Sprague is living in retirement at this time. He is a democrat in politics, having been a staunch supporter of this party all his life. As a pioneer of Wilson County, he possessed the qualities which enabled him to withstand the discouragements and disappointments of the early days, which frequently turned the weak and timid back to their homes in the East. In his later years he kept fully abreast of the development and advancement of the section, and his progressive and energetic nature assisted him to succeed in the days of keen competition that characterized the full settlement of this rich and prosperous region. Mr. Sprague married Miss Jennie Barringer, who was born in 1853, in Illinois, but was a resident of Fredonia, Kansas, at the time of their marriage, and to this union there were born two children: L. A., who is a merchant residing at Benedict, Kansas; and Keith Earl.

Keith Earl Sprague received his early education in the rural schools of Wilson County, and following some preparation entered Kansas University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1901, as a registered chemist and pharmacist. He then took an European trip, visiting the French Exposition, and while across the Atlantic visited various points of interest in France, Germany and England. On his return to this country he located at Fredonia, where for two years he was employed by Peter Reeger, a druggist, and then bought the interests of his employer and for 3½ years conducted the business himself. After selling out to R. A. Hollis, Mr. Sprague went on the road as representative for a St. Louis concern, but after two years gave up his work as a traveling salesman and settled at Berkeley, California, as manager of a branch store for the Bowman Drug Company. One year later he was called to the main store, at Oakland, California, and remained there until 1907, during which time he experienced the thrills and excitement due to the great San Francisco earthquake.

In 1907 Mr. Sprague returned to Benedict and formed a partnership with his father in the general mercantile business, continuing to remain with that enterprise as long as the elder man was at its head. In the meantime, however, he had become identified with the Benedict State Bank, and in 1913 was made its president, a position which he holds at the present time. The Benedict State Bank was founded in January, 1903, with a stock of \$10,000, its officers being at that time: S. S. Benedict, president; C. A. Sprague, vice president, and William Pauley, cashier.

The present officers are: Keith Earl Sprague, president, and F. H. Burnett, vice president and cashier. The capital is \$10,000, and the surplus and profits \$6,500, and the institution occupies a modern banking house on Main Street. Mr. Sprague is one of the largest stockholders in the bank and his status as a business man and citizen is typical of the material upon which the bank rests and which has made the institution of which he is the head illustrative of the best type of bank in the midst of a farming community—something founded upon a rock, which the speculations and panics of the metropolis cannot effect. Mr. Sprague is treasurer of the Wilson County Telephone Company. He is the owner of a residence on Allen Street, a business building on Main Street and 600 acres of fine farming land in Wilson County. A republican in politics, he takes an interest in the success of his party, but his only public service has been as a member of the council of Benedict. Fraternally he affiliates with Benedict Lodge No. 403, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Kilwinning Chapter No. 44, Royal Arch Masons, of Fredonia; Ab-Del-Kader Commandery, Knights Templar, of Fredonia, and Mirza Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburg, Kansas.

In 1906, while a resident of Oakland, California, Mr. Sprague was united in marriage with Miss Edna Kowalsky, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Kowalsky, both of whom are deceased, Mr. Kowalsky having been a retired real estate dealer. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague have one daughter: Geraldine, born July 27, 1910.

ROBERT A. WATT has been closely identified with the business life of Edna for a number of years and is now serving as postmaster of the town. He is widely known throughout Labette County, and has lived there about forty-five years.

He is of Scotch descent and his grandfather, Thomas Watt, was probably the immigrant ancestor. Thomas Watt became a farmer in Belmont County, Ohio, where he died.

It was in Belmont County, Ohio, that Robert A. Watt was born August 7, 1866. His father, John T. Watt was born in the State of Ohio March 10, 1844. Reared in Ohio, he married in Belmont County, and after farming in that state for some years moved out to Kansas and located at Edna in 1879. There as an early settler he acquired 160 acres, farmed it for a number of years, but finally sold out. In January, 1905, the death of this prominent early citizen occurred at Edna. He was a democrat, had served on the school board, and for many years was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He married Amanda Worley, who was born in Ohio May 25, 1845, and is still living at Edna. Her children were: Robert A.; Martin, who died at Edna when a youth; Luella, who first married Barney Armstrong, who was an Oklahoma farmer and her present husband is Mr. Taylor, and they live on a farm two miles west of Mound Valley; Hiram M., a carpenter and a mail carrier at Edna; William O., who farms five miles west of Edna; and May, wife of C. R. Stone, who is employed in a garage at Edna.

Robert A. Watt received his early education in Belmont County, Ohio, where he was born. He attended school after his parents moved to Edna and the first twenty years of his life he spent on his father's farm. He then engaged in farming for himself until 1899. After that he was teaming for three years, and then engaged in the restaurant busi-

ness at Edna for eleven years eight months. On July 10, 1913, President Wilson appointed him postmaster of Edna, and he has since given his best time and energies to the careful administration of that office.

Mr. Watt is a democrat, a member of the Baptist Church, is affiliated with Edna Lodge No. 345 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Coffeyville Chapter No. 89, Royal Arch Masons, and also with the Knights and Ladies of Security at Topeka.

In 1886 at the old town of Kingston which formerly was a village center located a mile and a half south of Edna, Mr. Watt married Miss Emma J. Graham, daughter of S. H. and Susan Graham. Her father was a farmer and is now deceased and her mother lives in Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Watt have one child: Helen, born February 18, 1899, and now a member of the sophomore class in the high school.

JOHN HUNT is one of the oldest business men in point of continuous service at Grenola, Kansas. He established a lumber business there more than thirty-four years ago, and today he is the only merchant furnishing lumber and building supplies to the people of that community. He has had a long and active career, and aside from his material achievement he may take special pride in the fact that he has reared a large family of self-respecting, honest and worthy children.

He represents old American stock. The Hunts came originally from Wales and were settlers in New Jersey in colonial days. The family in the various generations have not failed to give a good account of themselves when called upon to render patriotic service as soldiers. Mr. Hunt's grandfather was Elijah Hunt, who died at Trenton, New Jersey, before John Hunt was born.

Mr. John Hunt was born at St. Louis, Missouri, June 23, 1842. His father, Isaac Hunt, was born at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1793, and was a boy soldier with a New Jersey regiment in the War of 1812. He was reared and married in New Jersey and spent his active career as a farmer. He was one of the pioneer American settlers in the vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri. He arrived there and secured a claim in St. Louis County in 1820, a year before Missouri came into the Union as a state. He developed a farm of 160 acres, but subsequently removed to another farm in Jefferson County, Missouri. He spent the remainder of his life and died in Jefferson County. In politics he grew up as a whig and became a republican when that party was organized. Isaac Hunt married Ellen Nelson, who was born near Trenton, New Jersey, in 1800, and died in Jefferson County, Missouri, in 1882. The oldest of their children, Robert, was a Union soldier for 1½ years in the Eleventh Missouri Regiment of Infantry, was wounded at the Battle of Shiloh, afterward was granted an honorable discharge, and then followed farming until his death in 1890 at Harviell, Missouri. Wilson P. Hunt was a farmer and died at Kimmswick in Jefferson County, Missouri, in 1889. Nelson Hunt was in the army in 1864, was with Sherman on the march to the sea, and was given an honorable discharge at the close of hostilities. He now lives at Kimmswick, Missouri. Benjamin F. Hunt, also a farmer, died at Kimmswick in 1889. Elizabeth, who died in Kimmswick in 1867, married Cicero McMillan, who was a merchant and is also deceased. Ann Maria, who lives at Kimmswick, Missouri, is the widow of Joe Muse, who was a farmer. Ralph, a retired farmer at Kimmswick, enlisted in 1861 in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, was in active service all through the war except for nine

months spent in the Confederate prison at Belle Isle in the James River of Virginia, having been captured at Roanoke, Mississippi.

Mr. John Hunt, the eighth and youngest of his father's family, grew up on a farm in Jefferson County, Missouri, and gained such education as was afforded by the primitive schools of that locality. He had just passed his twenty-first birthday when in August, 1863, he enlisted at Desoto, Missouri, in the Forty-seventh Missouri Regiment of Infantry. He continued as a soldier until mustered out at St. Louis on April 1, 1865.

He was on his father's farm until the age of twenty-four, and then engaged in the mercantile business at Gads Hill, Missouri, until 1876. In that year Mr. Hunt became one of the early settlers at Independence, Kansas. In that new town he conducted an elevator for two years, and then had a brief experience as a lumber dealer at Winfield. In 1880 he came to Grenola and opened a pioneer stock of lumber and building supplies. His lumber yards are situated along the Santa Fe tracks and for many years they have been a reliable source of the best merchandise of the kind for the large trading community surrounding Grenola.

Mr. Hunt owns his home on Walnut Street, and was formerly vice president of the Citizens State Bank of Grenola. He has served as a member of the school board, for ten years was treasurer of Greenfield Township, and for two terms was mayor of Grenola. He is a republican, a member and elder of the Christian Church, and is affiliated with Lodge No. 86 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Grenola.

In 1866, fifty years ago at Kimmswick, Missouri, Mr. Hunt married Miss Virginia Wilcoxon. She was born in Pennsylvania and died at Grenola, Kansas, in 1890. She is survived by a family of children who are a credit to her name. Frank D. is a railroad man living at Portland, Oregon. Myra still lives at home with her father. Robert is a railroad man at Clinton, Oklahoma. Thomas W. is a representative of the Armour Packing Company at Port Elizabeth in South Africa. H. C. is associated with his father in the lumber business at Grenola. Minnie is the wife of James Mann, a railroad employe at Pawhuska, Oklahoma. Ollie died at the age of eleven years. Paul J. is a railroader at Portland, Oregon. Elsie, who lives at Wichita, Kansas, is the widow of Robert Murry, who was a merchant.

In February, 1893, Mr. Hunt married Arebella Teal, and their two children are Oliver I. and Ruth N. The son is a railroad man in Oklahoma. The daughter married Floyd Stiles and they reside on a farm near Grenola.

WILLIAM WARRING GORDON is now in his second term as chief of police of Kansas City, Kansas. An office fraught with so much importance and complicated with so many difficulties and responsibilities has received an administration from Mr. Gordon which has been a splendid tribute to his tact, forcefulness and efficiency as a public official.

Mr. Gordon has spent the greater part of his life as a resident of Kansas and was a successful business man before he was called upon to administer his present office. He was born in Kentucky in Owen County on a farm June 13, 1874. He was the oldest of the four children of Samuel W. and Elizabeth (Warring) Gordon. Both parents were natives of Kentucky. His maternal grandfather, Dr. William Warring, came from Delaware, was a successful surgeon, and

served in the Mexican war. Samuel W. Gordon during the Civil war served with the Home Guards. In 1881 when Chief Gordon was seven years old, the family removed to Kansas, locating west of Bonner Springs. Samuel W. Gordon had bought 160 acres of land, and he lived on the old farm until his death. He died in Kansas City, Kansas, October 13, 1894, but was laid to rest in the family burying ground on the old farm. His son Samuel was born and died on that farm and is also buried there. The only public office Samuel W. Gordon ever filled was that of membership on the school board. He was a Blue Lodge Mason, and both he and his wife very active members of the Baptist Church. He was considered a keen and successful business man, and many people resorted to him for advice on business and other subjects. Mrs. Gordon, his widow, is now living with her son Chief Gordon in Kansas City, Kansas.

William W. Gordon attended the district schools and later graduated from the Spaulding Commercial College of Kansas City, Missouri. For a time he and his father were associated together in the grocery business at Armourdale until his father's illness caused them to sell out. W. W. Gordon then removed to Rosedale, where he became a general contractor. He built a number of flats and houses and was also employed by railway companies to build depots and roundhouses. He was active in that business until he accepted his present office.

Mr. Gordon in 1905 was elected police judge of Rosedale, serving two years. In the fall of 1906 he was elected to the Legislature from the country district of Wyandotte County, and served in the regular session of 1907 and the special session of 1908. In season and out of season Chief Gordon has been a strenuous advocate of good roads. Perhaps no one in Wyandotte County has done more to bring the good roads question forcibly home to the people. While a member of the Legislature he introduced and had passed sixteen bills providing for good roads work. From Rosedale he removed to Kansas City, Kansas, and was elected from the South City District to the Legislature in 1912. He was a member of the session of the following year. On April 8, 1913, C. W. Green, mayor, appointed him chief of police, and his handling of the local police force met with such general satisfaction that he was appointed for a second term.

Mr. Gordon has been through all the chairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was grand master in 1916 and is now treasurer of the Home Board of the state. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the board of directors of the Scottish Rite Temple. He is a Knight of Pythias, an Elk has held subordinate offices in the Modern Woodmen of America, and was a national delegate at the conventions of the order in Buffalo and Chicago, participating in the stormy session at Chicago in 1911 over the rate question. His church home is the Baptist denomination. Mr. Gordon is a stockholder of the Kansas Life Insurance Company at Topeka. He was formerly a member of the Roads Club, and is active in the Mercantile Club.

JAMES CYRUS PRESTON, M. D. One of the foremost men of Buffalo, Kansas, is Dr. James Cyrus Preston, the pioneer physician, and for many years the leader in medical thought in Wilson County, and the wise adviser and stable supporter of public enterprises which have assisted greatly in the town's development. Doctor Preston came first to Buffalo after some years of medical experience in Arizona, and thus was well prepared for the hardships and handicaps

that attended his early days here, in 1889, and with the exception of an interim of five years, has been a continuous resident and a busy physician and surgeon. He was born in Fulton County, Illinois, March 13, 1863. His parents were William H. and Adaline (Thomas) Preston.

The early Prestons were of English birth and descent and were Colonial settlers in New England. The grandfather of Doctor Preston was Richard Preston, who was born in Vermont, in 1805, and died in Howard County, Iowa, in 1882. In 1845 he removed with his family to Winnebago County, Illinois, seeking work as a carpenter and cabinetmaker, in which he was skilled. It is said of him that he had great facility with the drum and his services were often in demand when militia was under training. His wife, Hannah Gilmore, was born in New England in 1807, and died in Iowa in 1867.

William H. Preston, father of Doctor Preston, was born in February, 1829, while his parents sojourned in the State of New York, and after a long, courageous and industrious life, passed away at Buffalo, Kansas, February 1, 1913. He accompanied his parents to Winnebago County in 1845, and for some years was a lumberman and worked at logging on the Mississippi River, and in the meanwhile, under his father, learned the carpenter trade, and in following this went to Fulton County, Illinois, where he lived for two years and then returned to Winnebago County. In 1866 he brought his family to Nemaha County, Kansas, and there started to farm, but all his efforts were brought to naught by the grasshopper scourge in that year. In 1870 he came to Wilson County and took up a homestead of 160 acres, on which place he remained as a hard-working farmer until 1879, in which year he removed to Tucson, Arizona, from there to Bisbee, Arizona, where he remained until 1890. In the fall of 1890 he returned to Wilson County and took up his residence at Buffalo, subsequently selling his farm, and for a time conducted a meat market in the town. In his earlier years he was affiliated with the republican party, but a change came in his opinions and during later life he gave his political influence and support to the democratic party. A man of uprightness all his life, he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the lodge of Odd Fellows to which he belonged and of which he was a past noble grand. He married Adaline Thomas, who was born April 21, 1834, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and died at Buffalo, Kansas, in January, 1907. They had two children: Emma, who died in infancy, and James Cyrus.

James Cyrus Preston was seven years old when his father brought the family to Wilson County, and then he began to go to school and attended with reasonable regularity until the family removal to Arizona. At that time there seemed to be no desirable school in Pima County so his father decided to send him to a private school at Tucson. In removing from Kansas to Arizona the youth had made the journey on horseback, the trip being long and tiresome. After his school days were over he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. D. V. Waite of Rockton, Illinois, and when sufficiently prepared went to Chicago and there entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, an admirable institution then as it is now, and now known as the medical department of the Chicago University. After two years of close application he entered the medical department of the Tennessee State University, at Nashville, from which he was graduated in 1885, with his degree of M. D.

Doctor Preston entered medical practice at Bisbee, Arizona, where he continued for two years, removing then to Benson, Arizona, he practiced there from 1887 until 1891, when he came to Buffalo and opened an office and engaged in practice until 1895. The succeeding five years he passed in Greenwood and Butler counties, Kansas, but in 1900 he returned to Buffalo, with which place he has been closely and continuously identified ever since. For a number of years he served as health officer. He is a member of the Wilson County Medical Society, of which he has been president, a member of the Kansas State Medical Society, and is an ex-member of the American Medical Society.

Politically Doctor Preston is a democrat, but aside from the office of health officer, as above mentioned, he has never accepted public position. He controls a large practice, his medical knowledge and surgical skill having made him widely known. He is identified fraternally with the Knights of Pythias and formerly was an Odd Fellow. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Wichita Consistory No. 2, and is a member of the local lodge at Buffalo. Doctor Preston is a member of the Society of Friends.

In 1893, at Fredonia, Kansas, Doctor Preston was married to Miss Nellie Cowdery, who is a daughter of A. H. and Mary C. (Brooks) Cowdery. Mrs. Preston is a lady of superior education. After being graduated from the high school of Miles, Iowa, she attended first the Iowa State Normal School, and later the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia. She takes part in the pleasant social life of Buffalo and also belongs to such fraternal organizations as the Royal Neighbors and the Pythian Sisters. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Doctor and Mrs. Preston have three children, one daughter and two sons: Irene, William Ambrose and Victor J. The daughter is the wife of Archibald Landrith, who is night engineer in charge of the Buffalo Brick Company, at Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. Landrith have three children: Idelle, who was born September 15, 1912; Garland, who was born January 31, 1914; and Jessie Louise, who was born August 22, 1915. William Ambrose Preston resides at Buffalo and is chemist for the Buffalo Brick Co. and the Granby Smelter Company. Victor J., the youngest son, is completing his high school course at Buffalo.

Mrs. Preston can trace her ancestry to early colonial times. William Cowdery, the first of the name in America, was born at Weymouth, England, in 1602. He sailed from Southampton for the American colonies in 1630 and settled first at Lynn, Massachusetts, and was one of the first recorded inhabitants of the Town of Redding, Massachusetts, where he was a man of affairs, filling public offices and acquiring wealth in agricultural pursuits. The name of his first wife was Joanna, who died May 6, 1666. His second wife bore the name of Alse (Alice) and to her he was united in December, 1666.

Ambrose Cowdery, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Preston, was born at East Hartland, Connecticut, in 1784, and died at Mecca, Ohio, in 1862. He was a clothier and cloth dresser. He married Dency Coe, a member of a family that has produced notable American artists.

Elijah Coe Cowdery, the grandfather of Mrs. Preston, was born at Otis, Massachusetts, in 1808, and died at Graystone, Kansas, in October, 1882. He married Mary Amanda Preston, who was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and died in 1896, at Humboldt, Kansas. Mr. Cowdery as a business man was a clothier. He lived in Massachusetts, Con-

necticut, Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa before coming to Kansas in 1879, when he located at Graystone. The parents of Mrs. Preston reside at Buffalo, well known and highly respected. Formerly the father was in the creamery business but has been retired for some years.

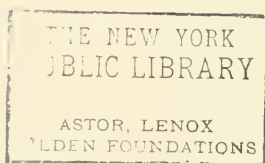
JOHN W. ROBERTS, educator, superintendent of the city schools at Sedan, has attained prominence in educational circles in Southeastern Kansas, and though a native of the City of Topeka he represents one of the oldest and most noted families of Oskaloosa. Both his grandfather and father were men of distinction in the newspaper profession and his grandfather edited one of the early free state papers of Kansas.

The family of which he is a member originated in England, and there were four of the Roberts brothers who came to America in Colonial times, one of them settling in New York, another in New Jersey and the two others elsewhere.

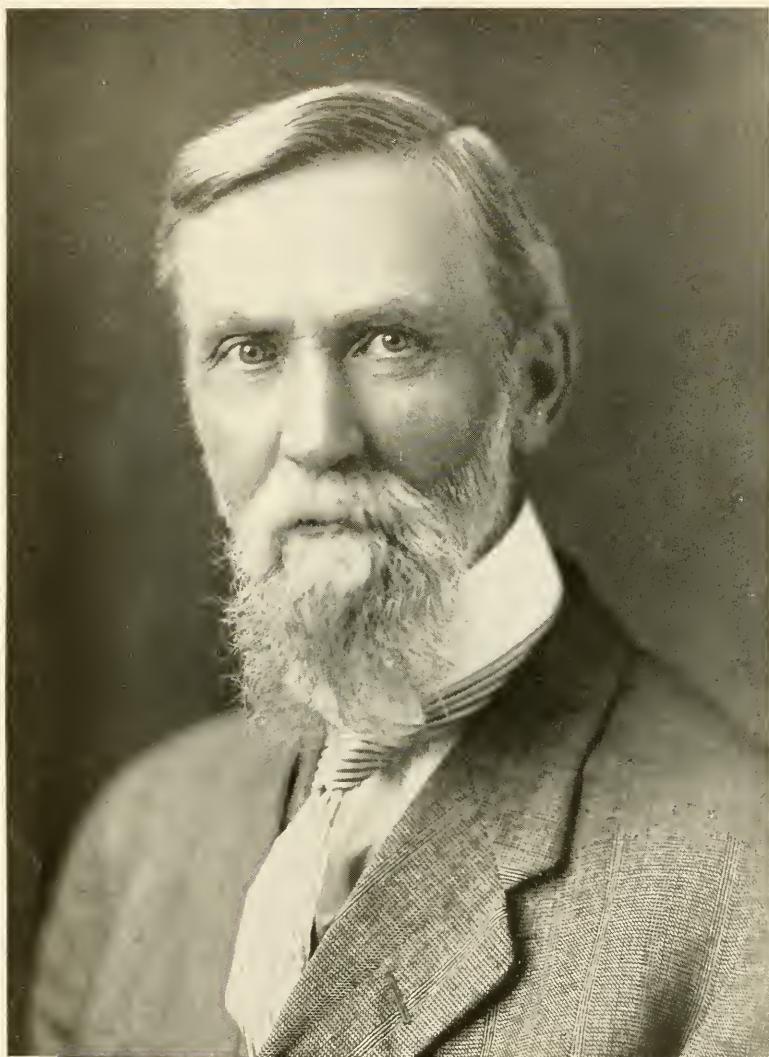
John W. Roberts, grandfather of Professor Roberts, was born at Waynesville, Ohio, in 1822. He was reared on a farm near that town, was married there, and early got into the newspaper business. He organized the company that established a paper at Waynesville and also published a magazine. He was strongly abolitionist, and seeing an opportunity for being of greater influence to that movement he sent the printing press and other materials out to Oskaloosa, Kansas, in 1860, and his brother-in-law, J. W. Day, established there the old Oskaloosa Independent, the first copy of which was issued in July, 1860. John W. Roberts himself came out to Kansas in 1862, and was editor of the Independent until he retired at the age of seventy, though he was in close touch with its management and a contributor to its columns until the time of his death. He died at Oskaloosa in October, 1900. Besides his work as an editor he was author of several books. One of these was entitled "Looking Within," a reply to Bellamy's famous "Looking Backward." John W. Roberts was one of the early republicans and a faithful upholder of that party all his life.

He married Huldah E. Fairholm, who was born in New Jersey in 1821, and died at Oskaloosa, Kansas, in 1905. Their children were: Frank H.; Julia F., who now lives at the old homestead in Oskaloosa, widow of W. D. Lane, who was an attorney; Mary M., who is unmarried, lives at Oskaloosa and is assistant postmaster there; Charles A., who spent many years in California but is now living retired at Oskaloosa; Arthur E., who was for several years associated with the Independent, but is now deceased.

Frank H. Roberts, father of Professor Roberts, is still active in the newspaper work and is editor of the Oskaloosa Independent founded by his father. He was born at Waynesville, Ohio, in July, 1851, but has lived in Kansas since he was eleven years of age. He grew up at Oskaloosa, and learned the printing trade under his father. In 1879, removing to Topeka, he did reportorial and editorial work on the Topeka Capital, and subsequently became identified with an evening paper established by Maj. J. K. Hudson & Company. When that evening paper went under, Frank H. Roberts and Mr. Temple conducted the North Topeka Times for two years. Mr. Roberts then returned to Oskaloosa, taking charge of the Independent. He is now both publisher and editor of that old and substantial journal. He served as postmaster of Oskaloosa under the administrations of Harrison and McKinley, is a loyal repub-



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Nelson Case

lean, and has held all the lay offices in the local Methodist Episcopal Church during the last thirty years. He was an associate of former Governor Stanley for a number of years in Sunday School work at Oskaloosa. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights and Ladies of Security. He first married Emma L. Wilkins, who was born near Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1852, and died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, in 1891. Her children were: John W.; Eugene S., a printer employed in the Independent office at Oskaloosa. Frank H. Roberts married for his second wife Daisy M. Needham of Leavenworth, Kansas. By this marriage there are also two children: Frank N., whose home is still with his parents, is a sophomore in Baker University at Baldwin, and recently returned from service on the border with the Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Charles Wesley, living at home, is a freshman in the Oskaloosa High School.

John W. Roberts was born July 3, 1880, while his parents were living in Topeka. His birthplace was a house that stood on the site now occupied by the Presbyterian Manse on Harrison Street. However, all his earlier years were spent in Oskaloosa, where he attended the public schools, graduating from high school in 1897. The following year he was employed in his father's newspaper office and in the postoffice and in 1898 he entered Baker University, where he was graduated A. B. in 1903. He had begun teaching in the meantime, was employed as an instructor at Baker University, and in 1903-04, after leaving college, was again employed on the newspaper. For two years, from 1904 to 1906, he was principal of the school at Corning, Kansas, was principal at Wellsville, Kansas, in 1906-07, from 1907 to 1909 was principal at Oskaloosa, his home town, and then spent three years as superintendent of schools at Peabody, Kansas, from 1909 to 1912. Since 1912 Mr. Roberts has been superintendent of city schools at Sedan. He is one of the active members of the Southeastern Kansas and also of the Kansas State Teachers Association, and of the Association of Superintendents of Cities of the third class.

In August, 1908, at Clifton, Kansas, he married Miss Lena A. McConnell, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Sarah McConnell. Her father is a Methodist minister, a member of the Kansas Conference. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have one daughter, Margaret Emma, born December 21, 1910.

HON. NELSON CASE. It would be difficult to properly and justly review the history of Oswego and its responsible men through whose activities and public-spirited endeavors this city has attained its present importance and prestige, without giving due attention to the life of Hon. Nelson Case, who for forty-eight years has been a resident here, and who as a lawyer, judge, city official and counsel for large business interests, has been prominently identified with the municipality's progress and development.

Judge Case was born at Falls, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1845, a son of Chauncey and Mary Elma (Roberts) Case. He comes of Revolutionary ancestors, and belongs to one of America's old families, the original ancestor being John Case, who emigrated from England, and was one of the original parties to receive land grants at Simsbury, Connecticut from the Crown, and the first delegate to the General Court from Simsbury. He died February 21, 1704. William Case, son of the emigrant, was born January 5, 1665, and died at Simsbury, March 3,

1700. His son was James Case, the great-great-grandfather of Judge Case, who spent his life at Simsbury, where he was born March 12, 1693, and died September 26, 1759. Amasa Case, the great-grandfather of Judge Nelson Case, was born at Simsbury, October 18, 1731, and after a life passed in agricultural pursuits, died August 18, 1824. Among his children was Amasa Case, Jr., the grandfather of Judge Case, who was born at Simsbury, October 29, 1753, followed farming all his life, and died in 1834.

Chauncey Case was born at Simsbury, Connecticut, August 27, 1802, and was there reared and educated. He was a young man when he went to the Susquehanna Valley of Pennsylvania, and for a time divided his time between peddling and farming, in addition to which he kept a store at Falls. In the fall of 1845 he went to Lee County, Illinois, where he was a pioneer on the outskirts of civilization, and there improved a farm from the wilderness and continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until his retirement. On this farm Nelson had his home and worked till he came to Kansas. At the time Chauncey Case left the farm he moved to Mendota, Illinois, where his death occurred in 1884. He was first an old line whig and later a republican, and was a strong and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in the Susquehanna Valley, Pennsylvania, to Mary Elma Roberts, who was born in Pennsylvania, November 29, 1810, and died on the home farm in Wyoming Township, Lee County, Illinois, November 7, 1853. They had the following children, all born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania: Miriam Eliza, born October 16, 1829, who acted as a mother to the other children after the mother's death, and died unmarried, at Chicago, Illinois, March 23, 1916; John Alvin, born August 4, 1831, went to California during the gold rush of 1850, from whence he enlisted in the Civil war, through which he fought as a Union soldier, and after his discharge he returned to his old home in Illinois, engaged in farming near Paw Paw, where he died March 14, 1916; Edwin Nathaniel, born January 3, 1834, a retired farmer of Paw Paw, Illinois; Henry Chauncey, born January 11, 1837, who served in Company D, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, throughout the Civil war and was wounded at the battle of Stone River, then returned and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred at Belvidere, Illinois, February 12, 1913; Francis Marion, born February 15, 1839, who served all through the Civil war as a member of Company K, Seventy-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, had a severe scalp wound in the battle of Perrysville, and is now a retired farmer at Paw Paw, Illinois; Harriet Mercy, born June 8, 1842, married the late A. T. Morrow, a civil engineer, and died at Winfield, Kansas, September 10, 1911; Nelson; and Julia Clarantine, born March 28, 1849, who died October 5, 1854.

Nelson Case attended the district schools of Lee County, Illinois, following which he spent a year in Clark Seminary, at Aurora, Illinois, and three years in the Illinois Normal University, at Normal, where he was graduated in June, 1866. Next, for one year, he engaged in teaching school, and was principal of the school at Tolono; but in the fall of 1867 resumed his studies, entering the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1869 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In May, 1869, he came to Oswego, Kansas, and here has continued in a general civil and criminal practice, his present offices being in the Condon State Bank Building. His home is at No. 106 Illinois Street, in addi-

tion to which he owns a farm of 225 acres southeast of Oswego.

More than twenty-five years ago Judge Case was ranked among the foremost lawyers of the state which rank he has never lowered. His cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, and also in the courts of Kansas, show him to be a student of the keenest insight and a practitioner of the broadest views.

Judge Case has always been an intense hater of the saloon with all its methods and influence. From the time he first came to Oswego he has been the recognized leader of the temperance forces in that part of the state. Before state prohibition was thought of he was fighting for, and to a certain extent secured, the banishment of saloons from his town. He championed the cause of prohibition when the constitutional amendment was submitted, and has been one of the constant fighters for its enforcement all the years since.

Besides his attainments at the bar, Judge Case ranks as one of the literary men of the state. He is said to have the finest private library in Southern Kansas, and one of the best in the state. He is fond of handsome books, but he keeps his books for use rather than for show. In the main confining his business to the day time, he has planned to reserve his evenings for study, for his family, and for social work and enjoyment. In the '90s he wrote and published a history of Labette County, which F. G. Adams, secretary of the State Historical Society, pronounced ideal. In 1902 his "European Constitutional History" was published by Jennings & Pye of Cincinnati, and was soon adopted as a standard text book in a number of the leading colleges of the country. This was followed in 1904 by his "Constitutional History of the United States," published by The Trow Press of New York. These works received high commendation from critics in the leading publications in this country. Besides these more pretentious books Judge Case has been the recognized historian of his locality, and has contributed a large amount of material to the local papers, some of which has been collected and sent out in pamphlet form. In the '80s he was editor of the Oswego Independent for three years.

Judge Case belongs to the progressive republican party, in the formation of which he took part in 1912 at the convention at Chicago, as a delegate from his district. For many years he has been a delegate to county, congressional and state conventions of the republican party. In various positions and on a number of occasions he has been before the public as the repository of important trusts, and in every case has acquitted himself honorably and capably. For many years he was city attorney of Oswego; he has been a member of the board of education, superintendent for some years, and president of the board for fifteen years; for thirteen years he has been a member of the city council, and during the greater part of this time has been president of the body. He has also received appointments at the hands of several governors of the state, who have recognized his fine legal and executive abilities. In 1880 Governor Saint John appointed him probate judge, and after serving the balance of that year he was elected for the two succeeding terms. Governor Humphrey appointed Judge Case a member of the board of regents of the State Normal School at Emporia, where he served six years.

As one of the active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Judge Case has always held one or more lay offices, including those of recording steward and trustee. For thirty-five years he was superintendent of the Sunday school, and in 1915

was given the rare honor of being elected superintendent emeritus; in 1900 was a delegate to the General Conference, held at Chicago. He has been continuously since spring of 1883 a trustee of Baker University, and president of the board continuously since 1897. For a number of years he was a director of the First National Bank of Oswego, he assisted in the organization of the Deming Investment Company, of which he was general counsel and president for a term of eighteen years, and for the past twenty-five years has been general attorney for the Condon State Bank. He holds membership in the Commercial Club of Oswego and has identified himself with every movement for the general welfare and for the advancement of Oswego and its citizens.

In 1909 Judge Case received from Baker University the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

On February 22, 1872, Judge Case was married at Attica, Indiana, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Claypool, daughter of Wilson and Sarah Claypool, both of whom are deceased, having been farming people near Attica. Mrs. Case died February 1, 1892. They had no children of their own, but had two adopted children: Blanche, the wife of Prof. Harmon Hoover, now deceased, of Baldwin, Kansas, who was professor of history and philosophy at Baker University; and Walter Hodgkin, who for eight years has been connected with The Telegram, of Long Beach, California. Judge Case was again married, May 31, 1900, at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, to Miss Georgianna Reed, daughter of Dr. C. A. and Augusta Reed, the latter of whom died in 1892, while the former is a practicing physician and surgeon of Eureka Springs. Two children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Case: Miriam Woodworth, born April 21, 1901; and Hortense Reed, born March 27, 1903, both attending public school at Oswego.

MOODY C. LITTLE, treasurer of the Mutual Building and Loan Association of Emporia, was for many years a merchant and banker in Illinois, but has been identified with Emporia for more than thirty years.

Moody Cook Little, father of the Emporia banker and business man, was born at Campton, New Hampshire, in May, 1822. Moody C. Little was the only child of his parents, and grew up in LaSalle County, attending the public schools until about eighteen, when he found employment that eventually led to his engaging in the dry goods business at Tonica, Illinois, where he remained about twenty years. In 1874 he also established the Tonica Bank, and served as its president ten years.

With this long and varied experience, after selling out his interests in Illinois, Mr. Little in 1884 became a resident of Emporia. He engaged in the loan business, and has given most of his time to that for the past fifteen years, and for the past nine years has been treasurer of the Mutual Building and Loan Association. Mr. Little is a democrat and is a member of the Board of Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

In October, 1871, in Tonica, Illinois, he married Miss Evelyn Anderson, daughter of A. C. and Mary Anderson, who were Kentucky people and are both now deceased. Mr. Little and wife have two daughters. Leila is the wife of Charles E. Heckler, an attorney at Chicago, Illinois. Helen N. is the wife of Ralph W. Wright, who is in the live stock business at Kansas City, Missouri.

EDWARD CHARLES RYAN is secretary of the Mutual Building & Loan Association of Emporia, which is his

native city, and he represents one of the old family names in that section of the state.

The Mutual Building & Loan Association, whose other executive officers are A. H. Plumb, president, and M. C. Little, treasurer, was established in 1907, and after eight years of business now has assets of over \$800,000. It receives money in payment on stock deposits and loans on real estate and buildings in Emporia and farms in that section. It is one of the best managed and most prosperous concerns of the kind in the state. The offices of the association are at 11 West Sixth Avenue.

Edward Charles Ryan was born at Emporia June 15, 1877, and is a son of Thomas L. Ryan, who for many years has been one of Emporia's successful manufacturers. The family is of Irish ancestry, and Andrew Ryan, grandfather of Edward C., was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1798. He grew up and married there, and afterwards emigrated to Ontario, Canada, where he followed farming until his death in 1852. He was a liberal in politics. Andrew Ryan married Mary Loughran, who was born in County Armagh in 1800 and died in the Province of Ontario in 1886. Their children were: Andrew, who was killed by a falling tree on his farm in Ontario in 1846; Anna, who died in Ireland; Mary, who died in Ontario in 1915, as the wife of Henry Bennett, a farmer, also deceased; Patrick, who was a sailor and died in Michigan; Catherine, who married Thomas McCann, a farmer, and both died in Michigan; Margaret, who married John Ward, a Canadian farmer, and they died in Ontario; James, who died at Halstead, Kansas, in 1913, was a blacksmith by trade and a very prominent republican in that section of the state, having served as sheriff a number of years and also as justice of the peace; and Thomas L., who was the eighth and youngest of the family.

Thomas L. Ryan was born March 1, 1841, in Lenark County, Ontario, Canada, was reared on a farm in that province, learned the trade of carriage maker, and on January 1, 1864, moved to New York State. He served in the state militia until the close of the Civil war and then followed his trade until he moved to Emporia in 1869. Since that date for more than forty-five years he has been an active factor in local business affairs. His carriage factory is one of the largest concerns of its kind in Southern Kansas, and is one of the principal establishments in Emporia, located on East Sixth Avenue. Thomas L. Ryan has also played a part in local affairs, having served as sheriff four years, as deputy United States marshal several years, and for four years was county treasurer of Lyon County. At one time he was a director and stockholder of the Emporia National Bank. Thomas L. Ryan married Mary Friel, who was born in Ontario in 1848. They are the parents of three children: Louis D., who was born September 26, 1875, and is a veterinary surgeon at Emporia; Edward C.; and Thomas Leo, born June 16, 1880, and now in the produce business at Eureka, Kansas.

Edward C. Ryan has spent practically all his life in Emporia and was graduated from the high school of that city in 1894. About the time he left high school his father was serving as county treasurer and he became his deputy and served four years. His next experience was as teller in the Emporia Savings Bank, and he held the same position in the Emporia National Bank from 1900 to 1910. Since 1910 he has been secretary of the Mutual Building & Loan Association.

In 1904 at Emporia he married Miss Margaret Gilmore, daughter of David and Margaret Gilmore. Her

father, now deceased, was a furniture dealer in Emporia, and her mother is still living in that city. To their marriage have been born two children: Charles, Jr., born March 5, 1908, and now a student in the public schools; and Margaret Gilmore, born August 4, 1914.

FRANK HUBERT SHERWOOD was for many years a successful farmer in Elk County, but in recent years has been owner and has succeeded in developing a very strong independent telephone company at Grenola, and now gives his time and attention to the management of this exchange. Mr. Sherwood also enjoys the distinction of being the mayor of Grenola.

The Sherwoods came originally from England, settling in Virginia in colonial days, and Mr. Sherwood's grandfather, William Sherwood, was born in that state. He was an early settler in Southern Indiana, owned a farm in Bartholomew County, and died at Columbus in that state before Frank H. Sherwood was born.

Columbus, Indiana, was also the birthplace of Mr. Frank H. Sherwood. His birthday was June 10, 1869. His father, John B. Sherwood, who was born September 19, 1836, also in Bartholomew County, Indiana, followed farming all his life, and in April, 1886, came to Kansas, locating at Winchester in Jefferson County. He died at Dunavant in Jefferson County January 11, 1915. He was a republican in politics. He was married in Bartholomew County, Indiana, to Miss Sarah Frances Hays, who was born in that county November 20, 1838. She still makes her home at Dunavant, being now in her seventy-ninth year. There were six children. Oscar Melville, who was born at Columbus, Indiana, November 28, 1861, was a merchant, and died at Chicago, Illinois, September 20, 1914. Mary Elizabeth, born October 3, 1864, is unmarried and resides with her mother. The third in age is Frank H. Sherwood. John Wallace, born January 11, 1871, manages the old homestead for his mother. Samuel Percy, born August 1, 1872, is a ranchman at Sage View, Oregon. Prudence J., born January 2, 1874, is the wife of R. H. Shore, who owns the Winchester Telephone Exchange at Winchester, Kansas, where they reside.

Mr. Frank H. Sherwood was about seventeen years of age when his parents moved to Kansas. Most of his education was acquired in the common schools of Bartholomew County, Indiana, but for one term he was in the schools of Jefferson County, Kansas. After leaving school he did farm work in Jefferson County, and was employed by others from the spring of 1886 until February, 1897.

In the spring of 1898, in Elk County, Mr. Sherwood married Miss Mary A. Adams, daughter of O. P. and Susan Helen (Eastman) Adams. Her parents reside on their farm near Grenola. After his marriage Mr. Sherwood continued as a practical farmer in Elk County until 1909, in which year he removed to Grenola and bought the Central Telephone Exchange. He now owns a half interest in this business, supplying service to Grenola and the adjacent country. Among other interests he owns a farm of 160 acres in Baker County, Colorado, and his residence on Bois D'Arc and Caney streets in Grenola.

Although his career has been one of hard work and close attention to his duties, Mr. Sherwood has not neglected the public welfare. He served as a member of the council at Grenola, was on the school board in Greenfield Township of Elk County, and in April, 1915, was elected to the post of mayor. Under his administration the best interests of the town have

White Church, and he was once wounded in the head and again in the hand, losing three knuckles. He was also taken prisoner, but was exchanged and rejoined his command. Besides the service he has rendered in his capacity as attorney, he also served as probate judge of Madison County eight years, represented his home district in the Legislature two terms, and has always been an active and uncompromising democrat. Major Robinson is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He married M. V. Douglas, who was born in Alabama in 1854. A record of their children is as follows: D. O. Robinson, who is a commission merchant and packer at Birmingham; J. E. Robinson, a traveling salesman with home at Birmingham; Earl M.; W. L. Robinson, a farmer in Mississippi; C. O. Robinson, who resides at Huntsville, and was formerly deputy sheriff and game warden in Madison County; Shelby, who is a grocery merchant at Birmingham; Nannie married T. L. Nash, a furniture dealer at Birmingham and their two children are Robert, Jr., and J. G.; and Daisy, who married Robert McClellan, a millwright at Augusta, Georgia, and their two children are Robert and Tom.

Earl M. Robinson finished his high school education in Huntsville, Alabama, and was also a student in the Alabama University, but left the college in 1895 to enter the grocery business at Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained four years. In 1900 he established himself in the same line at Kansas City, Missouri, but sold out and came to Emporia in 1911. Since coming to Emporia he has made the raising of cut flowers both an art and a profession. He established extensive greenhouses at Twelfth and West streets and now has 20,000 square feet under glass. These are the only greenhouses in Emporia for the raising of cut flowers, and his output goes to a radius of fully 100 miles about Emporia, many orders even coming from Hutchinson.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Emporia Country Club and Commercial Club, and is a democrat. His home is at 1015 West Street. In 1907 at Kansas City, Missouri, he married Miss Susie R. Martin, daughter of Dr. D. C. Martin, a retired physician now living at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robinson.

HENRY JUSTIN ALLEN of Wichita has achieved a position among Kansas' leading newspaper editors and publishers. He began as a newspaper reporter, was editor and owner at different times of various papers in the state, and is now proprietor of the Wichita Beacon.

Mr. Allen was born at Warren, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1869, and his parents John and Rebecca Elizabeth (Goodin) Allen were natives of the same section. John Allen served four years in the Ninth New York Cavalry, and a few years after the close of the war came west to Kansas, where he went through the pioneer hardships entailed upon the early settlers. Mr. Allen's mother is still living, a resident of Clifton, Kansas.

While the accident of birth deprived Henry J. Allen of being a native son of Kansas, he has spent nearly all his conscious existence here. He attended the common schools at Burlingame, and completed his education in Washburn College at Topeka and at Baker University, from which he holds the degree Master of Arts.

He found newspaper work congenial to his tastes and talents, and as soon as possible became an individual publisher. In 1894 he bought the Manhattan Nationalist, and subsequently owned the Ottawa Herald and several other small town dailies in Kansas. In 1897 Mr. Allen purchased the Wichita Daily Beacon

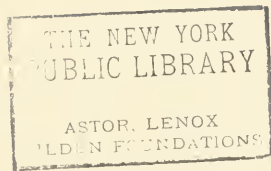
and is now chief owner of that paper, the recognized leader in news distribution and in influence in the southwestern quarter of the state. Mr. Allen is also president of the Beacon Building Company, which owns the ten-story office building from which the Beacon is published.

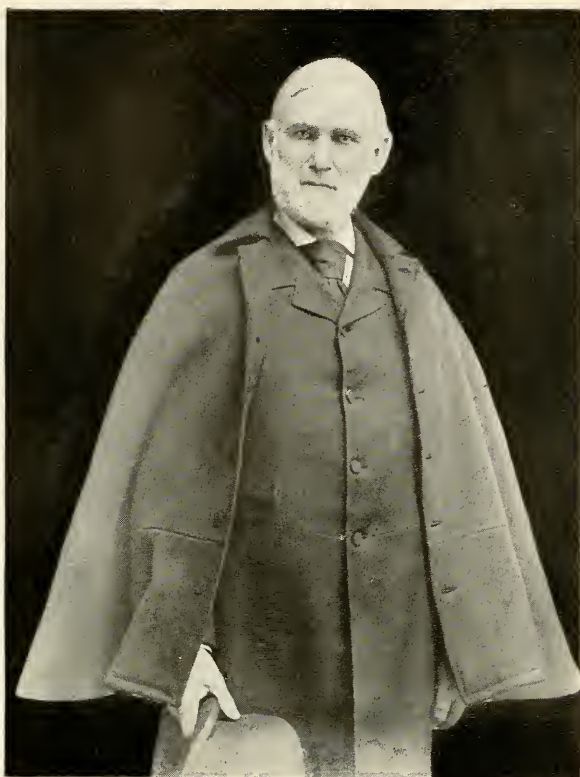
While Mr. Allen has no military record he had an interesting experience during the Spanish-American war in which he served as a war correspondent attached to Shafter's division during the Cuban invasion. During the Stanley state administration he served as private secretary to the governor. For four years he was president of the State Board of Charities. This board at that time governed the insane hospital, the industrial schools and the charitable institutions of the state. Mr. Allen is properly classified as an independent republican. He was a progressive in 1912, and in 1914 was progressive candidate for governor. In 1916 he supported the regular republican ticket. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and other fraternities, and of the Wichita Club, Kansas Club, Country Club and Riverside Club. His church is the Methodist.

Mr. Allen was married October 19, 1894, at Circleville, Kansas, to Miss Elsie Jane Nuzman. Her father Fred C. Nuzman of Circleville was a Kansas pioneer, coming to Jackson County in the late fifties. He afterwards participated in the Civil war as a Union soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have one daughter, Henrietta Allen, still in school.

FRED LESLIE ERVAY, M. D. The medical fraternity of Wilson County has as one of its highly skilled and thoroughly trained members Dr. Fred Leslie Ervay, who has been engaged in a general practice at Fredonia since 1908. While Doctor Ervay has not carried on his profession as long as some of his fellow practitioners, he has risen to a prominent place in his calling, and the confidence in which he is held is evidenced by the size and importance of his clientele. He was born at Elk Point, South Dakota, June 14, 1880, and is a son of H. M. and Sarah (Pope) Ervay.

Henry N. Ervay, the grandfather of Doctor Ervay, was born in France, where he saw military service, and when still a young man came to the United States and settled at Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he became the proprietor of a tannery and continued to be engaged in that line of business until his death, which occurred before the birth of his grandson. H. M. Ervay was born at Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1845, received a public school education, and when a youth learned the tanning business under the instruction of his father. He went as a young man to Freeport, Illinois, where he was married, and was employed in a tannery there for several years, following which he went to Sioux City, Iowa, there pre-empting a claim and becoming a pioneer farmer. Later he removed to Dakota, where he was employed by the United States Government in land surveying, but subsequently returned to Iowa and settled in Floyd County, where he again took up farming. While thus engaged he became interested in stock raising, and eventually became one of the foremost breeders of Shorthorn cattle in the state, his stock being known for its quality all over Iowa. He became a prominent man in this line of business, but in 1903 retired from active affairs, and since that time has been living in retirement at Rudd, Iowa. A republican in politics, Mr. Ervay has long been interested in public affairs, and in addition to holding numerous minor local offices has been mayor of Rudd for four terms and acts in that capacity at the





Rev. Howland



FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS
First Protestant Church Building in the State

present time. He is one of the leading men of the city of his adoption, and through his energetic and progressive labors both as citizen and official has done much to add to its importance and prestige. Mr. Ervay married Miss Sarah Pope, the daughter of John Pope, a well known citizen of Freeport, Illinois, who was born in that city in 1834. To this union there were born six children, as follows: Frank B., who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Rudd, Iowa; Dr. Fred Leslie, of this notice; Carrie, who is unmarried and resides at the home of her parents at Rudd; Allen J., who is engaged in farming near Rudd, Iowa; Harry N., who is a farmer and owns a property near Hays, Kansas; and David, who follows farming near Rudd, Iowa.

Fred Leslie Ervay attended the public schools of Floyd County, Iowa, while growing up on his father's farm, and later went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was a student at the well known Hyde Park High School. Following this he went to Cedar Valley Seminary, at Osage, Iowa, and then to the Keokuk Dental College, Keokuk, Iowa, where he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in the class of 1902. From that time until 1904 he was engaged in the practice of dentistry at LaHarpe, Illinois, and in the latter year, having decided upon a career in medicine, entered the Medical College of Keokuk, Iowa, and was graduated in pharmacy in 1907, and graduated in 1908 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Almost immediately after securing his diploma, Doctor Ervay located at Fredonia, where he has since had a general medical and surgical practice, his offices being at No. 318 North Sixth Street, where he owns the building. He is also the owner of his residence at No. 106 South Seventh Street, which he built and completed in 1911 and which is one of the finest in the city. Doctor Ervay is a valued member of the Wilson County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, the Southeast Kansas Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a thoroughly skilled and learned practitioner, who spends much time in personal research and investigation and who has always lived up to the best ethics of his vocation. He is a democrat, but not a politician, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he belongs to LaHarpe (Illinois) Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; LaHarpe Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Bristol Lodge No. 653, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Olive Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Rudd, Iowa. He has been at various times connected with enterprises organized with the object in view of bettering conditions and inaugurating movements for the progress of Fredonia.

Doctor Ervay was married in 1914, at Yates Center, Kansas, to Miss Beulah M. Wood, a daughter of R. J. and Ella (Hisey) Wood, residents of Fredonia, where Miss Wood was a primary teacher in the city schools for several years.

REV. CLARK GOODHUE HOWLAND was one of the early Unitarian ministers of Kansas. The work he did as pastor of that church at Lawrence made him widely known, but he is remembered not as a minister of creeds or denominations, but as a minister of service. He was the personification of kindness and sympathy, and the grateful memory that follows him is better than any form of material wealth.

Rev. Mr. Howland was born in Orleans County, New York, August 8, 1835. He was the eighth in direct line of descent from John Howland, who came to the American colonies as a passenger on the his-

toric Mayflower. His father was Chester Howland. His father being a farmer, Mr. Howland grew up on a farm, and when a small boy his parents removed to Michigan, locating near Adrian. He attended the high school there and fitted himself for admission into the University of Michigan. About that time a severe illness turned the current of events and changed his circumstances so that he was never able to acquire a college training in regular course, though in point of scholarship and thoroughness he was the superior of many men whose advantages had been more liberal.

At an early day he decided upon the ministry as his vocation. Having to make his own living, he worked on a religious periodical in Chicago and New York City, and at the same time carried on his theological studies. He was ordained as a Universalist minister about 1860. His first charge was at Tremont near Bloomington, Illinois. While there he experienced a change of belief and espoused the Unitarian faith.

After being ordained he accepted the ministry at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and while there he met and in November, 1865, married Marcia Brown.

Marcia Brown was born near Kalamazoo, Michigan. Going to Ohio, she entered Antioch College at Yellow Springs and was a student there during the presidency (of Antioch) of Horace Mann. She graduated 1863. She was an ideal college bred wife and mother and many a bride from the country remembers with gratitude the home atmosphere she created in serving refreshments or providing bridal flowers, when the happy couple would drive in twenty miles and then go off on a wedding trip. Young people always found her responsive and sympathetic when they came to her for advice and comfort, and her gracious hospitality will never be forgotten.

Rev. Mr. Howland came to Lawrence, Kansas, in March, 1881. The congregation of which he took charge had its beginning in the territorial times. The church building in which he preached his first sermons was said to have been the first Protestant church in Kansas. In the service of that church Mr. Howland spent his last years. He died at Lawrence April 24, 1899.

No man in the religious circles of Kansas was better known. From 1881 to 1898 he was pastor of the church at Lawrence, and at the same time showed himself a man of great force and a personality in his community. He often regretted his lack of scholastic training, but he overcame this almost wholly by study and reading. His was a self education, and his attainments show the power of a concentrated mind. He was a lover of children, and his heart went out to the poor young people who were struggling to obtain an education. His church for this reason was greatly frequented by college students at Lawrence, and his home was always open to the students. A newspaper at the time of his death expressed what was felt throughout the city in the sentence "everyone had lost a friend." He was always called Doctor Howland, but the title as a friend explained it, was "by the Grace of God but not by the Grace of Man."

Mrs. Howland died February 17, 1909. They were the parents of two children: Marcella, who died in 1894 at the age of twenty-five; and Genevieve, who resides at Lawrence, the widow of Thomas H. Chalkley.

THOMAS HENRY CHALKLEY, though identified with business affairs of Kansas only a few years, became widely known and was especially esteemed as a citizen of Lawrence.

He was born at Tottenham, now part of London,

England, October 23, 1858, a son of Henry George and Hannah (Baron) Chalkley, being the oldest of their six children. His family was one of substantial means, and to complete his education the son was sent to Germany. Later he began his business career as a helper in the office of his father, who was the English agent in London of the J. B. Watkins Land & Mortgage Company of Lawrence, Kansas. In 1896 Mr. Thomas H. Chalkley brought his family to America and reversed his former relationship, representing the English interests of the Watkins business. Thereafter he was known as a well informed business man, and as a citizen of Lawrence he took a keen interest in every local enterprise. His opinion was sought and his advice and counsel were valued by all with whom he came in contact. He became a naturalized American citizen. He was reared in the Society of Friends and always retained his membership in that faith. Mr. Chalkley died December 18, 1916.

He married for his first wife Ann Whieldon. She died in January, 1897, leaving two children: Harold and Ethel. On June 26, 1900, Mr. Chalkley married Miss Genevieve Howland. Mrs. Chalkley survives her husband and is the mother of two children: Marcella and Hilda Marcia.

CHARLES MOREAU HARGER, Kansas editor and old time resident of the state, is known to thousands of people outside Kansas through his writings in magazines and through his active participation in several movements recognized as of national scope.

He was born in Phelps, New York, in 1863, came west to Dickinson County in 1879 with his parents, and has resided in Abilene since that date. He was educated in a classical school. For several years he was a farmer and rancher, then teacher, being principal of the Hope City schools in 1887-88.

He then became a reporter on the Abilene Daily Reflector and has been its editor for twenty-five years. Outside of newspaper work he has found time to contribute many articles on western financial and social topics and some fiction to the Century, Harper's Magazine, Scribner's, North American Review, Atlantic, Outlook, Saturday Evening Post, Independent and other magazines. He has edited several books. Honorary literary degrees have been conferred on him by Bethany College and Baker University.

He was director and lecturer of the Department of Journalism of the University of Kansas 1905-10 and president of the National Association of Teachers of Journalism in 1909; was president of the Kansas Citizens' League for the Promotion of a Sound Banking System, 1912-14; is a director of the Abilene National Bank; was member of the State Board of Corrections 1913-16 and its chairman 1915-16; was the republican candidate for Congress, Fifth District, 1916; secretary of the National Republican Convention, 1908-12-16. He was one of the founders of the Kansas Day Club and its president and secretary; was treasurer of the Kansas Better Government League; was chairman of the Kansas Belgian Relief Fund, 1915-16; president of the Golden Belt Association since 1910; and has held many minor positions of trust and public service. Mr. Harger is a Mason, Knight Templar, member of Isis Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Modern Woodmen of America, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Salina Country Club, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of other social, fraternal and business organizations.

He was married in 1889 to Miss Blanche Brad-

shaw of Hope, now president of the Fifth District Federation of Women's Clubs. They have three daughters. One is married, Mrs. Ross I. Parker of Schenectady, New York.

BENJAMIN RICHMOND is head of the B. Richmond Department Store at 635-637 Osage Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas. One of the leading merchants of this city since 1901, his is a record of success in every way unusual and most creditable. He came to America without capital and at one time worked for very low wages.

He comes of a high class and cultured Jewish family. He was born in Russia September 15, 1874, one of the four children still living whose parents were Rev. Moses and Bessie Richmond, who were also natives of Russia. Rev. Moses Richmond was a rabbi in the Jewish faith, was highly educated, and became one of the highest men in his church in England, to which country he removed when Benjamin was a small child. Reverend Richmond was rabbi in Darlington, England, and was appointed by Doctor Alder, the highest rabbi in England. Rev. Mr. Richmond died in 1890 in England. His son David Richmond, now residing in London, is a rabbi and follows his father's footsteps.

Benjamin Richmond had a liberal education largely under the direction of his father, and as a boy he received a diploma qualifying him for the work of rabbi. It was his early ambition to take his father's place, but he was too young for that, and at the age of seventeen he set out for America to join some relatives. He landed at Boston, spent a short time in New York, and then went South to Georgia, where he worked in a store a few years. Later he removed to Shreveport, Louisiana, and then later went to Kansas City, Missouri, and there married Lena Shanberg, daughter of P. Shanberg, who was well known as a merchant on Grand Avenue in Kansas City, Missouri. Benjamin Richmond made his progress in commercial affairs in spite of adverse circumstances and largely as a result of hard and persistent work. While working in stores he studied hard to master English and also attended high school for a year or so. He started business in Kansas City, Kansas, with only a modest capital, but now operates one of the best department stores in the city.

Mr. Richmond has always been interested in civic affairs and was one of the charter members and organizers of the Commerce State Bank of Rosedale, Kansas. This bank was organized in 1916. He is a stockholder in the People's National Bank. In politics he is an independent who follows the man rather than the party. He has attained high rank in Masonry, is a member of the Scottish Rite and Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and B'nai B'rith Jewish Association. He has given liberally to the American Jewish Relief Commission and to other causes in behalf of education and philanthropy. He is an active member of the Jewish temples in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond have three children: Edna Rosa, Pearl and Marvin Paul.

GILLIS Q. LAKE has been in the drug business at Kansas City, Kansas, for the past eighteen years. Most of the people of that city know how he has built up the two finest drug stores in Kansas City, Kansas. The druggist is both a professional and business man, and Mr. Lake has apparently been equally strong in the professional and practical side of his business career.

He was born at Wooster in Wayne County, Ohio, August 14, 1863. His parents were Constant and Ann (McDonald) Lake, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Charleston, South Carolina. His father was twice married, and altogether had a family of fourteen children. Gillis Q. was the child of his second union. The Lakes are of Welsh ancestry while the McDonalds were Scotch. Constant Lake was born in Ohio in 1812, his parents having located there when Ohio was partly Northwest Territory. Constant Lake was considered a successful general merchant in his day, and he provided a good home and gave his children exceptional educational advantages. He was a democrat in politics. Three of his older sons fought as soldiers in the Union army. Two of them lost their lives during the war. One was Col. Joseph Lake, who gave up his life to the cause at Gettysburg. The other son was a private soldier. Some members of the Lake family had also given services to the patriot cause during the Revolutionary war.

Gillis Q. Lake attended the public schools at Wooster, Ohio, also the high school, and by practical experience and study he learned the drug trade. He passed the examination before the board of pharmacists, and then worked as a pharmacist's clerk in many sections of the country.

In 1886 he came to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was employed as a pharmacist until 1899. In that year he moved to Kansas City, Kansas, and associated with George W. Krebs bought the store at Sixth and Minnesota avenues. These partners were associated for eight years, and though they began with modest capital and small equipment they were constantly adding to the facilities and resources of their business in some direction or another. In 1907 Mr. Lake bought out his partner and on May 30, 1913, he established a second store at the corner of Tenth and Minnesota Avenue. These are the two largest stores in the retail drug trade in the city, and in point of service and equipment are equal to any drug stores found in any city. In the older store he employs fourteen persons, while there are seven employees in the second store. His individual work and his policies have been responsible for his noteworthy business success.

On October 10, 1888, Mr. Lake married Miss Viola Bedgood of Kansas City, Missouri. She was born in Indiana, daughter of Henry Bedgood, who for a number of years was in the real estate business in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Lake is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth, and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the Kansas City, Kansas, Mercantile Club. In politics he is independent. He is a man known for his liberal spirit, and besides his individual success has always lent a hand in any movement for the betterment of his home city.

DENNIS JOSEPH SHEEDY. One of the sons of the Nutmeg State who has achieved prominence at the Kansas bar is Dennis Joseph Sheedy. A practitioner at Fredonia since 1906, he has won a reputation in his profession through his conservative, self-assured, well-prepared, clean-cut and successful handling of the cases placed in his charge. He was born at Portland, Connecticut, October 14, 1874, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Marooncy) Sheedy.

Mr. Sheedy comes of good Irish stock, his grandfather having been Dennis Sheedy, a native of County Cork, who passed his entire life in his native Erin as a farmer and died there in 1858. Thomas Sheedy

was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1848, and was seventeen years of age when he emigrated to the United States and settled at Portland, Connecticut. There he was employed for several years as a quarryman and followed the same vocation subsequently in New York, New Jersey and Ohio. In 1884 he came to Kansas and engaged in farming in the vicinity of Fredonia, where the remainder of his life was passed in industrious and useful labor. In 1914 he retired from active pursuits, and his death occurred at Fredonia, July 19, 1915, when he was sixty-seven years of age. He was a democrat in politics, but not a seeker for office, and a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Sheedy married Miss Mary Marooncy, who was born in 1854, in County Waterford, Ireland, and was seventeen years old when she came to America and settled in New York City. Shortly thereafter she removed to Portland, Connecticut, and was married to Mr. Sheedy, whom she still survives, her home being at Fredonia. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheedy the following children were born: Dennis Joseph, of this review; Ella T., of Fredonia, proprietress of the Fredonia Business College, which, it is said, is the only institution of its kind conducted and managed by a woman in the United States; Mamie, who is the wife of T. O. Thompson, of Redell, Kansas, superintendent of the pumping station of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company; Dan, a stationary engineer in the employ of the Swift Packing Company, of St. Louis, Missouri; Kate, who is the wife of C. H. Mulliken, of Dewey, Oklahoma, a hardware merchant; Agnes, who is a teacher in the Fredonia Business College; Josephine, who is a musical instructor, and attending the Conservatory of Music of St. Louis, Missouri; Anna, who is the incumbent of a clerical position with the Mercantile National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri; and Thomas L., who is a stenographer in the employ of the Wells Fargo Express Company at St. Louis.

Dennis J. Sheedy attended the public school at Berlin Heights, Ohio, the rural schools of Wilson County, Kansas, and the public and high schools at Fredonia, and graduated from the State Normal School at Emporia, with the class of 1904. He then matriculated at Kansas University, from the law department of which institution he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In that same year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Fredonia, where he has since continued, with an ever-increasing clientele in the practice of civil and criminal law. He maintains a suite of offices in the Otto Building, while his residence is at No. 415 North Fifteenth Street. He is known as a strong trial lawyer and an able advocate and his clientage has been drawn from the larger and more representative business houses.

Mr. Sheedy's political affiliation is with the democratic party. While he has been active in civic affairs he has not been a seeker for political preferment, although he has served as city attorney of Fredonia on two occasions. Reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church he has always been faithful to its teachings, and is a member of Leo Council No. 727, Knights of Columbus, of Emporia, his only other fraternal connection being with Fredonia Camp No. 1264, Modern Woodmen of America. In a professional way he belongs to the Kansas State Bar Association, and as one of the men who are working for the civic interests of Fredonia holds membership in the Commercial Club. Mr. Sheedy has been a member of the National Guards for the past eighteen years, and for eight years of this time was captain of Com-

pany E, First Regiment, Kansas National Guards, but is now on the unassigned list. In 1898 he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Spanish-American war, but his regiment got only as far as Camp Alger, Virginia, and Mr. Sheedy was mustered out of service November 3 of the same year.

On October 12, 1909, at Lawrence, Kansas, Mr. Sheedy was married to Miss Josephine Millar, daughter of Richard and Mary (Estes) Millar, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Millar, who was a lifelong farmer, was one of the earliest residents of Kansas, locating in 1854 at Lawrence, where he attended the first district school in Kansas, located two miles southwest of Lawrence, which city boasted of only one house at the time of his arrival. Mr. and Mrs. Sheedy are the parents of one child, Joseph, who was born June 23, 1914.

ANTON ANDREW ACKERMAN. The business opportunities that some men never see, attract others to whom they seem open pathways to success. Not every farmer boy, however, of seventeen years has the common sense attitude combined with the industrious habits that have made Anton Andrew Ackerman, now a substantial business man of Neosho County, a reliable, satisfactory, efficient worker in other industrial lines before he had more than reached manhood. Mr. Ackerman has worked hard and to some purpose, otherwise he would not have his present high business standing as one of the leading contractors and drillers in the Mid-continent oil and gas fields, not to mention a prosperous business enterprise carried on at Chanute.

Anton Andrew Ackerman was born November 23, 1876, at Coatsburg, Adams County, Illinois. His parents were Mitchell and Louisa (Felsman) Ackerman, and his grandfather was also Mitchell Ackerman. All were born in Germany and in that country the grandfather was a wagonmaker, but after coming to America he lived retired from business and died in Illinois. Mitchell Ackerman, father of Anton, was born in 1818 and came to the United States in early manhood. He settled first as a farmer near Coatsburg, Adams County, Illinois. In 1886 he moved to Aurora, Lawrence County, Missouri, and there engaged in farming. He died at Aurora in 1906.

Mitchell Ackerman was married to Louisa Felsman, who was born in Germany in 1837 and still resides at Aurora, Missouri. They had the following children: Henry, who is a farmer residing near Aurora, Missouri; William, who is a machinist, resides at Aurora; Anton Andrew; Philip, who is in partnership with his brother Anton at Chanute; Frank, who is a stationary engineer, resides at Aurora; Rudolph, whose home is in the State of Washington, is connected with a traveling amusement company; Joseph, who operates a stationary engine at Aurora; Gertrude, who is the wife of a railroad employe, resides at Coatsburg, Illinois; and Fannie, who is the wife of a farmer in Lawrence County, Missouri.

Anton A. Ackerman obtained his education in the public schools of Lawrence County, and assisted his father on the home farm until he was seventeen years of age. He had a natural turn toward mechanics and when he found the opportunity to take charge of a stationary engine, he embraced it and for eight years worked through Missouri as a stationary engineer and in this way was led into working in the oil fields, and after coming to Chanute, in 1908, he engaged in the oil drilling and con-

tracting business for himself. He is widely known in this business and has drilled hundreds of wells in Kansas and Oklahoma and in some sections was the pioneer driller. As a business man he has proved honest, alert and resourceful and great confidence is felt in his judgment in this line of industry because of his success during his years of experience.

In addition to his contracting business, Mr. Ackerman, in association with his brother, Philip, operates the leading garage at Chanute, doing a large business. The garage is situated at Nos. 14-16 North Highland Avenue, with an enclosed floor space of 50 by 130 feet. Mr. Ackerman established his garage in 1911.

At Springfield, Missouri, Mr. Ackerman was married in 1901 to Miss Ella Snoddy, who died at Chanute in 1905, the mother of two children, Pauline and Anna, the latter of whom died at the age of two months. The former was born August 30, 1902, and is a promising student already in the high school. On July 4, 1913, at Chanute, Mr. Ackerman was married a second time, to Mrs. Edith Scott. Mrs. Ackerman died in November of the same year.

In politics Mr. Ackerman has always been a democrat and believes in the wisdom of the principles of that party but his aspirations have never led him to desire public life for himself, although men with his experience of men and conditions might make exceedingly practical and useful officials. He belongs to the Chanute Commercial Club, and fraternally is identified with Chanute Lodge No. 806, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Hector Lodge No. 64, Odd Fellows, at Chanute; and Chanute Camp No. 852 Modern Woodmen of America. Having made his own way in the world, Mr. Ackerman is strong and self reliant and impresses even a stranger as one who would be thoroughly dependable under every condition in business life.

FRANCIS MARION ABBOTT. Prominent among the men who have been helpful factors in the development of Southeastern Kansas, is found Francis Marion Abbott, president of the Neosho Valley Bank, of Chanute. Mr. Abbott came to Neosho County in 1867 as a veteran of the Civil war, and for many years was engaged in farming, and at the same time lent his aid in various ways to the building up of this part of Kansas, where the best years of his life have been spent and where his enviable success has been gained. Whether as agriculturist, banker, public official or private citizen, he has always had the respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

Mr. Abbott was born in Brown County, Ohio, August 24, 1841, and is a son of John Milton and Viletta (Newman) Abbott. His grandfather, John Abbott, was born in England, and as a young man emigrated to the United States, locating in Brown County, Ohio, where he became the owner of a good farm, and where his death occurred before the birth of his grandson. John Milton Abbott was born in 1820, in Brown County, Ohio, and was there educated, reared on a farm, and married. In 1850 he removed to Grant County, Indiana, on the Miami Reservation, where he took up a tract of 160 acres of school land. He was an industrious and enterprising farmer and accumulated 400 acres of good land, but sold some of this off, and at the time of his death, which occurred in Grant County, in 1900, was possessed of 280 acres. He was a Douglas democrat and at one time served as assessor of Grant County, but gave his principal attention to his farming opera-

tions and confined his activities in politics to casting his vote for the men and measures which he deemed would be most beneficial to his community and country. He was an active member of the Universalist Church. Mr. Abbott married Miss Viletta Newman, who was born in 1820, in Brown County, Ohio, and died in 1874, in Grant County, Indiana, and they became the parents of the following children: Francis Marion; Sarah Jane, who died in Grant County; Eliza Ann, who is the wife of Scott Walker, a farmer of Grant County, Indiana; Grear Newman, a veteran of the Civil war and retired contractor, now residing at Arkansas City, Kansas; Elvira Elizabeth, who is the wife of Isaac Wright of Tinkersham, California, owner of a ranch and fruit and chicken farm; David Sidwell, who died at the age of twenty-four years in Grant County, Indiana; John Milton, who is a retired farmer and resides in that county; Charles Eaton, who is unmarried and a ranch owner in New Mexico, but who makes his home at Tinkersham, California; two sons and a daughter who died in infancy; and Hamer Ulysses, who resides at Seattle, Washington.

Francis Marion Abbott received his education in the public schools of Grant County, Indiana, and remained on his father's farm until reaching the age of twenty-two years. In 1863 he answered the call of his country for defenders of the flag during the Civil war, and enlisted in Company K, One Hundred Eighteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. When his first term of service expired he veteranized in Company F, One Hundred Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the greater part of his service being in Eastern Tennessee. After his first enlistment he was mustered out of the service at Indianapolis, Indiana, and at the close of the war was mustered out and honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky.

As a result of the hardships and privations of a soldier's life, Mr. Abbott was sick for a year after he had returned to his home, but by April, 1867, had partially recovered, and, being anxious to try his fortunes in the West, came to Neosho County, Kansas, where he took up a claim of 160 acres, eight miles south of Chanute. There he resided for seventeen years, cultivating his fields and harvesting his crops, and through good management and hard work making a success of his operations. He is still the owner of 350 acres on Elk Creek. He then returned to his old home in Grant County, Indiana, on a visit, and subsequently went to the New Orleans Cotton Exposition of 1884. On his return to Kansas he purchased a residence at No. 623 South Highland Avenue, in Chanute, and there he still makes his home. Mr. Abbott's activities in Kansas have also invaded the field of education, he having taught thirty-one terms. For four years he taught in the schools of Chanute, and for eight years he was superintendent of schools of Thayer. While he is practically retired from active labor, he still looks after his extensive property interests and acts as president of the Neosho Valley Bank, a position for which he is well fitted by nature and training. He has made it one of the strong banking houses of this section, with the confidence of an army of depositors and a high reputation in financial circles of the country. Mr. Abbott maintains an independent stand in politics. As an independent he was elected assessor of Canville Township, in which community his farms are located, and in which office he served one year, and since coming to Chanute has been a member of the council seven years, and

mayor in 1909 and 1910. In his official capacities he displayed much executive ability, and during his administration the City of Chanute had its affairs handled in a clean, expeditious and business-like way. He has helped in building up the city, having assisted in the building of at least forty residences through loans. Mr. Abbott belongs to the Commercial Club and is fraternally affiliated with Cedar Lodge No. 103, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and Chanute Lodge No. 385, Order of the Eastern Star. He also holds membership in Chanute Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander, having been commander for three years, and is an ex-member of the Fraternal Aid Union, his policies in that society having matured.

Mr. Abbott was married March 8, 1868, at Knox, Stark County, Indiana, to Miss Sarah Jane Loring, daughter of John and Nancy (Cain) Loring, farming people who are now both deceased. To this union there have been born two children: Jessie, a graduate of the Chanute High School and of the Quincy (Illinois) Business College, who taught school and was a bookkeeper for several years before her marriage to Thomas Randolph Jones, and died in 1913, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where Mr. Jones is engaged in the lumber business; and Francis Marion, Jr., a graduate of the State Normal School, at Emporia, Kansas, who resides at Dallas, Texas, and is engaged in the automobile business.

JOHN SPENCER KENYON is a member of the furniture firm of Hardeastle & Kenyon at Emporia. Established nearly thirty-five years ago, this is one of the oldest furniture houses in Kansas, and so far as known only one firm has been in business for a longer time and that is the Thompson Brothers at Topeka.

Mr. Kenyon's has been a most creditable business record. His name has been familiar to the people of Emporia and that section of Kansas for more than a generation, and always suggests the best qualities of commercial enterprise. His public spirit has also been a factor in the city's improvement and growth.

He was born in Central New York, Madison County, August 2, 1842, a son of John and Samantha (Corbin) Kenyon. His parents were also born in Madison County, both in the year 1806, and the mother died there in 1859 and the father in 1882. John Kenyon was a farmer, and after the organization of that party followed the principles of the republicans. John S. Kenyon is the only survivor of a family of six children, among whom he was the third in order of birth. His brother Albert was a teacher and died in Madison, and the second son, Enos, was a dry goods salesman and died in Madison County. The younger brother, William, died in boyhood, and the only sisters, Mary Ann and Francelia, both died in childhood.

Educated in the public schools of Madison County and at the seminary at Cazenovia, New York, John S. Kenyon spent the greater part of the first forty years of his life as a teacher. He taught in New York State three years and for seventeen years was closely identified with educational interests in Macoupin County, Illinois. For four years of that time he served as county superintendent of schools.

In 1882 he came to Emporia and about that time the firm of Hardeastle & Kenyon was established, and that name has been continued ever since and it is the oldest and most reliable furniture house in that part of the state. The large store is situated at 520-522 Commercial Street, and the stock and show rooms require two floors, each 50 by 130 feet, and its trade

extends over a country surrounding Emporia for a distance of forty miles.

A number of years ago Mr. Keuyon assisted in establishing the Citizens National Bank of Emporia and is still a director. He belongs to the Emporia Commercial Club, is an independent republican in politics, and is regarded as one of Emporia's most prosperous citizens. Besides his business in the city he owns a fine home at 226 West Twelfth Street, eight other houses which are occupied by tenants, and two farms comprising 400 acres in Lyon County.

In Missouri in 1874 Mr. Kenyon married Miss Mary Virginia Hardecastle. She died at Emporia December 29, 1915, leaving no children. Her father was Edward Hardecastle, an Illinois farmer.

HON. P. C. YOUNG. High on the roster of Wilson County's distinguished citizens appears the name of Hon. P. C. Young, for years one of the most brilliant and astute attorneys practicing before the Fredonia bar, an author and poet whose talents have gained for him wide reputation, and a man who as a citizen, neighbor and friend is universally esteemed and respected. A resident of this city during the most important era of its development, his personality is indelibly imprinted upon the home of his adoption, and both as attorney and legislator he has evidenced the inheritance of many of the sturdy and courageous qualities of his German grandfather, who fought against the great Napoleon. The following sketch, including the opening and closing poems, was written by Mr. Young himself, and reviews a career that has been interesting, useful and decidedly helpful to others:

"GREETINGS.

Dear Friend:

We dare not hope the coming year.
Will every care from you withhold;
Bring naught but joy and constant cheer,
Turn all your ventures into gold;
But rather pray for strength to meet,
If needs must come, both care and strife;
To rise supreme above defeat,
With kindly acts adorn your life.

Strength to be always just and kind,
A blessing every effort make;
To be of even, patient mind,
Your soul to human needs awake.
Despite the false asserted claims
That lucre counts for more than heart;
With dearth of love and noble aims,
The prince but plays a pauper's part.

"P. C. Young was born in the city of New York, May 2, 1851. His father, Adam Young, was a native of Germany; his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Smith, of Ireland. The family settled for a time in Massachusetts and about 1857 moved to New Brunswick, New Jersey, thence about 1860 to a small farm about eight miles south of that place. Early in 1868 they changed residence to a farm near Rahway, New Jersey, and in 1870, by way of New York City, started for Kansas, arriving at Independence, early in April of that year. The writer, though, the eldest son, was not to be long lonesome for the companionship of brothers and sisters, who came, sought him out, and engaged his attention in play and care. So when the family arrived in Sunny Kansas it

numbered two daughters, eight sons and the parents, twelve in all. Father died in 1891 on the claim he had taken in the summer of 1870, and mother followed him in death June 10, 1908, he departing at sixty-seven years of age and she at eighty-two. They were very strong, of great endurance, well suited to withstand pioneer trials and privations. It were hard to find a woman of more rugged, untiring body than was our mother. Frequently when we had no conveyance she would carry heavy burdens to New Brunswick and bring groceries back, making the whole trip, some sixteen miles, on foot, with scarcely any sign of fatigue on her return. She worked in the fields, drove a slow-going old horse when we had one, picked and marketed bushels of huckleberries and blackberries, raised great numbers of turkeys and chickens, made most excellent butter, and, in short, did about anything that claimed attention.

"The writer first went to school for half a day in Massachusetts. He was induced to carry a bouquet of flowers to the elderly spinster who held the position of teacher. She is now either living or dead. Which-ever it may be, there are no tears or groans for her. She has forgotten me; never shall I forget her. She placed me with others on a high, backless seat. My feet began to swing as do those of all boys. They were made to swing. I took but two feet with me that morning, but these seemed too many to manage. She bent a strong whalebone into the form of a circle, and then, letting one end loose, brought it like vengeance to my naked toes. I can still feel it, can still see her face, with the two prim curls that artificially adorned both sides of her forehead. I still picture her in all her preciseness.

"Then they tried to educate me for another half day at New Brunswick, New Jersey. About ten o'clock in the morning the teacher locked me in a dark closet, there to remain until noon. Noon found me with mother; so did the afternoon. There was no getting me back to that school. Do you ask me why? Never have my boyhood imaginings nor my manhood's mature investigations formulated the offense or the why for which this incarceration was inflicted. Once more I was a deserter, a fit subject to be court-martialed. A third effort was made under all the misgivings a sensitive memory and active imagination could conjure up, but that was happier and better. Why? Because the teacher was human. She knew boys. May she still live in a golden old age, rich in comforts and blessings so merited by the just and tender-hearted. Would that I could meet her now, tell her my story, make known to her how much she changed my life for the better. A soft hand was upon my head, two loving eyes looked into mine, a low, musical voice spoke sympathetic words, and I was a captive, body and soul. Perhaps no child in the backwoods worked with more zeal to please, to lead and to learn. My childish heart adored her. Thus early in life came the habit of falling in love with school-ma'ams which even the years seem helpless to lessen. The desire to learn, that then had birth, lives on strong as ever.

"But we were poor; our little farm impoverished, more mouths had come to be fed, more little bodies to be clothed and cared for, and schooling had to give way to labor for support. Father began to work on the section. Daily I went by his side. Swinging our dinner pails, we chatted as might two chummy boys, he learning to know me better, I getting better acquainted with him. For three years I carried water during the summer to a large gang of Irishmen, two big pails at a time, and often as far as half a mile,

and when the weather was hot on the go all the time. When not thus occupied I performed the duties of a section hand. The age of sixteen found me a roustabout and clerk in a grocery store at New Brunswick. I recall there a wily Irishman so familiar with the Blarney Stone that he induced me to perform most of his work as well as my own. Much thought has been given since then in vain, to make myself think I was not a little idiot. The grocer belonged to (or rather was) the Baptist church, and worked us so hard on Sundays, attending meetings and various demands of that institution, and so belabored us with a pious melancholy, or moroseness, as to quite shroud all happiness for the rest of the week. It was really a crime to smile. Some demonstrations at memorizing sermons and scripture so attracted attention that this church was about to make a minister of me, and just how the church escaped such a calamity is more than can be explained here.

"Our new abode in Kansas was really the open heavens, a tent after some time coming really as a luxury. The nearest railroad was off seventy-five miles and all that came or went moved by wagons over that distance. For years the Osage Indians roamed around us, much at times to the terror of the good wives, who in the absence of their husbands would hear the brisk demand: 'Bisks,' meaning biscuits; but aside from being scared, no incident comes to memory of further outrage. Fencing materials came two or three miles, from the river, drawn by two frisky young oxen, with which the writer's experience would not do for parlor recitals. Society was rough, but kindly disposed, neighborly, ever near in sickness and accommodating in health.

"As there was not enough for all to do at home, I hired out to a sawmill, at \$22 and board per month, of which I sent \$20 home and retained \$2 for incidentals, or rather, accidentals. In the year 1873 I went to Colorado and worked in the mines, sawmills, forests and, part of the time, in an amalgamating mill, which latter work was severe, the air being loaded with particles and fumes of lead from the pulverized ore. I returned home in 1875, determined, at any cost, to obtain an education. In this determination my parents acquiesced heartily, and preparations began to be made to send me to the Kansas State University the next year. In this way it came to pass that, in the early fall of 1876, a big farm wagon, containing meats, flour, provisions of all kinds and beds and bedding, carried me, accompanied by my two sisters, northward over the journey of 150 miles to Lawrence. Father would surprise us now and then by arriving with more necessities. No parents ever found greater pleasure in the welfare of their children as they understood it. They did the best they possibly could. Near the close of the first year supplies ran low and a term of schoolteaching was undertaken to piece out. This was south of Baldwin, at the princely salary of \$25 per month, perhaps a high price for the services rendered. Saturdays would be spent in the corn or harvest fields, thus picking up a few more dollars against the days of need.

"The term of school closed, employment was found with a German on a farm, at sixty cents per day and board, for fine weather, and nothing for bad weather but board and lodgings. I was most diligent in his business, up at four in the morning, faithful every hour until nine at night, with but scant intervals to eat meals. Support came for the following years from home, from teaching German, and from canvassing for books, at which a general average of \$50 per month and board was made. In 1881, 1882 and 1883 teaching

at the county normal schools was followed. This, of course, was partly after leaving the university. On a small scale I had been something of a debater and at the university this talent grew apace until the Oread Society, of which I was a member, placed me on nearly, if not all of its public programs. As there were but ten in the class of 1883, in which I graduated, it was not hard, did one but wholly devote himself to the task, to secure the honors, which for some unexplained reason, or mistake perhaps, fell to my lot.

"After leaving the university I taught two terms of school, the last as principal of the Elk City schools, and was president of the Montgomery County Teachers' Association. I spent the year 1885 as state agent for a book syndicate, it being the chief duties of every such agent to watch every other syndicate that it did not disturb the territory in which the company had placed books in the schools. During my earlier years at the university, father was a successful wheat grower, and as soon as the term was over I hastened home to set up the harvester and with my brothers for days would bind wheat or drive teams at the harvester. Yes, sore hands noted the change from books to binding grain that had many thistles mixed in, but the hands have long since forgotten and the conscience is at peace for that much at least done in compensation for the countless sacrifices and blessings of my good parents.

"Not willing to drift about aimlessly, the law appealed to me as a profession, and since 1887 has received my chief energies, with varying success and constant pleasure. In the year 1893, this county, Wilson, was really overrun with Joinists and other flagrant violators of the law, and it was then that my services as county attorney, lasting four years, began. It has been a source of gratification that disorder vanished, the reign of law was so firmly restored that till this day there has been no wavering or relapse. Others, of course, are to have credit for this, but it was my good fortune to have started the work.

"In 1904, I served one term in the lower house of the Kansas Legislature and was during that time chairman of the Temperance committee, a member of the committees on Judiciary and Education, and introduced and had passed ten bills enacted into laws. In politics I have always found fascination, being of the republican fold, for which party I have labored in a small way in the press, and (when it was painfully hard up for campaigners) on the stump during campaigns. In 1909 Governor Stubbs sent me with others as a member of the Conservation Congress, held at Saint Paul, Minnesota."

At this point in Mr. Young's sketch may be noted some facts not included in his autobiography. Perhaps through modesty he neglected to state that he has the largest practice, principally civil, in this part of the state, and that his clients are to be found not only in Kansas, but in Oklahoma, Missouri, Colorado and Montana, important litigation having taken him into both the state and federal courts. His offices are located over the Citizens State Bank, Fredonia. He is the owner of a pleasant and attractive home at No. 421 South Eleventh Street; he owns two others dwellings at Fredonia, and has an eighty-acre farm north of the city and a fifty-six-acre farm south. He is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Constellation Lodge No. 95, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is senior warden; and to Twin Mound Lodge No. 57, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor commander, and has been representative to the Grand Lodge of the state for the past six years. Possessed of fine literary talent, he is a welcomed contributor to

various papers and magazines, and his poetry, which has covered a wide variety of subjects, is scholarly and polished, as will be seen by the examples accompanying this article. To resume Mr. Young's narrative:

"On July 18, 1889, there came a turning point in my career, in my marriage to Kate Engle, one of the best girls at Neodesha; and if since then life has had some small degree of success, it must be due to her fidelity and helpful suggestions. May the 5, 1895, was another great day to both of us, for then there arrived Margaret, who was to enrich all our married existence thereafter. She expects to vote for the president this fall. It were a vain endeavor to picture one more nearly the realization of her parents' ideals, all that they had hoped she might be. She embodies all the good traits one could desire in a daughter, of character, disposition, soul and mind. It should be known that she is progressing at the University, where she is in her sophomore year, by the many sincere friends she has made, the honors that are falling to her lot. To know her is to love her. Of course it is a parent speaking, but who should better know?

"Now comes a chapter of bitter-sweet. A little son came and went—came January 15, 1898, left December 20, 1904, remaining scarcely seven years. He was P. C. Young, Jr., tender, kind, considerate, wise past his years, was music, song and poetry, of illumined face and intellect. His life was but a span, his influence everlasting. The gladness he ushered in, the fragrant memory he left us, more than atone for the pain his departure caused us, more than the constant grief for his absence. Had we in the first instance been allowed to elect, with full knowledge of what was to happen, we should have chosen his coming and going as he did, rather than not have had him at all. Yea, verily.

"THE SPOT WE CALL OUR HOME.

"When, where the busy scenes of life are thronging,
Whither pleasure leads or duty bids me roam,
Comes a ceaseless quiet and a subtle longing
For the humble, sacred spot we call our home.

"There graceful elms ward off the noonday sun,
And cedars, pines and firs are growing there;
The honeysuckle's blossoms, ere the day's begun,
With fragrance fill the balmy morning air.

"To you it's but a common place at best,
No stately structures tell of ease and wealth,
No easy nooks abound which lure to rest.
To me it's home with peace, and trust and health.

"Out on the lawn behold the mulberry tree,
With rustic seats among its branches strong;
There summer hours my children sat with me,
And sped the time in laughter, cheer and song.

"And there in days gone by the op'ning flower
Was seen by gladsome eyes, with gleeful shout;
Nor could bird hide its nest in leafy bower
But these explorers quickly found it out.

"The teeter-totter, hobby horse and swing,
The lilac bush decked in foliage fine,
The roses, pansies, vines and everything
Are treasured ever in this heart of mine.

"Here mingled in our crucible of life,
What joy and grief, despair and hope we've known;
Here shines the light of love, and child and wife
To sacred make the spot we call our home."

FRANCIS M. PERKINS, president of the Perkins Trust Company of Lawrence, has been a prominent factor in financial and business affairs of that city and of the state at large for more than forty years.

He was the first of his family to come to Kansas. Mr. Perkins was born in Racine County, Wisconsin, on a farm June 21, 1846. His parents were Otis Goodspeed and Julia Ann (Bender) Perkins. His father was a descendant of John W. Perkins of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who came to Massachusetts Colony in 1631 and was originally from Ufton Court, the large family estate of Berkshire, England. A large part of this old English estate is still owned by a member of the family. For fully 200 years the Perkins family lived in Connecticut and from that point they spread westward to New York and thence to Wisconsin. Mr. Perkins' parents were among the pioneers of Southern Wisconsin, locating there when Wisconsin was still a territory. Francis M. Perkins is a brother of the late Lucius H. Perkins, the distinguished lawyer of Lawrence whose career is sketched on other pages.

Francis M. Perkins grew up on a Wisconsin farm, and his people being well to do he was given a liberal education. He spent two years in Beloit College, was a teacher for some time, and finally became identified with merchandising in Milwaukee.

In 1875 he came to Kansas, and having friends at Lawrence located there and embarked in the mortgage investment business. Two years later his brother Lucius H. came to Lawrence fresh from Beloit College, and after graduating from the law department of Kansas University in 1880 became associated with Francis in business. Francis M. Perkins conducted his enterprise under the firm name of Perkins & Company. Like other institutions that grow and flourish its beginning was humble. It was scarcely known outside of Douglas County for some years, but in time has become one of the leading institutions of Kansas, the scope of its operations is at least state wide, and the integrity and scrupulous business policy which have marked its course have proved individual benefits to thousands of the patrons.

In 1910 the Perkins Trust Company was organized with a capital of \$100,000. In 1912 the company built its present home at the corner of Sixth and Massachusetts streets. Mr. F. M. Perkins has been president of this company from its organization. He and his brother in their business associations have done much for Lawrence. In connection with the Trust Company they bought the Citizens State Bank in 1914, and this bank is operated in connection with the Trust Company.

Francis M. Perkins is a republican in politics, is a thirty-third degree Mason, and throughout the more than forty years he has lived in Lawrence his name has come to be recognized as synonymous with ideal citizenship.

A. G. DICKINSON is one of the leading business men of Humboldt, Kansas, and head of the Dickinson Hay & Grain Company, and for years has been vitally interested in the welfare and progress of this section of the state.

Mr. Dickinson is a native of Allen County, Kansas. It will be appropriate in this connection to trace the movements of the family briefly from their point of origin to this middle western state. The Dickinsons were English people. In the early colonial days three brothers set out for America. One of them went to Nova Scotia, one to New York, and one to Connecticut. The Connecticut branch of the family is the one to which Augustus G. Dickinson belongs.



F. M. Pericinus

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The latter's grandfather was Phineas Dickinson, who was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1802. He grew up and married in Middletown, and became a manufacturer of edged tools. In 1841 he removed with his family to Ellenville, Ulster County, New York. Six years later, in 1841, he moved to Chicago, Illinois, then a small city, and he lived there only a short time until his death in 1849. From early youth he had been identified with the whig party, and in religion was a Methodist. Phineas Dickinson married Mary Maloney, also a native of Connecticut. She survived her husband a number of years and died in 1865 at Goose Island, on the Mississippi River. A brief record of her children is: Harriet, who died when eighteen years of age; George W., mentioned below; Warren, who died in Chicago at the age of ten years; Elisha, who died young; a daughter burned to death at the age of three years; another daughter, who died when five years old; and Egbert, who is now living at Hillsdale, Michigan, being a preacher of the Free Will Baptist Church.

George W. Dickinson, father of the Humboldt business man, is also a resident of that city and is now past the age of fourscore years. He was born at Middletown, Connecticut, December 22, 1835, and was six years of age when his parents removed to Ellenville, New York, and was twelve years old when they went to Chicago. He received part of his education in Chicago. In 1849 after his father's death he lived in Joliet, Illinois, until 1853, working on a farm, then spent three months in Iowa, and finally settled at Marseilles in LaSalle County, Illinois. In May, 1868, George W. Dickinson became a Kansan settler. In the meantime he had won distinction for himself and lasting credit for his descendants by a valiant service as a soldier of the Civil war. In 1862 he enlisted in the Seventy-second Regiment of Illinois Infantry, and remained with the army fighting in many of the important battles of the South until the close of the war. He was discharged three years, fourteen days after his enlistment. He was twice struck by bullets, and altogether was under fire for 145 days. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, being in the trenches as a sharpshooter for forty-seven days and nights. Among other important battles in which he was a participant were those of Black River and Champion Hill during the Vicksburg campaign, Columbus, Tennessee, Franklin and Nashville and Natchez, Mississippi.

As an old soldier George W. Dickinson secured a homestead of eighty acres from the Government in the State of Wisconsin. On coming to Kansas he homesteaded eighty acres seven miles southwest of Humboldt, and gave the best years of his life to farming and attendant activities on that farm. In 1902 he retired and has since lived in Humboldt. In politics he affiliates with the party which saved the Union during the critical times of the war, and has many times been called upon to serve in places of public trust. He has been justice of the peace, township clerk, was a school director in Logan Township of Allen County for twenty years, and for a similar period was road overseer. His church is the Presbyterian.

George W. Dickinson married Sarah A. Sanburn. She was born August 10, 1841, near Sandy Point in the State of Maine, and is still living at the age of seventy-five. Their family of children comprised the following: James F., a carpenter at Kansas City, Kansas; Viola, who died when twelve years of age; Augustus G.; F. W. Dickinson, who was a partner with Augustus and helped to establish the

present business, and who died much lamented at Humboldt in 1913 at the age of forty years; Florence, wife of William Grove, who is a carpenter and lives at San Antonio, Texas; Rose married Arthur Rodgers, a stenographer and bookkeeper with the Deming Loan and Investment Company at Oswego, Kansas.

Augustus G. Dickinson has spent practically all his life in Kansas. He grew up on a farm, attended the rural schools of Allen County, and afterwards had the advantage of a course in the Wichita Business College. He lived on the home farm and for several years managed it until 1898. While on the farm he also was associated with his brother, Frank W., in the hay business, and in 1908 they removed their headquarters to Humboldt and became dealers in hay, grain and feed under the name Dickinson Brothers. In 1908 the business was incorporated as the Dickinson Brothers Hay & Grain Company. A. G. Dickinson has since been president and treasurer of the company. They have their plant and offices on Bridge Street west of the Santa Fe depot, and they own a large plant, including two grain warehouses. Mr. Dickinson besides this business owns a fine farm of 169 acres in Woodson County, and has a comfortable residence at 303 North Eleventh Street in Humboldt.

In politics he is a republican. At one time he was candidate for mayor of Humboldt. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church and at one time was affiliated with the Court of Honor and with Humboldt Camp, Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Dickinson was married in Allen County, Kansas, in 1894, to Miss Minnie Smith, daughter of H. H. and Delia (Ewing) Smith. Her father is a retired farmer and he and his wife reside at Humboldt, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson have two living children: Glenna E., born July 17, 1903; and Leslie F., born June 1, 1913.

REV. WILLIAM C. GOODWIN. In the death of Rev. William C. Goodwin, which occurred at his home in Moline, Kansas, May 12, 1913, that community lost a much loved citizen and there passed away a character which in strength and in service deserves more than passing mention. Largely in the words of a friend and admirer who wrote of him the following biography has been prepared for this publication.

He was born at Massena Center in St. Lawrence County, New York, September 3, 1837. His father, Daniel Goodwin, was born and reared in New Hampshire; his mother, Elvira Clark, in Chatham, Lower Canada. He was of Puritan stock and ancestry. St. Lawrence is the northeast county of New York and has the vigorous climate and sterile soil peculiar to the northern New England states. Daniel Goodwin was a typical Yankee. He possessed in full measure the enterprise, courage and piety of that race. In his youth he spent some years on the ocean. His son related that at one time his father was one of the crew of an American privateer in the War of 1812. While off the coast of South America the ship was overhauled by a British man-of-war. The American skipper took a vote of his crew as to whether they should fight or surrender. Young Goodwin voted to fight.

From some memories of his early life which Rev. Mr. Goodwin wrote out for the benefit of his children the following extracts have been made, presenting a fine picture of the Puritan home and school life in which he was reared:

"My father was a poor man but industrious and of

excellent moral character and habits. A Christian, well read in history and theology. He was a good singer by note and sang many of the old Methodist hymns and their accompanying tunes into our memories and hearts at the family altar and of evenings. My mother was also a Christian and a model mother and housewife. My earliest continuous recollections of the home are that it was comfortable and peaceful, that every child must 'mind' without waiting or questioning. The winter evening music was often by mother's wheel as she converted wool rolls into yarn which later she patiently needed into socks and mittens. In the quiet of mother's knitting father could entertain us all with 'Josephus,' 'Hester Ann Rodgers,' 'Bunyan's Pilgrim,' the Bible and Hymn book, Wesley's Sermons or stories of his own adventures and seafaring life which suited us best of all."

He then describes the homely but wholesome fare, of mother-made Johnny cake, home-made butter, maple sugar and butter nuts and walnuts that gave pleasure to the long winter evenings. "My school privileges were very limited. The district school, three months in summer, taught by a woman for the smaller children, and three months in winter, taught by a man for the big boys and girls. But my mother being a primitive teacher had taught her children as far as their a-b-abs and to write and cipher a little, so we were quite well advanced on entering the school, but must stand up and toe the mark or sit on the bench and behave ourselves, one eye on the teacher and both on the lessons. Our books were Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, Sander's Reading Book, Josephus History, Adams' Arithmetic, Bullion's Grammar, a writing book of 'fool's cap', a bottle of home-made ink and a goosequill pen. The teacher must set the copy and make and mend pens. Of course, the children must be quite often belabored, with hand, switch or ferrule as needed."

Of one part of his life Rev. Mr. Goodwin was always reticent. But his descendants will always take pride that he was such a gallant and loyal soldier during the Civil war and few served longer or suffered more. In 1861, the first year of the war, he enlisted in Company K of the Ninety-second New York Volunteer Infantry, leaving a young wife and child at home. He was discharged after about two years' service and in September, 1864, re-enlisted in Company F of the Ninety-first New York Infantry and served until the end of the war. While lying before Petersburg he had frequent attacks of army dysentery, but though much weakened he would not leave the ranks. His regiment was attached to the Fifth Corps, Warren's, and during Sheridan's operations culminating in the Battle of Five Forks the soldiers marched for days in mud and cold rain with scant rations, sleeping on the ground with no covering but a gum blanket. In spite of his weakened condition Private Goodwin marched in the ranks until the surrender at Appomattox. In one battle he was wounded and taken prisoner, and remained a prisoner at Andersonville for eight months until exchanged. A few days after Appomattox he was taken down with nervous exhaustion, fever and rheumatism, and was finally sent to Carver Hospital in the District of Columbia, from which he was discharged June 7, 1865, a physical wreck. To the end of his life, nearly fifty years later, he suffered the torments of disease brought on by his army life. He lost the sight of one eye, and during the last two years he was totally blind. But

he bore his sufferings with Christian patience and resignation.

In early manhood he was converted and joined the Methodist Church. He was licensed an exhorter in 1864, a few months before his second enlistment. In 1869 he was licensed as a local preacher and afterwards received deacon's orders. For a number of years he was one of the leading ministers in the Methodist District around Potsdam, New York. His courage and fearlessness made him the terror of the rowdy element which delighted to break up camp meetings. When Elder Goodwin was present, peace and order reigned. Largely for the benefit of his health, Mr. Goodwin moved to Southern Kansas, in 1881, and for a time had charge of the circuit including Elk Falls, Ames Chapel and one or two other points. His last regular work was in Moline. For several years he officiated at weddings and funerals, but finally was compelled to cease all ministerial work. Rev. Mr. Goodwin had an excellent education. Few excelled him in the use of strong, pure idiomatic English. He hated sin and his denunciation of vice in all its forms made him many enemies among the vicious. On all moral questions he was found on the right side and no one was in doubt as to where he stood. His love for his church and loyalty to her teaching was touching. The friends who knew the circumstances of his life, his many afflictions and the fortitude with which he bore them can say with perfect sincerity "he was indeed a man of God." Of his own family the record will be found in the sketch of his son, Arthur W. Goodwin, which follows.

ARTHUR WINFORD GOODWIN. When the details of his career have been examined it will be seen that Arthur W. Goodwin has been the architect of a successful career in commercial fields. He started at the bottom, laboring as a boy in country stores to pay his own way in the world. He gained more than mere wages. All those early experiences he has turned to profit since he became a business man on his own account, and at the present time he is a member of the firm which conducts the largest department and general merchandise establishment at Howard, in Elk County.

He is of an old American family. The Goodwins came from England and settled in New Hampshire in Colonial days. His grandfather, Daniel Goodwin, was a native of New Hampshire, where he was born in 1795. Little more than a boy, he served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He subsequently became an early settler in Louisville, New York, where he followed the trade of carpenter and the business of farmer until his death in 1883 at the venerable age of eighty-eight.

The father of the Howard merchant was Rev. W. C. Goodwin, who became well known in Kansas as a pioneer minister of the Methodist Church, and whose career is sketched above. Rev. Mr. Goodwin married Miss Ellen Southworth, who was born in Louisville, New York, in 1837, and died at Moline, Kansas, in January, 1884. A record of their children is as follows: Carl E., who is connected with the Polar Mercantile Company at Emporia, Kansas; Frank S., a farmer at Granada, Colorado; Will C., with the Adams Mercantile Company at Portland, Oregon; Arthur W.; Jessie, wife of Dr. C. S. Ambrose, a physician and surgeon at Waukegan, Illinois; George E., who is in the tile roofing business at Chicago, Illinois.

Arthur Winford Goodwin was born while his parents resided in Coulton, St. Lawrence County, New

York, on July 13, 1875, and was about six years of age when the family came to Kansas. As a boy he attended the public schools of Moline. His father, being a Methodist minister, there was little surplus wealth, only enough to give the children a home and such advantages as could be supplied by the public schools. Thus at the age of thirteen Mr. Goodwin determined to become self-supporting, and he found work in the stores of Moline. In 1891 he first came to Howard, and spent 4½ years as a clerk in the Burehfield Mercantile Company. Following that he had continued experience in a store at Kansas City, Missouri, and at Glendale, Missouri, but in 1896 returned to Howard and was employed by the firm of Leedy & Company until they sold their business. Another year was spent at McFall, Missouri, in a store, and in 1902 he came back to Howard, Kansas, spending two years with George Smith & Company, and then took charge of the dry goods store of the B. F. Dunn & Company at Cherryvale for four months.

In 1905 Mr. Goodwin engaged in business at Howard with F. A. Force, as Force & Goodwin. They opened a stock of general merchandise on Wabash Avenue, but in 1908 Mr. Force retired from the firm and Mr. Goodwin consolidated his store with that of George Smith, and this made the firm of Smith & Goodwin. Their combined stocks with subsequent additions and improvements have made a department store which is the largest in this section of the state. They occupy floor space of 50x140 feet on Wabash Avenue and they have a trade drawn from the country over a radius of twenty-five miles about Howard. The most popular section of their business is the department devoted to ladies' cloaks, suits, furnishings, men's clothing and furnishings.

Thus Mr. Goodwin has prospered above ordinary men as a result of his long and consecutive application to the business of merchandising. Besides his store he owns his home on Randolph Street and has a farm of 100 acres at Albany in Northern Missouri. Politically he is a republican, and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is affiliated with Oklahoma Camp No. 935 of the Modern Woodmen of America at Howard.

In 1894, at McFall, Missouri, Mr. Goodwin married Miss Elizabeth Hardin, daughter of V. S. and Elanador (Hoyle) Hardin, both of whom are now deceased. Her father was a farmer and stockman near Albany, Missouri, and was a cousin of Ex-Gov. Chas. Hardin of Missouri.

FRED G. PALMER was chiefly responsible for the establishment and upbuilding of one of the leading industries of Kansas City, Kansas. This is the Kaw Boiler Works Company.

Like many other concerns that now wield a large influence in a city's industrial life this business started on a small scale. Mr. Palmer was associated with ex-mayor T. B. Gilbert in organizing the business in 1905. They started making boilers and other equipment of that class in a rented building. The partnership was continued by these two men for six years. In 1911 the Kaw Boiler Works Company was organized and incorporated, with Mr. Palmer as president; H. H. Jadwin, vice president; E. L. Hudson, secretary and treasurer; George E. Way, assistant treasurer; and Howard E. Ward, superintendent. All these gentlemen are stockholders and directors in the company. The business began with a capital stock of \$30,000, and in 1916 it was increased to \$150,000 an increase which is a graphic measure of the rapid growth of

the company. They now have the largest plant of its kind in the State of Kansas. While they have the facilities for the manufacture of all classes of boiler work, the company specializes in the manufacture of tanks, boilers, and other equipment for oil refineries. This branch of the business has been highly developed as a result of the wonderful expansion of the oil fields in Kansas and Oklahoma, and nearly all their equipment goes to those fields. Every one of the officers in the company is an expert in his particular line, and it is a working organization with an efficiency hard to match. The general offices of the company are at 1101 Waldenheim Building in Kansas City, Missouri. About 150 men are employed in the plant, and thus the payroll constitutes an important asset in the industrial prosperity of Kansas City, Kansas.

Mr. Fred G. Palmer was born in Springfield, Illinois, December 20, 1869, a son of Edwin E. and Mary A. (Prescott) Palmer. Both parents were natives of England, the father coming to America when young and the mother with her parents. The respective families located near Mount Vernon, Ohio, where Edwin E. Palmer and wife were married. Later they moved to Wisconsin, and from there went to Springfield, Illinois. During the war Edwin E. Palmer was employed as a machinist and boiler maker in the building of gun boats at Carondelet near St. Louis. While the family lived at Springfield, Illinois, they came to know Abraham Lincoln personally. Mr. Fred G. Palmer's uncle William Prescott, who now lives at La Mesa, California, was an old time lawyer of Springfield, Illinois, at one time was associated with Lincoln in practice, served as captain of a company in the Civil war and also made a record as a judge.

Edwin E. Palmer was engaged in the boiler making trade at Springfield until 1883, in which year he sought larger opportunities at Kansas City, Kansas. He bought a small plant in Missouri, but in 1886, while building a gasometer in Salina, Kansas, the scaffold broke and precipitated him to death. His widow is still living, making her home with a daughter, Mrs. C. M. Waldo in Kansas City, Kansas. The other children are Mr. Frank Palmer of St. Louis, and George W. Palmer of Kansas City, Kansas.

Fred G. Palmer grew up and received most of his early training in Springfield and Kansas City, Kansas. After leaving school he learned the boiler trade and worked at it as a journeyman for a number of years. At the beginning of Governor Stanley's administration he was appointed assistant engineer of the State Penitentiary at Lansing, and held that office for six years. He then came to Kansas City, Kansas, and entered into partnership with Mr. Gilbert which in the past ten years has grown to the splendid industry now known as the Kaw Boiler Works.

On June 20, 1901, Mr. Palmer married Miss Elizabeth Churchill, daughter of Levi Churehill, a prominent citizen of Leavenworth, who was active in politics and at one time served as sheriff of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have one son, Glenn Howard, who was six years of age in 1916 and has entered school. Mr. Palmer has always been identified with the republican party, though not as a seeker for public offices. He is affiliated with the Elks and with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Palmer is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN QUINCY SMITH. The career of J. Quincy Smith, of Fredonia, has been an expression of well directed and diversified industry and in its development has invaded various fields of human activity, in each of which J. Q. Smith has won a full measure

of material success and satisfying reputation. He has had experience in both professional and business labors, and while he is now retired from the activities of life, having approached the Psalmist's three-score-and-ten years, is still an influence for good in his community and a citizen whose help and support continue to be factors for the development of the city's interests.

J. Q. Smith was born at Lebanon, Ohio, September 20, 1848, and is a son of Jacob H. and Martha (Steddom) Smith. Christian Smith, the grandfather of John Quincy Smith, was born in Germany, and was a young man when he decided to try his fortunes in business life in the United States. On coming to this country he located in Pennsylvania, and in that state spent his entire life residing at various places and being engaged in manufacturing operations. He not alone rose to a high position in business circles, but was also widely and favorably known in public matters and at one time was the candidate of the republican party for governor of Pennsylvania, but lost the election owing to political conditions in the country at that time. His death occurred at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in which the greater part of his life in America had been passed.

Jacob H. Smith, father of John Q. Smith, was born in 1803, at Strassburg, Pennsylvania, and died at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1875. He was reared at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he received a public school education, and was married at that place, but in 1828 removed to Lebanon, Ohio, and became a pioneer. Mr. Smith there engaged in agricultural pursuits, cleared a farm, established a comfortable home and developed a valuable property, and continued to be engaged as a tiller of the soil during the remainder of his life. In addition to his agricultural operations he was also the owner of lumber, stove, heading and lathe mills, which he operated at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and traveled back and forth between the cities of Lebanon and Fort Wayne to a great extent, but in his later years devoted the most part of his time at the latter city, his business having grown to an extent that it needed his personal supervision. He was an honorable man of business who conducted his activities along lines that made his name a synonym for integrity and fair dealing. In political affairs he was a sturdy republican. A strong churchman, he belonged to the Methodist Episcopal faith throughout his life, and for a long period of years was a trustee of his church. Mr. Smith married (first) Miss Elizabeth Barr, who died at Lebanon, Ohio, having been the mother of five children, all of whom are now deceased, as follows: Christian, Franklin, Susanna, Mary Ann and Newton. Jacob H. Smith was again married to Martha Steddom, who was born near Lebanon, Ohio, in 1821, and died at Lebanon in 1881, and to this union there were born children as follows: Grandville M., who was engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his life and died at Lebanon; Jacob H., who was long a merchant at Lebanon, where he died; John Quincy; Horace D., who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Boise City, Idaho; Foster, who left home at an early age and of whose whereabouts at this time nothing is known; and Anna, who is the wife of Edwin Mote, a farmer in the vicinity of Waynesville, Ohio.

John Quincy Smith received a good educational training in his youth, first being sent to the public schools of Lebanon, Ohio, where he was graduated from the high school in the class of 1867, and then entering Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he completed his course and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He be-

gan practice at Connersville City, Indiana, where he remained for two years, being in partnership at that place with Dr. E. C. Thompson. Following this he went to Monroe, Ohio, for one year, and then to Boise City, Idaho, where he was engaged in a successful practice for eleven years. In the meantime he had become interested in mercantile affairs. While he had been successful as a physician and surgeon and had a genuine liking for the calling of his youth, he felt that he could accomplish more in a business way and accordingly, in 1883, when he came to Fredonia, gave up his medical practice and settled down to commercial pursuits, buying in with Mr. Meadows, under the firm style of Meadows & Smith. This partnership continued to exist for one year, at the end of which time J. Q. Smith embarked in the wholesale produce business, a line in which he continued for twenty-four years. In 1908 he established a piano business, which he built up to large proportions, and which he turned over to his son at the time of his retirement in 1914. J. Q. Smith is of too energetic a nature, both in body and mind, to totally retire from business affairs, and so uses up some of his surplus energy in taking care of the interests of a retail produce business at Fredonia. He is well and favorably known in business circles of the city, and has been connected with numerous enterprises which have assisted in the making of local business history. As a property owner he has shown his faith in the future development of the city, and at the present time is the owner of a business block at No. 623 Monroe Street, the first floor being devoted to the piano establishment and the second to offices and a suite of rooms in which he makes his residence. He was formerly the owner of a valuable farm, but this he has sold.

In political matters, Mr. Smith is a republican, and cherished progressive tendencies. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a trustee, and socially is connected with the leading clubs of the city, while in a business way he holds membership in the Commercial Club. In the past he has been identified with a number of important business enterprises. His was the first name on the list in the development of the Fredonia Development Company, oil and gas producers, and he was chairman of the soliciting committee for the same, which was organized with a capital of \$25,000, and piped the town for gas. In various other ways he has been connected with innovations and improvements, and his services have materially contributed to the welfare of his adopted community.

In 1872 Doctor Smith was united in marriage with Miss Minerva C. Van Harlingen, of Lebanon, Ohio, a daughter of Robert L. and Emeline (Corwin) Van Harlingen, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Smith's father was a physician by profession, practiced for many years at Lebanon, and during the Civil war served in the army of the Union as a regimental surgeon. Mrs. Van Harlingen was a niece of the famous American statesman and orator, Thomas ("Tom") Corwin, who was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 29, 1794. He was a member of Congress in 1831; governor of Ohio, 1840-42; United States senator, 1845-50; secretary of the treasury, 1850-53; member of Congress, 1859-61, and United States minister to Mexico, 1861-64. He died at Washington, District of Columbia, December 18, 1865. Two children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Smith: Marie ("Mattie"), who is the wife of T. C. Babb, of Fredonia, cashier of the Wilson County Bank; and Robert L., who is in charge of the music and piano business founded at Fredonia by his father.

CHARLES FUSSMAN was a Kansas pioneer. He was one of the first settlers at Humboldt, and that community and Allen County will always pay a respectful regard to his memory and the high-minded and conscientious citizenship that he exemplified.

He was a German by birth, and had those substantial virtues and qualities for which the German people are most respected. He was born at Frankfurt on the Rhine in 1829. In the old country he learned the trade of tinsmith. Coming to the United States in young manhood, he first located in Uniontown, Iowa, but in 1857 arrived in the territory of Kansas. For a brief while he followed his trade at Lawrence, but in the same year, 1857, he arrived at Humboldt. Here he put up a log cabin home and established the first tin shop in all that locality. His first shop was at the old Fort on the Neosho River. Later he put up a two-story building at the corner of Bridge and Eighth streets, and it was for the dual purpose of a shop and a residence. It was hardly completed when in October, 1861, during an invasion of the Confederates and bushwhackers it was burned to the ground, along with nearly every other building on the townsite. His property and stock of goods were entirely destroyed. He and his young wife left the community after the raid and walked all the distance to Lawrence. In May, 1862, he had rebuilt his establishment and once more was in operation at the old stand. After the misfortunes of the early '60s, Mr. Fussman built up a splendid business at Humboldt and over that section of the county. He continued in active business until his sudden and tragic death on December 28, 1870. At the time he was assisting his workmen in putting the roof on the Landreth house at Humboldt, and as a result of a misstep he fell to the ground, being so badly injured that he died two hours later.

What a local paper said editorially of Mr. Fussman at the time of his death is a consistent tribute that needs no modification even at this time, more than forty-five years later. "The people of Humboldt remember Mr. Fussman's many good qualities and his self-sacrificing endeavors for the growth of Humboldt. Mr. Fussman came to Humboldt in 1857 and commenced business as a tinner, keeping also a stock of stoves. Business prospered until 1861 when he built a two-story residence, corner of Eighth and Bridge streets; but hardly was it completed when the rebel horde destroyed the town and with many others Charles Fussman lost all he had. He was not a man to give up even to the discouragements of those days, but went to Lawrence and worked at his trade. In a few months he returned to Humboldt and with what he had saved in Lawrence started again in business. Gradually but steadily his business prospered. Correct business habits with a courteous demeanor, brought success. No man was more earnest in his work for Humboldt than Charles Fussman. To his labor and energy the town owes much. He was a man of untiring industry, and indomitable perseverance, always ready to spend his time and money for anything that pertained to the building up of the city and state. A phase of his character that deserves particular mention was his unbounded charity. His purse was always open to assist the poor and unfortunate. His death consequently was a great calamity to Humboldt, and he is missed there in society, in business meetings and on the street."

Charles Fussman was a very strong republican in politics. He served several times as a member of the council of Humboldt and was in that office

at the time of his death. He was one of the builders of the First Lutheran Church and always one of its consistent members. During the war he had joined the Home Guard organization and assisted in repelling Price's invasion.

In 1859, two years after locating in Humboldt, Mr. Fussman married Sophia L. Wenthe. She was born in Caterinhagin, Hesse, Germany, in 1822. Her death occurred at Humboldt in May, 1891.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Sophia Fussman became one of the sterling business women of the city. She showed a splendid business ability and is a woman whose character and activities have been greatly admired by her friends and have made her name a benediction to her family. Mr. Fussman at the time of his sudden death left a comfortable fortune, including his city home, his business and stock of goods, and a valuable farm adjoining the city. Though Mrs. Fussman had a large family to look after, she proved herself equal to the exigencies of the household and also the management of her husband's business, and controlled it with a master hand until her death. The fine brick business block at the corner of Eighth and Bridge streets, the site occupied in pioneer times by the old Fussman home, was erected under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Fussman. She set aside one room of this business house for the manufacture of tinware, and the general salesroom was started with a stock of groceries, tinware and hardware goods and other necessities, and she managed the business with exceptional judgment both as a buyer and salesman. It was long understood that any article bought at the Fussman business house could be depended upon to be exactly as it was represented. Since Mrs. Fussman's death her son and daughters have been active managers of the Fussman estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fussman were the parents of four children. Edith was educated in the Humboldt public schools and still lives in Humboldt, giving her active time to the management of the estate. Louise, born at Humboldt and educated in the Humboldt schools, is also assisting in the management of the estate, and both she and her sister Edith are active in the work of the Presbyterian Church, Louise being a teacher in the Sunday school. W. F. Fussman, the only son of the family, is managing the farm of 160 acres half a mile north of Humboldt, and also has extensive oil and gas interests in the Mid-Continent field. Emma Amelia, the other daughter, died unmarried at Humboldt at the age of twenty-five.

The Fussman estate now includes the large business block on Bridge and Eighth streets, a garage on Osage Street, and two farms in Allen County, altogether comprising 200 acres. Much of the land is in the active oil field and is consequently of greatly enhanced value.

JOHN ADAM ENDRES was one of the notable men of Northeastern Kansas, for nearly thirty years was engaged in business and proved an active exponent of the best civic spirit in the City of Leavenworth, and died at his home there August 11, 1893.

No finer class of citizens has ever been incorporated into American nationality than the emigrants from Germany in the decade following the Revolution of 1848. They exemplified the soul of patriotism, adapted themselves with wonderful versatility to the life and conditions of the New World, many of them fought for freedom and union, and in all the years they have stood for the best things in American

ideals. The Endres family were conspicuous members of this class of German emigrants.

John Adam Endres was born at Soberinheim-on-the-Main, in Germany, January 8, 1835. He was the oldest of six children, four sons and two daughters, born to John Adam Endres and Lucetta Benn. It was to escape the compulsory military duty involving the entire male population of Germany that led this family to come to America in 1855. They shipped on board a sailing vessel, and after a voyage of six weeks landed in New Orleans. Thence they proceeded up the Mississippi River by boat to St. Louis, where so many thousands of their compatriots had already located. A comparatively small part of this great German emigration of the '50s came to Kansas. The Endres family from St. Louis proceeded by boat up the Missouri River to Westport Landing, where they rejoined a son and daughter who had preceded the other members of the family to this country.

Besides his education in the common schools of the old country John Adam Endres had served an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade. He readily found work as a tinner at Westport and also at Parkville, Missouri. Coming into Kansas, he engaged in the mercantile business at Shawnee. It is noteworthy that at one time practically all the townsites of Westport belonged to the Endres family.

At Chillicothe, Kansas, four miles from Shawnee, on January 8, 1861, John A. Endres married Isabella Clara Strasser. She likewise represented some of the old German-American stock. She was born July 1, 1841, and died at Kansas City, Missouri, February 26, 1917, at the age of seventy-five. Her parents were Felician A. and Clara (Sigel) Strasser. Her father came from Switzerland to America when a young man, was married in New Orleans, and in 1855 located in Leavenworth. Clara Sigel was a sister of a noted Union general in the American Civil war, General Franz Sigel, and thousands of Germans have been proud to say that they "fit mit Sigel."

Mr. Endres was in the path of the destroying elements of the Civil war. On October 15, 1862, a band of Confederates, under the guerrilla chieftain Quantrell, burned his store and other property at Chillicothe, and he then re-established himself in business at Shawnee. In 1863 his store was again burned by bushwackers. Then removing to Kansas City, Missouri, he was in business there as a merchant for six months, but in the spring of 1864 came to Leavenworth. Here he opened a store, handling tinware and general hardware, and remained an active merchant in those lines until his death nearly thirty years later.

The second home occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Endres in Leavenworth was made ready to put up (years before the ready-built and knock-down era of house building) at Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there the materials were shipped by water to Leavenworth. This house was constructed in 1866, and it is still standing, an interesting old landmark, at 220 Cherokee Street.

Besides the attention and energy demanded of him for the building up of a successful business, Mr. Endres interested himself in all that pertained to the good of his community. In 1864 he became a member of the state militia, and as such participated in the Battle of the Blue when Price invaded Kansas. He was a Presbyterian in religion, a republican in politics, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and

also belonged to the Turn Verein. Old associates remember him for his exceptional neatness in all transactions, and because of his unflinching politeness and his sturdy rugged honesty. He was regarded as the soul of honor, and had many warm personal friends.

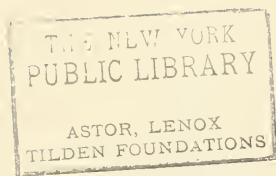
He and his wife became the parents of thirteen sons and three daughters, a large and worthy progeny, and through them the character of the parents still works in doing good in the world. Nine of the children grew to maturity, and seven are still living. They are now scattered over the Middle West. One of the sons, the oldest, William F., was in partnership with his father at Leavenworth, and after his father's death continued the establishment until 1916, when he sold out and moved to Greeley, Kansas.

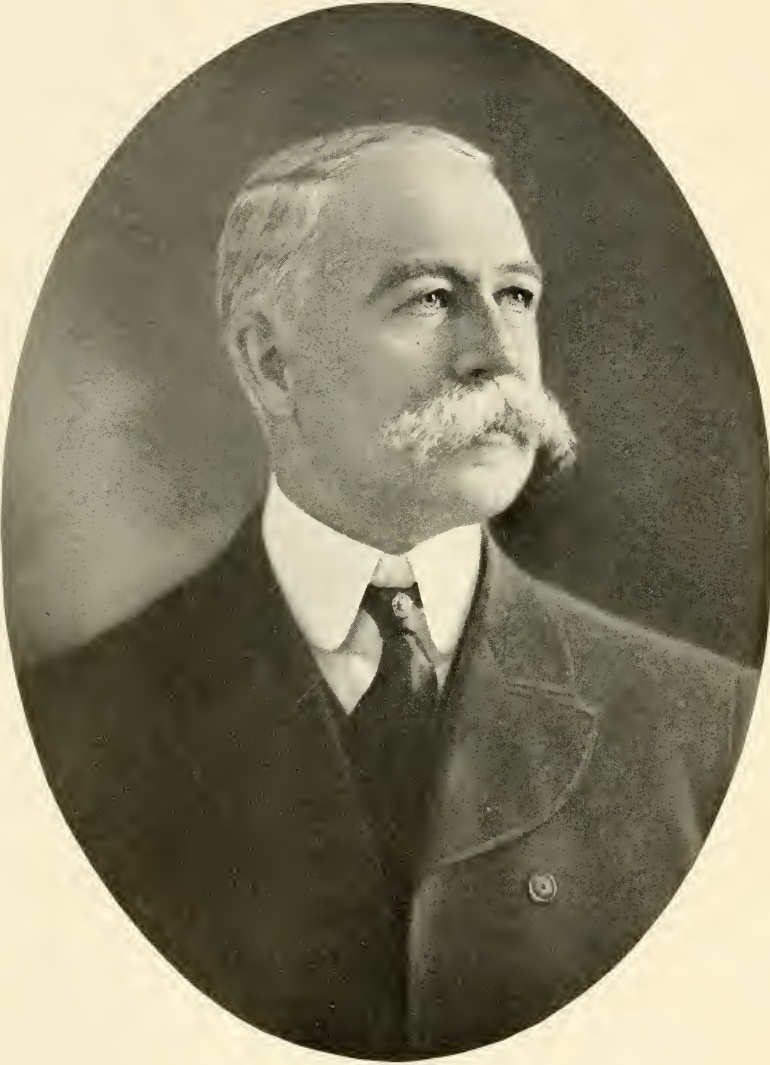
BENJAMIN F. ENDRES, son of the late John Adam Endres, whose career is sketched elsewhere, has been a successful lawyer of Leavenworth, and has also figured in public affairs, being now in his second term as a member of the State Legislature.

He was born at Leavenworth, January 27, 1875, was educated in the public schools, read law under Thomas P. Fenlon and John H. Atwood, and was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday. Since then, for twenty years, he has been in the active practice of his profession. In 1903 he was elected police judge of Leavenworth and served in that capacity until 1907.

Judge Endres has a vision and comprehension of public problems equal to his public spirit. In 1908 he was the first to advocate the adoption of the commission form of government for Leavenworth. In 1909 Mayor Omar Abernathy appointed him city attorney, and he filled that position until his resignation in May, 1913. In 1914 he was elected from the Fifth Legislative District to the Kansas State Legislature. During the following session he was chairman of the Judicial Apportionment Committee and a member of other important committees, and proved a leader in the House. Among the measures which he championed was a bill introduced by him authorizing cities of the first and second class to issue bonds to assist the worthy to purchase homes. This was a measure, one of the first of its kind to be introduced in any state legislature, and a part of the great program now widely supported and gaining constant increase of prestige for the gradual amelioration of conditions from which the poorer classes have hitherto suffered in their struggle to attain homes for themselves. It was due to the efforts of Mr. Endres that the sum of \$2,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of securing appropriate quarters for the preservation of relics of the Spanish war veterans in the Memorial Hall at Topeka. Without reviewing Mr. Endres' legislative record in detail it will suffice to quote an estimate and recommendation given by Governor Capper to his candidacy for a second term:

"B. F. Endres, who represented this city in the Kansas Legislature two years ago, was one of the members that I could rely on. He helped me knock out almost two million dollars in appropriations that the Democratic senate wanted to saddle on the taxpayers of this state. Mr. Endres was actively opposed to the 'pork-barrel' methods of certain members of the legislature. He is one man that I know I can get long with, and I hope the people of Leavenworth will send him back to the legislature by a large majority." The wishes of Governor Capper





C. A. Henley

were granted in November, 1916, when Mr. Endres was re-elected.

On January 20, 1904, he married Miss Blanche Margaret Failor of Newton, Iowa.

For a more comprehensive view of his public career attention is directed to a few quotations made from a recent issue of the *Kansas Trades Unionist*, as to Mr. Endres' work as a judge and legislator. A few of the facts already given are repeated, but on the whole the quotation gives perhaps a better view of Judge Endres than anything else that has been written.

"He was born and brought up in Leavenworth, one of sixteen children, and he fought his way to the front, unaided and alone, at one time selling papers and blacking shoes in the public street in order to make a livelihood, but learning at the same time the most important lessons of life, self-reliance, industry and the value of character. He attended the common and high schools of his native city, studied law in the offices of Thomas P. Fenlon and John H. Atwood, masters of forensic eloquence and deeply learned in the law, their reputes extending from coast to coast. Judge Endres learned much from the able gentleman and great democrats, but remained a republican nevertheless. He served four years as police judge and four as city attorney, and was very successful in dealing with those most despicable of all law-breakers—the parasite on women, the wife-beater, and the totter of deadly weapons. He had enough courage to fine a contemptible coward who assaulted his wife two hundred fifty dollars, and the judge earned a reputation which made him widely and favorably known throughout the state. He showed considerable tact, force and originality in handling the cases which came before him and believing that it was necessary to prevent as well as to punish crime he did much in patching up differences and harmonizing before proceeding to the law's penalties. The judge was one of the strong men in the 1915 House, served on the Judiciary and other important committees and did yeoman work in the bulk sales law, mother's pension and child hygienic measures. He was always found in the voting on the side that spoke for justice and the interests of the producing classes, especially the farmer and the laborer.

"The judge is the author of the act to authorize cities of the first and second classes to assist worthy persons to purchase a home. It attracted much favorable attention in the 1915 session and some who first scoffed are now among its most earnest supporters. The cash and credit of the city, the county, state and nation are often used to benefit individuals who have not nearly as good a claim as the honest, industrious working man, and it seems to us that there is just as much reason to aid them in their honorable endeavors to secure a home as it is to aid the agricultural classes. 'A nation dwells in its cottages,' a great English orator said, and we do the best of work benefiting all classes when we assist a worthy person to own a home, the sweetest word in all the vast vocabulary of man. Judge Endres is the only legislator in these United States who had the foresight, the courage, the sense of justice to introduce a bill of this character and some day it will surely pass and every working man in this fair land should 'rise up and call him blessed' for his splendid efforts in this noble, beneficent cause. Judge Endres also introduced a bill to protect the home owner and the lumber man against the dishonest contractor, and

this will no doubt be enacted into law. He is a forcible, persuasive speaker, impressed by his sincerity and logic, and the judge votes for bills on their merits alone, unbiased by partisan consideration. He is a veritable Hotspur in debate, and the interests of the public, the interests of the farmer, the laborer, the producer, find in him always an ardent and effective champion. The judge is on several of the big committees and he is a striking figure and highly efficient member of the Lower House."

ALBERT HENLEY has been a resident of Lawrence for thirty-nine years. In all that time he has been actively and conspicuously identified with the material growth and commercial development of the state.

Mr. Henley was a pioneer manufacturer of barbed wire in Kansas. Barbed wire is now accepted as a commonplace product of American industry. Only the old timers recall with what prejudice this wire was introduced into general use and also the crude forms in which it was at first manufactured.

Mr. Henley's early attempts at the manufacture were on a very small scale. He began at Lawrence under the name The Consolidated Barbed Wire Company. From a small beginning this grew to a large institution, supplying its product over practically all the prairie counties of Kansas. His first equipment consisted of four machines, which were brought to Lawrence in a small tin trunk. At first the barbs were made by hand in the old Kimball factory, and from there were carried in a tin bucket to the wire factory at the foot of Massachusetts Street. The bars were put on by hand. Gradually improvements and extensions were made and automatic machinery was introduced, most of it invented by Mr. Henley himself. In the end the factory employed between 100 and 150 hands, and the business was one of the chief industrial assets of Lawrence. There was also a branch establishment at Joliet, Illinois. This business was continued by Henley until about 1899 when the factory was absorbed by the present United States Steel and Wire Company. At that date Mr. Henley's connection with the business ceased.

For some time prior to this Mr. W. R. Stubbs, who later became governor of Kansas, had an office at Lawrence. Mr. Stubbs was engaged in the manufacture of plaster at Mulvane, Kansas. He finally sold a half interest in his plant to Albert and John A. Henley, brothers. In a short time the gypsum at Mulvane was exhausted. Prior to that Mr. Stubbs had sold all of his interests to the Henley brothers, who then moved the plant to Watonga in Blaine County, Oklahoma. They supplied capital and enterprise sufficient to make the business a large and flourishing one. They bought the plant at Salina, Kansas, operating both mills. The Salina plant also included a large mill at Acme, Texas, and one at Long Ford, Kansas. These four plants were all operated at one time by the Henley brothers. At the present time they have seven plants under different names and located at Grand Rapids, Michigan, Fort Dodge, Iowa, Toledo, Ohio, two at Blue Rapids, Kansas, one at Akron, New York, and one at Acme, Texas. The forerunner of this industry was the American Cement and Plaster Company, which had been founded by W. R. Stubbs. The main office of the business is maintained at Lawrence, Kansas. The seven plants furnish employment to over 700 persons, and the output has acquired a large diversity of form and usage. They not only make plaster but also hollow building blocks, plaster boards, and thousands of tons of their products enter into building construction every year.

Mr. Albert Henley came to Kansas from Marshalltown, Iowa. At Marshalltown he was connected with a foundry and machine shop, and while there he made the four machines for the manufacture of barbed wire which he brought with him to Kansas. Mr. Henley was born in Henry County, Indiana, in 1845, spent his youth there, and had an education supplied by the public schools. While he never learned a trade, he had a natural genius for mechanics, and that has been the central feature of his business success and constitutes a vital interest with him even at the present time.

In Indiana Mr. Henley married Miss Eleanor D. Coffin. They are the parents of three sons: Walter, deceased; Roy and Warren. Mr. Henley is an active republican in politics. He served two terms in the lower house of the Kansas State Legislature and one term in the Kansas Senate. While in the Legislature he tried to secure the passage of a law abolishing railway passes, and also another measure providing for the employment of convicts in public road work. Neither of these wholesome measures were enacted while he was in the Legislature. Mr. Henley has also served as mayor of Lawrence. He is a Knight Templar Mason.

CHARLES D. WELCH. Since his admission to the bar in 1899 Charles D. Welch has built a reputation as a sound, hard working and able lawyer, and has also been a factor in public affairs and is one of the leading republicans of Coffeyville, where he has been in practice for the past twelve years.

His ancestors were New York State people, having settled there probably before the Revolution. His grandfather, Daniel Welch, was born in New York, but moved from that state to a farm in Indiana and died in Illinois.

It was in McLean County, Illinois, that Charles D. Welch was born January 14, 1872. His father was the late R. B. Welch, whose record is of special interest in a Kansas history. He was born in Indiana in 1850, was reared in that state, went to Illinois as a young man, where he married, and in 1879 moved to Emporia, Kansas. There he became president of the Emporia State Normal, a position he held until 1882. Then, removing to Topeka, he set up in practice as a lawyer, and was thus engaged until his death in 1906. For two terms, four years, he served as county attorney of Shawnee County, and for many years was president of the Topeka Board of Education. He was a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. R. B. Welch married Margaret Hammond, who was born in Ohio in 1851 and is now living at Seattle, Washington. Charles D. Welch is the oldest of the four children. His sister, Belle, is the wife of B. H. Pugh of Topeka, an extensive farmer and a potato raiser on a large scale, and also engaged in the commission brokerage business in potatoes. William S., the only brother of Charles, is now in the regular United States army, with the Twelfth Cavalry, stationed at Yellowstone Park at present. Kate, the youngest, is the wife of Ralph H. Bollard, who is in the loan business at Seattle, Washington.

Charles D. Welch attended school for a time while his parents lived in Emporia and in 1890 graduated from the high school of Topeka. He then entered Washburn College, where he completed the course with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1894. During the greater part of the next five years he was engaged in teaching, spending two years in the high school at Topeka and for three years was in the Central High

School of Kansas City, Missouri. While at Kansas City he was a student in the Kansas City School of Law, where he took his LL. B. degree in 1899, and in the same year was admitted to the Kansas bar.

Until 1904 Mr. Welch was in practice at the capital city of Topeka, and during that time was elected and served four years as county auditor of Shawnee County. His home has been in Coffeyville since January 1, 1905, and here he quickly built up a practice in civil and criminal law which places him in the front ranks of the lawyers of that section. For eight years he has served as attorney for the state board of health, his first appointment coming during Governor Hoch's administration. As a republican he served eight years as chairman of the central committee at Coffeyville. The Montgomery County Bar Association honored him by electing him its president for two years.

Mr. Welch has his offices in the Plaza Building, and his home is at 516 West Fifth Street. In 1897, at Stockton, Kansas, he married Miss Gertrude Dewey, daughter of C. H. and Mary E. Dewey, who are now living retired in Topeka. Mr. and Mrs. Welch have one child, Dorothy, born in 1899, and now in the freshman class of Washburn College, her father's alma mater.

JAMES A. BURGE. The oldest citizen of Fredonia, in point of residence, James A. Burge has watched and participated in the progress and development of this thriving city for forty-seven years, during forty-three of which he was identified with enterprises that contributed materially to the city's prestige. From 1879 until his retirement, in 1912, he was connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, first as messenger and later as manager, and the many friendships which he made while acting in these capacities have remained with him during the passing of the years.

Mr. Burge was born in Lake County, Illinois, January 17, 1847, and is a son of James and Sarah (Chittenden) Burge. James Burge was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1812, and accompanied his six brothers and his parents to America when a lad, the family first settling in Ontario, Canada. When still a young man James Burge removed to Lake County, Illinois, where he was married, and settled on a farm forty miles northwest of Chicago, at a time when the present Illinois metropolis had only one log hotel. Mr. Burge was a farmer all his life and was successful in his operations, accumulating two properties aggregating 300 acres. He was first a whig and later a republican, and while he was a man of some consequence in his community did not seek office. His death occurred in 1896. Mr. Burge married Sarah Chittenden, who was a member of an old New England family, and a daughter of Myron Chittenden, of Vermont, a soldier of the War of 1812, who secured a grant of land in Lake County, Illinois, from the United States Government and retained it until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Burge were the parents of two children: James A.; and Leonard, who was born in 1849, and died as a retired farmer at Waukegan, Illinois, in 1915.

James A. Burge was educated in the public schools of Lake County, Illinois, and at the age of seventeen years enlisted in the One Hundred Thirty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served as a musician until the close of the Civil war. After the close of that struggle he taught school for a time in Illinois, but in 1867 came to Kansas and located at Oskaloosa, Jefferson County, where he also followed teaching for several terms and then took up the

study of law. Mr. Burge was admitted to practice by Judge John T. Morton, of Topeka, in June, 1869, and soon set out on horseback for Southern Kansas. At Humboldt, Judge J. R. Goodin and J. B. F. Cates suggested Fredonia as a promising young town, and to this community he accordingly came. In March of the following year Mr. Burge bought the lot at the corner of Madison and Eighth streets, on which his present residence now stands, and built a small house thereon entirely with his own hands. He had gained some skill in carpentry while constructing board fences in Northern Illinois. The windows and doors and some pine lumber were hauled by wagon from Fort Scott, Mr. Burge himself going after the material with a horse team. He has since owned and steadily lived upon this lot, a period of forty-seven years, which is a point no other citizen of Fredonia can claim. In the early spring of 1870 W. A. Peffer settled at Fredonia and the law partnership of Peffer & Burge was formed, the office of the firm being in the building of the last named on the north side of the square. Not long afterward, W. C. Don Carlos was admitted to the firm, which was dissolved when Mr. Peffer started the Fredonia Journal in January, 1871. In 1873-4 Mr. Burge served as deputy county attorney under J. W. Sutherland, of Neodesha, and for several years thereafter was associated in law practice with the late S. S. Kirkpatrick. Finally, he abandoned the law and gave his attention to other pursuits, eventually establishing a livery business on the north side of the square.

It was during the time that he was engaged in the livery business that Mr. Burge became first connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company. In November, 1879, the Frisco Railroad was built to Fredonia and he established an omnibus line, the first in Wilson County, and made connection with all trains. Thus it was that he began delivering messages uptown and carrying them from the city to the Frisco depot, a service that was voluntary and gratis upon his part and of inestimable value to the public. In 1886, when both the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads were constructed to Fredonia, the telegraph company's business so increased that it was found necessary to establish a fully equipped office in the heart of the city. The man who had so generously served the people was naturally deemed the one to take charge. Railroad officials and business men presented Mr. Burge with a handsome gold watch, and at the same time signed a petition to the Western Union Telegraph Company asking for his appointment as manager of the uptown office. He was promptly selected. Mr. Burge at that time did not know telegraphy, but with characteristic enterprise and energy set about remedying this defect, and by giving to its study an hour of his time every day managed to master its principles. At first he was assisted in his work by another operator, but after several months was fully qualified to handle the business by himself.

During the entire thirty-three years that he was connected with the telegraph office, Mr. Burge never asked for a lay-off or was away from the office, except for a few days on two different occasions, once when he was called to Illinois to attend the funeral of his mother, and again when his father died. The telegraph company figures on a certain percentage of loss on its messages because of damages arising from non-delivery, but during Mr. Burge's long term of service not one cent of loss was reported from the Fredonia office. As an instructor, it is said that Mr. Burge taught more young men the art of telegraphy who have been successful in their work than any other man

in Kansas. In 1912, at his own request, Mr. Burge was retired by the telegraph company, feeling that consideration for himself made this step in order. He still continues his labors, however, as special telegraph correspondent for the Topeka Capital, the Kansas City Star and the Kansas City Times, and for many years was also the representative at Fredonia of the Saint Louis Globe-Democrat. He became connected in this capacity with the last-named paper, in 1877, and for two years thereafter had to send his communications to Thayer and Chanute by mail, the nearest telegraph offices being located at those points. Mr. Burge has also been well known as a musician, having joined the first brass band organized in Fredonia in 1872 and later becoming the leader of several band organizations.

Mr. Burge early became a member of a number of fraternities, which assisted in boosting the new community, and still holds membership in all the Masonic bodies here, his name appearing on the charters of the Knights Templar, Kilwinning Chapter and Eastern Star. In the boom of 1885-6 he had erected a double-room, two-story brick building on the north side of the square on the ground he had owned since 1870. The reaction which followed, so well remembered by many, meant a clear loss to Mr. Burge of \$5,000. He deeded away the property without receiving a cent, but kept his credit good. For this great loss, which included about everything he possessed, he did not disavow responsibility, censure the government, blame the laws nor join any calamity clique. He faithfully continued his membership with the political party of his lifetime, and has never deviated in his adherence. He has been a resident republican of Wilson County longer than any other voter, always staunch, unselfish and dependable, and through all the years has never sought personal preferment nor been a candidate for any elective or appointive office.

At the time of Mr. Burge's retirement, a Fredonia paper spoke, in part, as follows: "Finally, while the retiring of J. A. Burge does not mark an epoch in the town's history, it is an incident which tends to the eventful. Besides being an active factor since 1869 in the town's daily life, he has done full work from that day—when there were not more than forty or fifty frame buildings on the townsite—in promoting its advancement. He has served on committees to save the county seat, to build churches and the courthouse, to secure railroads, factories and business institutions, and according to his means has contributed liberally in behalf of all enterprises. His confidence and hope in ultimate success were constant, and his hearty support has been given to every public movement making for development and progress. As a citizen in business and as a neighbor, no man has more cheerfully rendered kindnesses and favors to others, and his friendly deeds have been voluntary."

Mr. Burge was married first to Miss Phoebe Ann Wood, and his second wife was Miss Quimby, who died in 1901. His present wife, to whom he was married in 1906, was formerly Miss H. C. Catron. Mr. Burge has no children.

FRED H. RHODES is one of the prominent lumber dealers of Southeastern Kansas, and is now mayor of Humboldt. Three generations of the Rhodes family have been represented in Kansas, and the family has lived here upwards of half a century. It has furnished capable business men, farmers, and public officials to several counties in the state.

The family was established in America by one of those self-denying and fearless missionaries of the

Moravian faith, who came out of Germany during the eighteenth century. This ancestor, the great-great-grandfather of Fred H. Rhodes, spelled his name John Rothe. He was a missionary among the Indians in Pennsylvania.

The first of the family to come to Kansas was Mr. Rhodes's grandfather, Jacob Rhodes, who was born in New Jersey in 1811. He moved from New Jersey to Massachusetts, afterwards to Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, and in 1869 came as a pioneer to Mound City, Kansas. He followed farming and took an active part in local affairs, serving as a member of the county board of commissioners of Linn County, and was a member of the State Board of Charity. He died at Mound City, Kansas, in 1891. He married Pauline Blinn, a native of Massachusetts, who also died in Mound City.

Fred H. Rhodes, who was born at Tunkhannock in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1868, is a son of J. B. Rhodes. His father was born at Weststock Bridge, Massachusetts, in 1839, but when a boy was taken to Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, where he grew up and married. While living in Pennsylvania, he served as county superintendent of schools. He was also admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Pennsylvania. Coming to Southeastern Kansas in 1870 he located on a farm near Colony at old Elizabethtown. There he bought a soldier's right, consisting of 160 acres. He spent a number of years in improving and cultivating this land, but in 1879 removed to Colony and became a general merchant. In 1892 he and his son Fred entered the lumber business under the name J. B. Rhodes & Son. Their first yard was in Colony and Fred H. Rhodes is now proprietor of that establishment. The father also owned a half interest in a yard at Council Grove, Kansas, conducted under the name J. B. Rhodes Lumber Company. J. J. Rhodes, a son, now handles that business. J. B. Rhodes became a prominent man in his section of the state, served as county treasurer of Anderson County, and in 1909 was a member of the Legislature from the same county. He was a republican and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. His death occurred at Colony, Kansas, September 4, 1914. He married Miss Melinda Reeve, who was born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and still occupies the old home at Colony. Of their four children Fred H. is the oldest. His brother, J. J. Rhodes, now living at Council Grove, Kansas, and the manager of the Council Grove and White City Lumber yards, has served as chairman of the Morris County Republican Central Committee, and was a republican elector for Hughes in 1916. The third child, Earl R., died in infancy in 1879. Harry R. is a successful farmer and stock raiser, living on the old homestead in Anderson County.

Fred H. Rhodes was two years of age when brought to Kansas. He grew up largely on the farm in Anderson County, attended the public schools, and in 1884-85 was a student in the preparatory department of the University of Kansas. On leaving college he became deputy to his father, who for four years held the office of county treasurer. From this official experience he entered the lumber business as manager of the S. A. Brown Lumber Company at Colony and continued with that until 1891. For nine years he was in the People's Bank at Colony and at the same time was associated with his father in the lumber business.

In 1904 Mr. Rhodes was elected register of deeds of Anderson County, and filled that office with char-

acteristic capability for four years, two terms. In 1910 he bought the lumber yard at Humboldt, and soon afterwards moved his residence to that town. He is manager of that yard and also the one at Colony, and is president of the J. J. Rhodes Lumber Company of Council Grove. He is secretary of the Southeast Kansas Retail Lumbermen's Association, and among other interests owns a farm containing three-quarters of a section in the State of Oklahoma. His home is at the corner of Ninth and New York streets in Humboldt.

Mr. Rhodes was elected mayor of Humboldt in April, 1915. His has been a progressive administration. One of its principal achievements has been the perfection of the city water plant. The water supply for Humboldt is taken from the Neosho River. Mayor Rhodes has secured the construction of a settling basin and a gravity filter by which the water supply is thoroughly purified, and in purity it is now second to that used in no other city in the state.

Mr. Rhodes is a republican, is affiliated with Pacific Lodge No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Humboldt, and is past master of the lodge at Colony, serving five years in that office. In 1896 at Greeley, Kansas, he married Miss Nellie Gear, daughter of Major W. A. F. and Diana (Walker) Gear, both now deceased. Her father served with the rank of major in the One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry during the Civil war and for many years was a farmer near Greeley, Kansas, finally retiring into that town. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes have one child, Fred H., Jr., who was born September 12, 1901, and is now a member of the sophomore class of the Humboldt High School.

COL. JAMES L. ABERNATHY. For nearly a half century one of the conspicuous figures in Kansas history was the late James L. Abernathy, whose name is inseparably interwoven with the material prosperity of Leavenworth, to which he came in 1856, when it was but a frontier town. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 20, 1833. In early manhood he accompanied his parents in their removal to Rush County, Indiana, and at Rushville, the county seat, embarked in mercantile pursuits.

In the early '50s the great West, then represented by the vast unsettled territory west of the Missouri River, seemed to possess glamour and fascination for the adventurous spirit of American youth, and it found lodgment in the mind of young Abernathy. In 1856 the contention of the free soil and pro-slavery factions for possession of Kansas soil, and the notable public debates of the time, had focused attention on this section of the country. This may have had something to do with Mr. Abernathy's choice of Leavenworth as a home. Undoubtedly he was attracted by the business possibilities of the place, for it was full of bustle and enterprise, a frontier forwarding point for the rapidly increasing population. He was accompanied by his brother, William, and together they embarked in the retail furniture business, in a small way beginning the manufacture of furniture, and this was the beginning of one of the greatest of Leavenworth's industries. It had already assumed large proportions when grim civil war threatened the disruption of the Union.

Mr. Abernathy had taken a strong attitude against the pro-slavery factions and had voted for Abraham Lincoln. It is believed that he recruited the second Kansas company for the war and later he was commissioned captain of Company K Eighth

Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was in command of his company on its forced march from Fort Scott, in the dead of winter, to the beleaguered, isolated post of Fort Kearney, in Western Nebraska. Still later he served all through the Cumberland Valley campaign, and was a participant in the Battle of Chickamauga. When peace was declared he laid aside the sword and again resumed the peaceful pursuits of commerce at Leavenworth.

While his brother was serving his country, William Abernathy had become interested in a wholesale and retail furniture business at Kansas City, under the firm name of Woods & Abernathy, and Colonel Abernathy became connected with this concern, and in 1869, upon his brother's death, succeeded to his interest. About this time he also became associated in the firm of Abernathy, North & Orrison, and later, as a silent partner, in its successor, the firm of North, Orrison & Co. For business reasons, and to separate the wholesale from the retail trade, other affiliated concerns grew up, such as the J. H. North Furniture & Carpet Company, and its successor, the Duff & Repp Furniture Company. The manufacturing and jobbing departments at Leavenworth, in the meantime, had grown to gigantic proportions and expansion continued.

Colonel Abernathy was active and seemingly untiring in many directions. He was gifted with a keen business acumen which was the potent reason for the wonderful success that attended his various investments. As time passed he became connected with numerous enterprises at Leavenworth. His abundant, tireless energy prevented him from taking life easy and found relief in many useful ways. In 1886 he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Kansas City, of which he was director, vice president and president. He served as mayor of Leavenworth for three years, having been elected in 1873, on the citizens' ticket. As a commissioner of the metropolitan police board, by appointment of Governor Humphrey, he was one of the first to attempt the enforcement of the new prohibition liquor laws. He was interested financially, officially or otherwise, in many enterprises in and about Leavenworth, all contributive to her growth and progress and to the furthering of her good name, of which he was jealously proud. After the close of the Civil war he was one of the commissioners named to locate the Kansas soldier's monument in Chickamanga Park.

In 1859 Colonel Abernathy was married to Elizabeth Martin, and a family of six children was born to them, namely: Frank, who died in infancy; William M., Walter L., Harry T., Omar and Cora, who is the wife of Dr. A. G. Hull.

Colonel Abernathy was a commanding figure physically, six feet in height and of dignified presence. Mentally he was a giant, and in every sense was well fitted to be a leader in whatever he undertook or wherever he might reside. He possessed the ability to grapple successfully with large propositions, to carry on big enterprises while at the same time was able to note details. Beyond most men, he had the power of concentration, caught an idea in a flash and was quick of decision. Notwithstanding the many honors of which he was the recipient, and of a business success that was quite unusual, he was a man of simple tastes, of unostentatious manner, although he was ever ready to defend his convictions if he believed them to be right, and once his opinion was formed, he pursued the course laid down, regardless of what public opinion might be.

Colonel Abernathy's personality, as his friends knew it, was charming, for with all his strength of

character there was a strain of courteous gentleness that made him beloved by his associates and esteemed as well as respected by the entire business community. This was particularly exemplified in his home life, and at his own fireside he was at his best, irradiating sympathy, appreciation, generosity and loving kindness. The business house of which he was the head for so many years always sustained a reputation for enterprise, honorable methods, generosity to competitors and to its many patrons. Colonel Abernathy died December 16, 1902.

WILLIAM N. SMELSER has been a member of the Emporia bar for twenty-five years. His has been an enviable record both as a lawyer and as a citizen, and his ability, industry and his conscientious care have brought him a high position among Kansas lawyers.

His family have resided in Emporia more than thirty years, and William N. Smelser was about fourteen years old when brought to that city. He was born in Sturgis, in Southern Michigan, February 2, 1870. The Smelsers came originally from Germany, but have been Americans since about the time of the Revolutionary war. The first to come over located in North Carolina. Solomon Smelser, grandfather of the Emporia lawyer, was a farmer and died at Liberty, Indiana, about twenty or twenty-five years ago. W. R. Smelser, father of William N., was born in Richmond, Indiana, in 1842, and as a young man went to Sturgis, Michigan, where he married Amanda M. Roberts, who was born in Sturgis in 1837. She is still living and makes her home with her son William. W. R. Smelser was a farmer before his marriage, afterwards conducted a store at Sturgis until 1876 and then joined the New York Life Insurance Company and was one of the representatives of that company for nearly forty years until his death on May 1, 1914. In 1870 he removed to Kankakee, Illinois, to Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1876, and in 1884 came to Emporia, where he died. He was a republican in politics and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. W. R. Smelser and wife had four children: E. W., who is general agent for the State of Kansas for the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company and lives at Emporia; William N.; A. B., a druggist in Monroe, Louisiana; and Edith, who is employed by the Kansas State Historical Society.

William N. Smelser gained some of his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville, Illinois, and for one year attended public school in Emporia. Another year was spent in the Presbyterian College at Emporia, and after a year in the Emporia Business College he became bookkeeper in 1887 for the N. E. Weaver Hardware Company. That was his first business experience, but in January, 1890, he gave up his position and went into the law office of T. N. Sedgewick, the general attorney for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. He applied himself so vigorously to his work that on March 12, 1891, he was admitted to the bar, but in the fall of 1892 gave up his incipient practice to enter the University of Michigan, where he took both the junior and senior years' work in one year, and was graduated LL. B. in the spring of 1893. Since then he has carried on a general practice in Emporia, with offices on Commercial Street between Fourth and Fifth avenues. During 1897-98 Mr. Smelser served as police judge. He has also served a term on the Emporia School Board.

He is a member of the Lyon County and the Kansas State Bar associations, is a republican, and is affiliated with Emporia Lodge No. 633, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1894, at Emporia, he married Miss Carrie Augusta Martin. Her father was the late N. C. Martin, a well known merchant of Emporia. In their home are three children: Caroline, born April 27, 1895; William N., born June 20, 1897, and a student in the high school; and Julia, born April 3, 1906, and in the grade schools.

SIMON COATS. Among the men who are representing Wilson County in positions of public importance, none have a better record for clean and capable service than has Simon Coats, sheriff, who has held his present position since January, 1915, but who has been connected with the sheriff's office since 1911. He has been a resident of Wilson County for more than forty-five years, during which time he has been identified with farming, stockraising and business ventures, and is well and widely known to the people of this community as an honorable man of business and an official possessed of the courage and the ability to discharge well the duties of any office to which he may be elected.

Sheriff Coats was born in Randolph County, Indiana, June 30, 1860, and is a son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Snyder) Coats, and a member of a Welsh family that was founded in the United States prior to the Revolution, when the first of the name located in Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather of Simon Coats was John Coats, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1782. From that state he went to Ohio, and when he took up Government land in Indiana and became the pioneer of the family in that state, he was compelled to freight his supplies into the wilderness of Randolph County, where his new home was located. He was one of the sturdy type of pioneers, fearless, self reliant and resourceful, and a sample of the type of men who blazed the way for civilization. From the heavy virgin timber he hewed himself a farm, and what had been a deep and almost impenetrable forest became under his hand a prosperous and productive farming country. He passed the remainder of his life on this farm, and died in 1874, having reached the remarkable age of ninety-two years. Among his children was the grandfather of Simon Coats, Isaac Coats, who was born in the wilderness of Indiana in 1806 and there passed his entire life in agricultural pursuits. He grew up to the hard life of the frontier, developed into an industrious and substantial farmer, and a citizen who assisted his community in many ways. He died in Randolph County in 1876.

Daniel Coats, the father of Simon Coats, was born in September, 1836, in Randolph County, Indiana, and grew up in the locality in which his father and grandfather had passed their lives. As a young man he engaged in agricultural pursuits, but the Civil war came on to interrupt his activities, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he served bravely in the Union army until the close of the struggle. When he returned from the war, Mr. Coats again engaged in farming in Indiana, but in 1873 brought his family to Wilson County, Kansas, and became a pioneer of the prairies. He purchased a farm of eighty acres, but after two years removed to Greenwood County, Kansas, then went to Burlington, Coffey County, and finally returned to Wilson County, where his death occurred in January, 1905. Throughout his life Mr. Coats was a devout and consistent member of the New Light Christian Church, and for many years traveled all over the southeastern part of Kansas as a minister, or circuit rider, of that faith. A short time prior to his death, he joined the Masonic

fraternity, at Chanute, and was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Burlington. Mr. Coats married Miss Mary Ann Snyder, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1837, and died in 1862, in Randolph County, Indiana, and they became the parents of the following children: Simpson, who was engaged in farming near Akin, Minnesota, at the time of his death in 1912; Jasper, who is engaged in farming in Wilson County; Simon, of this notice; Rawson, who is engaged in farming in Wilson County; Daniel Coats was married second to Mary Ann Hjatt, who was born in Indiana and died in Wilson County, Kansas, in 1913, and they had three children: Ella, who married Andrew Hull, a resident of Thayer, Kansas; Martha, who is the wife of John Babcock, a farmer of Rocky Ford, Colorado; and Roscoe, who is a farmer of Wilson County.

Simon Coats attended the public schools of Union City, Indiana, until he was eleven years of age, and was reared on the farm of his uncle, Silas Coats, his mother having died when he was two years of age. In 1871, he came with his uncle to Kansas and located in Wilson County, where Silas Coats engaged in farming on an eighty-acre tract of land, a claim of Osage Indian land, on which he filed and which he deeded. While residing on this farm, which he still owns, Simon Coats finished his education in the rural schools of Wilson county, and when the elder man died, in 1884, took charge of the property and conducted it until 1907. In that year he removed to the town of Rest, in Wilson County, and there began shipping stock, a business in which he was connected for four years, his cattle going to the Kansas City markets. In November, 1911, Mr. Coats was appointed under sheriff of Wilson County, under Sheriff J. E. Whiteside, and remained in that position until succeeding the latter in office in January, 1915, an office to which he had been elected in the fall of 1914. As has been stated Mr. Coats' record has been an excellent one, and he has proven himself possessed of marked courage as well as high ability. He was elected to the office in the fall of 1916 by a majority of 2,297 votes. Sheriff Coats maintains offices in the Court House at Fredonia and in the new jail building, on Seventh Street, between Madison and Monroe streets, where he has his residence. He is also the owner of a dwelling on South Central Avenue, and rents the old homestead place in Wilson County. Sheriff Coats is a staunch republican, and was formerly township trustee of Pleasant Valley Township, where the home farm is located, from 1901 to 1905. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Fredonia Lodge No. 75, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a charter member of Altoona Lodge of this fraternity.

In 1898, at Fredonia, Sheriff Coats was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. York, who was born in Wilson County, Kansas, in 1871.

JOHN S. SUTCLIFFE, M. D., is one of the widely known physicians and surgeons of Kansas, and besides a large private practice at Iola is proprietor of the Iola Hospital and Sanitarium, which he has brought to a high standard of excellence in its appointments and has made it an institution of widely extended benefit and service.

Doctor Sutcliffe is a native of England, born January 10, 1861. He attended a private school known as Beckwith College at Liverpool, but at the age of fifteen came to America to join his father, who some years before had established himself in business at New York City. He worked for his father

in a furniture store in New York City until he was nineteen. In the meantime he had prepared himself for college by attending night school, and for one term was a student in the Long Island Medical College. After occupation in other lines Doctor Sutcliffe finally removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he again applied himself to the serious study of medicine, and in 1893 graduated M. D. from the Missouri Medical College. In 1899 he took a similar degree from the medical department of St. Louis University.

Doctor Sutcliffe practiced at St. Louis until December, 1904. At that date he removed to Iola, Kansas, and was the leader in promoting the establishment of St. John's Hospital under the auspices of the Sisters of St. Joseph. This institution was built in the suburbs of Iola, and it is a hospital with accommodations for twenty-four patients. After five years of active connection with St. John's Hospital, Doctor Sutcliffe built a private hospital and sanitarium, known as the Iola Hospital and Sanitarium. The building equipment is perfect and represents a large outlay of money, and its situation is delightful and restful. The hospital stands on grounds covering twenty-five acres, and the entire property is owned by Doctor Sutcliffe. His hospital adjoins St. John's Hospital and furnishes accommodations for forty patients. Doctor Sutcliffe has his home at the Sanitarium, and maintains private offices for the practice of his profession in the old courthouse building in Iola.

For the past five years Doctor Sutcliffe has been health officer of Allen County. He is now president of the Allen County Medical Society, and also a member of the State Medical Society, the Southeast Kansas Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In political affairs he is independent. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, belongs to Iola Council No. 73, Knights and Ladies of Security, and to Gold Leaf Ruling, No. 1663, Fraternal Mystic Circle.

Doctor Sutcliffe is a son of Joseph S. Sutcliffe, who was born in Yorkshire, England, and died at New York City in 1901. He grew up and married in his native shire, was a furniture merchant there, and in 1866 removed to the United States and continued in the furniture business in New York City until his death. After becoming an American citizen he voted the republican ticket. He was married to Ann Silverwood, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1832, and died in New York City in 1912. They had a large family of children. Mary, the oldest, married Uriah Hardy, and lives at Huntsville in the province of Ontario, Canada. Mr. Hardy was the founder of Huntsville, is a large property owner there, and at one time filled the office of mayor. Clara, the second child, is the wife of Walter Geldhart, a Government contractor living at New York City. Susanna is unmarried and lives in New York City. William was for many years prominent in politics in New York City, and at one time was candidate for the office of mayor, his platform having as one of its chief planks a proposal for filling in the East River. He afterward retired, came out to Iola and was drowned in the Brick pond in that city in 1911. Christina lives in New York City and is the wife of a lawyer. The sixth of the children is Doctor Sutcliffe. Joseph was engaged in the tent and awning business in New York City, where he died in 1914. Annie is unmarried and living in New York City. Agnes lives in New York

City, and her husband is connected with the Bell Telephone Company.

Doctor Sutcliffe was married in New York City in 1885 to Miss Mamie Henry. She died at Iola, Kansas, in 1908. Doctor Sutcliffe married for his present wife, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Miss Kate Lamer, daughter of Cyrus and Virginia Lamer. They live at Cottonwood Falls, her father being a retired farmer. Doctor Sutcliffe has three children: John, in the advertising business at Oakland, California; and Gertrude and Catherine, both at home.

WILLIAM HUNTER MCKENZIE has found his work in the business administration of gas companies, and since 1905 has held the responsibilities of general manager of the Wyandotte County Company of Kansas City, Kansas.

It was a boyhood experience while in a state institution in Ohio that gave him the permanent bent of a vocational experience. Mr. McKenzie was born in Harrisonville, Ohio, November 15, 1862, one of the four children of James T. and Mary C. (Hoover) McKenzie, both also natives of Ohio and of Scotch and Dutch extraction. James T. McKenzie was a cabinet maker by trade. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company G of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Infantry and served as a sergeant through all the campaigns in the South. Near the close of the war, worn out with hardships and his arduous service, he died in a hospital at Baltimore.

Thus William H. McKenzie practically never had a father's care. He and his brothers and sisters and their widowed mother lived together until the State of Ohio established its Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia. William H. entered that home at the age of ten years and remained there, continuing his education until the age of sixteen. He had shown special aptness for things mechanical, and at that age was employed in looking after the gas and water plant of the institution, under the direction of the chief engineer. He served in that capacity for two years and that experience he utilized after leaving the home.

About 1880 Mr. McKenzie accepted a position as general foreman of the Burlington Gas Light Company at Burlington, Iowa. He remained there until 1886 and then came out to Kansas, serving as general foreman of the Wyandotte County Gas Company until 1897. He left this company in the latter year to become manager of the Sioux Falls Gas Light Company at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he remained until 1905. With the exception of those eight years he has been a resident of Kansas since 1886. He returned in 1905 to become general manager of the Wyandotte County Gas Company.

Mr. McKenzie was married June 3, 1891, to S. Alice Volk of Kansas City, Kansas. They have one child, Helen Katherine, who is a graduate of the high school of Kansas City, Kansas. In national politics Mr. McKenzie is a republican, but is entirely independent when local issues are at stake. He is one of the live and aggressive men in behalf of civic reform and material improvement in Kansas City, and has lent his support both financially and otherwise to various enterprises. He is a director of the Associated Charities of Kansas City, Kansas. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias and an Elk and a member of the Mercantile Club and the Rotary Club.

JAMES A. MCGONIGLE. For many reasons may James A. McGonigle, contractor and builder and one of Leavenworth's most respected citizens, be regarded as deserving of extended mention in a history of Kansas. He came to Leavenworth as a pioneer in 1857; he was an early, brave and loyal soldier in the Union army until incapacitated by wounds in the Civil war; since then has been more prominent in the upbuilding of the city than any other man; and still at the age of eighty-three carries on large business operations and with the same facility and exactness that won him the reputation of being the foremost contractor in Kansas and other states.

James A. McGonigle was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, February 8, 1834. His father, James McGonigle, was born in County Derry, near the Giant's Causeway, Ireland. When a young man he started out for himself, going to Londonderry and there learning the weaver's trade, and when about twenty-five years old, in 1813, crossed the Atlantic ocean in one of the old sailing vessels of the time, which, after months on the water, safely landed him at Hagerstown, Maryland. He found work at his trade, hand looms being used exclusively at that time, and continued until the invention and introduction of weaving machinery made hand work unprofitable. He was an industrious man and then turned his attention to farming, in which he was mainly concerned during the rest of his life. He married Miss Susan McLaughlin, also of Irish ancestry. Of their eight children two survive. They were members of the Roman Catholic Church.

James A. McGonigle was reared at Hagerstown. At that time Maryland had no public school system, but his father was an enlightened man, very desirous concerning his children's education, made provision for his son to attend the subscription schools until he was seventeen years of age. The father was also a practical man and as such, apprenticed his seventeen-year-old son to a house joiner contractor. The youth served three years, working cheerfully from twelve to fourteen hours a day and with never a suspicion of the eight-hour system of modern times. For his services he was paid the sum of \$25 a year, with board and washing additional.

After completing his apprenticeship, Mr. McGonigle commenced to work as a journeyman house joiner. At that time the trade of joiner was no part of that of carpenter, but it required a comprehensive knowledge of the latter trade to enable a joiner to do his work perfectly, and it may be added that Mr. McGonigle was as expert in one line as the other. For two years he continued journeyman work in his native place, his wages of \$1.12½ per day being carefully saved and for a purpose, that of going West and growing up with the country. This hope made the long hours of many a day's toil pass quickly. At last, when he considered his amount of capital sufficient for the venture, he listened to the advice of an old friend of the family, a Mr. Tierney, who had already traveled through Kansas territory and had been impressed with the business opportunities the rapidly growing towns would offer in the near future.

In 1857 Mr. McGonigle started for Leavenworth, making the trip from Hagerstown to Martinsburg, Virginia, by stage, from there to St. Louis on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, thence by steamboat up the Missouri River to Leavenworth, the entire trip consuming fourteen days, three days and nights being required to cross the Baltimore Bar. When he reached his destination, Mr. McGonigle had about \$70, but he was very much encouraged by the industrial conditions he found, new houses for the rapidly

incoming settlers being in great demand and an insufficiency of house builders. He immediately secured employment at \$3 for a day's work of ten hours. After working as a journeyman for sixty days, he began contracting in a small way and kept on, gradually increasing his contracts up to the time when President Lincoln issued his first call for 75,000 men to suppress rebellion in the South.

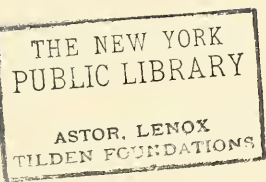
Governor Robinson of Kansas, in this emergency, ordered two regiments to be raised, and among the first of the loyal young men of Leavenworth to put aside their own private interests and respond, were James A. McGonigle and Daniel McCook, the latter a struggling young lawyer. Together they recruited Company H of the First Kansas Volunteers, of which Mr. McCook was made captain and Mr. McGonigle first lieutenant. Lieutenant McGonigle was in command of the company, owing to the illness of Captain McCook, at the battle of Wilson's Creek, in which engagement the company went into battle with seventy-six men and when it was over eighteen had been killed and twenty-two wounded, Lieutenant McGonigle being one of the latter, a fragment of shell wounding him in the left side. On account of this disaster and the ill health which followed, he resigned his commission and returned home.

Gradually recuperating he took up contracting again and as the years passed became widely known for his work, his reputation not being confined by any means to Kansas, for in eleven different states may be seen noble structures which are speaking witnesses of his unusual ability. A complete list of his important building contracts could hardly be compiled. Some of them which are especially well known to the traveling public and have been widely appreciated are noted. One is the Montezuma Hotel in New Mexico. He built the Union depots at Pueblo and Denver, Colorado, and Leavenworth, Kansas, and also the Kansas City depot in 1877. The Catholic Cathedral at Leavenworth, the college buildings at St. Mary's, Kansas, the Creighton College at Omaha, Nebraska, part of the Kansas State Capitol and the Santa Fe office building at Topeka are monuments to his industry and business organization. He erected the postoffice at Des Moines, Iowa. He was the building contractor of the great Machinery Hall and other buildings on the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, erected in 1892. An office building erected by him at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, cost \$800,000. The classic and beautiful United States Postoffice and Federal Building at Houston, Texas, was constructed by James A. McGonigle & Son. For the United States Government this firm constructed at Fort Crockett in Galveston, Texas, thirty buildings of re-enforced steel concrete construction. Besides the Union Depot Mr. McGonigle built at Pueblo, Colorado, the Opera House and the First National Bank Building costing \$500,000. He also erected \$500,000 worth of buildings at Fort Leavenworth, including St. Mary's Academy. This firm did the interior finish for the Denver Mint Building.

Mr. McGonigle was married February 2, 1864, to Miss Margaret Gilson, whose parents Patrick and Mary Gilson had come to Leavenworth from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1860. To this marriage the following children were born: Mary Susan, who died in infancy; James Vincent, who died an infant; Stella; Margaret, deceased wife of W. B. Latta; Edward A., who is in business with his father, married Louise Parry and they have one daughter, Elizabeth; Blanche, deceased, was the wife of Doctor Fauntleroy of the United States army; Grace, who is the wife of Captain Gibbens of the United States army, has two



James A. McGonigle



children, Margaret, aged six, and Henry, aged three years; and James A., Jr.

Mr. McGonigle was reared in the Catholic Church and has always acknowledged his responsibilities to that faith. Politically a democrat, he usually supports the principles and candidates of that party, but occasionally has cast an independent vote because of policies with which he was not in accord, governing the old party organization. His home town has many times honored him. He was a member of the city council in 1859-1860 and again in 1865. He was a member of the second State Legislature which met in Topeka January, 1862. He also served on the City Library Board and as its president several years. No man is better known in business circles at Leavenworth. He continues as he always has been, a man of action, and when others of his years are enjoying "slipped ease" he is alert, energetic and resourceful as in the years gone by. He is a member of the order of Knights of Columbus, also belonging to the Commandery of The Loyal Legion of Kansas and was at one time its commander.

NATHAN L. HOLLOWELL is grand keeper of records and seals for the Knights of Pythias of the State of Kansas. He has his offices in the Husted Building at Kansas City, Kansas, and has been a resident of that city for several years. The office is an elective one and for an annual term. Mr. Hollowell became grand keeper May 15, 1910, and has been re-elected every year since then. He has long been prominent in the Knights of Pythias order and became active in the fraternity while living in Indiana. In that state he was a member of the Grand Lodge and came to know some of the foremost members of the order in Indiana. On coming to Kansas he was admitted to the Grand Lodge, and in 1887 was elected to the office of grand master at arms, and in 1888 advanced to grand prelate. In 1889 he became grand vice chancellor and in 1890 grand chancellor. In 1898 he was chosen supreme representative of the Supreme Lodge, and that dignity he enjoyed until 1906.

Mr. Hollowell is an old timer of Kansas, and for many years was closely identified with the business and political life of Kingman County. He was born in the small town of New London, Indiana, September 4, 1853, but during infancy his parents removed to Kokomo, Indiana. His people were all Quakers. Two brothers of the name, Jonathan and William, came out of England to America after the Revolutionary war. William settled in Massachusetts and Jonathan in North Carolina. Both branches of the family now have numerous representatives in various states. The Hollowells are still in North Carolina, and a remarkable coincidence is that William Hollowell holds the same office in the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias in North Carolina as Nathan L. does in Kansas. Though they were Quakers, some of the family fought as soldiers in the Mexican war, and an older brother of Nathan, named Charles, was a private during the latter part of the Civil war. He is still living at Kokomo, Indiana.

Nathan L. Hollowell was one of the eight children, all now living but one, born to Joseph E. and Deborah (Dixon) Hollowell. His father was born in North Carolina and his mother in Indiana. The father came with his parents to Indiana and they settled on an Indian reservation. Joseph Hollowell became a merchant, but before the war was a packer and tanner. For a number of years he conducted a store at Kokomo. Finally, owing to ill health, he moved out to Kansas in 1878, locating in Wichita, but was not active in business after coming to this state. He died

while on a visit to his old home in Indiana in 1884. His widow is still living and makes her home in Chicago. Though ninety-seven years of age she retains most of her faculties and passes her hours largely with needlework. She lives with her son, Edgar, the youngest of the family, and now secretary of the Arms Palace Horse Car Company.

Nathan L. Hollowell grew up in Kokomo, Indiana, attended the common schools there, and his higher education was acquired in some of the staid old Quaker institutions of Indiana. He attended the Spiceland Academy in Henry County and Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, the oldest and best known Quaker college in the Middle West. He graduated in 1876 and soon afterwards took up the profession of pharmacist and became a registered pharmacist in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Acting on the advice of his father he came out to Western Kansas in 1880 and located in Kingman, where, through the influence of a friend, he secured work in a drug store. Kingman at the time had only 100 inhabitants. He operated a drug store and was one of the pioneer men in business and also in politics. After the county was organized he served on the first board of elections, and at that time the county had only two precincts. He helped build the first frame house on the south side of the river at Kingman, and he himself took up a homestead claim five miles from town and lived in a sod house while proving up and breaking the sod with ox teams. He served as assistant postmaster under Garfield and Arthur. Kingman had no railroads at the time and mail and people were transported by way of stage from Hutchinson to Medicine Lodge. He spent four years as assistant postmaster, and in the meantime continued in the drug business. For four years he served as under sheriff and for two years was in the district clerk's office. He was very active in early day republican politics in Western Kansas and for many years served as delegate to congressional and state conventions. From 1891 to 1894 Mr. Hollowell was receiver of the First National Bank of Coldwater, Kansas, and was then appointed by Governor Morrill as assistant superintendent of the Hutchinson State Reformatory. He filled that office from 1894 to 1898 and for one year was acting superintendent. Having removed to Hutchinson in the meantime Mr. Hollowell engaged in the plumbing business there, and succeeded in developing a large enterprise. He established a branch at Wichita, and was a chief factor in developing the R. O. Rodolf Plumbing Supply Company, of which concern he was secretary. He prosecuted his business affairs with such success that he was able to retire and sell out in 1909.

On June 5, 1890, Mr. Hollowell married Miss Minnie Cooley of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They have one son, Alvin Cooley, who took a course in electrical engineering at the University of Kansas and is now storekeeper for the water and light department of Kansas City, Kansas.

Mr. Hollowell has filled all the chairs in the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, and has his local membership at Warwick Lodge No. 44 at Wichita. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. During his life in Western Kansas he gave an earnest support to churches and schools, and for four years was a member of the Wichita Board of Education. Mrs. Hollowell is active in the work of the Episcopal Church and has given much of her time to charity and church causes.

JAMES T. COOPER, a lawyer, banker and widely known citizen of Fredonia, was born in Woodson, but then Wilson, County, Kansas, August 30, 1866, and represents a family that came to Kansas while it was a territory.

The ancestry of Mr. Cooper is particularly interesting. He is descended from that Sir Ashley Cooper, the Earl of Shaftsbury, who founded a colony on the Ashley River in North Carolina, and from that settlement the family name has become widely dispersed. It may be of interest to recall the fact that the noted John Locke, the great English philosopher, prepared a model charter or constitution for the government of Sir Ashley's colony, and while the rules exemplified a beautiful theory, they did not prove entirely practical or successful in handling the administration of the colony.

Later ancestors of the Kansas lawyer were his great-grandfather, Vinson Cooper, who was born in North Carolina in 1769; and the grandfather, David C. Cooper, who was born in Tennessee in 1806.

Albert J. Cooper, father of James T., was born in Montgomery County, Tennessee, in 1824, and when ten years of age removed with his parents to Bates County, Missouri, where he grew up and where he married. He took up farming, and in 1857 he joined some of the early settlers in Kansas, locating on the Verdigris River in Woodson County. He homesteaded a quarter section, but sold it in 1870 and removed to Wilson County, where he bought the farm on which he lived until his death in 1891. He left an estate of 265 acres, and that was undivided for twenty years, until after the death of his widow. Albert Cooper in politics was generally a republican. However, in 1876 he supported Tilden and Hendricks, and after that he resumed his party regularity and voted in succession for Garfield, Blaine and Harrison. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in the spring of 1863 in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry at Humboldt, Kansas, and was with his command in following up Price during his second raid, and pursuing that Confederate leader until he was forced back into Arkansas. He served in the army until mustered out in August, 1865, at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas. He was an active member of Coyville Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Christian Church.

Albert J. Cooper married Caroline Waller, who was born in Carroll County, Kentucky, in 1830 and died in Wilson County, Kansas, on the old homestead in 1911. Her children were: Mrs. Nancy Hase, a widow, living in Wilson County; Elizabeth, who married Howard Puckett, who for many years served as marshal or chief of police at Newton, where he and his wife still reside; and James T.

James T. Cooper gained his early education in the rural schools of Wilson County. His career has been characterized by hard and consistent work with a steadfast holding to a high ambition and ideal. The first eighteen years of his life he lived on a farm and he then entered the Baker University at Baldwin for one year. For a considerable part of his early life he alternated with attending and teaching school. After leaving Baker University he taught in Wilson County one year, attended the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott one term, again taught a year in Wilson County, took one term in the State Normal School at Emporia, following which he was principal of the Fredonia High School a year, and then finished his course in the State Normal at Emporia, graduating after two years and receiving a teacher's life certificate. The next year was spent as principal of the schools at Toronto,

Canada, and during the summer of 1892 he was instructor in the Normal Institute at Yates Center.

The fall of 1892 first brought him into political prominence in Wilson County when he was elected clerk of the District Court. He filled that office four years. While in office he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1895, and on the expiration of his term in 1897 began practice and has had his offices now for twenty years in the second story of the Wilson County Bank Building.

While he has been successful as a lawyer his widely extended business interests require a great deal of his time. He has sold much of his farm lands but still owns forty acres west of town, has considerable city property, including his residence at 530 North Tenth Street.

Mr. Cooper is a director in the Farmers and Bankers Life Insurance Company of Wichita; director of the State Bank of Perryville, Kansas; stockholder in the Wilson County Bank, the Bank of Fredonia, the Union Bank of Neodesha, the Citizens State Bank of Altoona, the Lafontaine State Bank, the Citizens State Bank of Elk City and the State Bank of Troyville; is a director in the Fredonia Ice and Light Company and the Home Building and Loan Association, and a stockholder in the Kansas Casualty Insurance Company of Wichita.

In politics Mr. Cooper is a democrat. For several years he served as city attorney of Fredonia. He is a member of the board of trustees and president of the Wilson County Hospital and is a member of the city library board.

In 1895, in Wilson County, he married Miss Flora Jackson, daughter of C. B. and Mary (Hickox) Jackson. The Jackson family were early settlers in Wilson County, Kansas, where Mrs. Cooper was born in 1869. Her parents arrived there in 1865 and her father followed farming the rest of his active life. Her mother is still living, her home being on the farm near New Albany.

RICHARD HARRISON TRUEBLOOD. When it comes to long continued service in the newspaper field, some mention must be made of Richard Harrison Trueblood, who has been identified with the Yates Center News for fully thirty years, is its editor and manager, and more than anything else his energy, his knowledge of journalism, have been effective in making that not only the official paper of Woodson County but a strong and vital organ of public opinion in that section of the state.

Mr. Trueblood comes of long-lived and sturdy family stock. He is not the only living representative of his family. His father is alive, he has brothers and sisters who are doing their part to make the world better, and so far as known there is not a single one of the name since the original ancestry came out of England and settled in North Carolina in colonial times who have done anything to discredit this lineage.

Going back to one of the early generations, Mr. Trueblood's great-grandfather was Mark Trueblood. He was born in North Carolina in 1786, a few years after the close of the Revolution, but before the thirteen colonies had been knitted together as an undivided and indivisible nation. Mark Trueblood had the spirit of the pioneer. He crossed the mountains and found a home in the old Northwest Territory, settling in Lawrence County, Indiana, when Indiana was still a territory. Late in life he retired to Daviess County, Indiana, and died there in 1868. He had been reared a Quaker and was always faith-

ful to that religion. His wife was Millington Askin, who was born in North Carolina and died in Indiana at the age of sixty years. A brief notice of their children is as follows: William, who died in Sullivan County, Indiana, where he was a farmer; Jesse, mentioned below; Richard, who was a farmer and died in Daviess County, Indiana; Henley, who spent his life as a farmer in Daviess County; Millington, who died in Greene County, Indiana, the wife of Doctor Hilburn.

Jesse Trueblood, grandfather of R. H. Trueblood, was born in the Territory of Indiana in 1814 and was three years of age when Indiana became a state of the Union. He grew up in his native state, married there and spent his life as a farmer. Politically, he was a whig in the early days and subsequently became a republican, and though reared a Quaker he afterwards joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in Daviess County in 1890. Jesse Trueblood married Charlotte Scott, who was born in Indiana in 1819, and died on the old homestead in Daviess County in 1891. Their children were: Phoebe J., who married Nathaniel Chambers, and they came to Kansas as pioneers of the territory and homesteaded land in Woodson County in 1858, spending their last years in that county; Mark, who is a retired farmer living at Loogootee, Indiana; Henry S., mentioned below; William H., a farmer in Daviess County, Indiana; Richard, who was a soldier of the Union army, and spent the rest of his days as a farmer in Daviess County, where he died in March, 1916; Martha, who died in Daviess County in 1876, the wife of Peter Ragle, now living a retired life in Daviess County; Almira, who lives at Odon, Indiana, the widow of John Hayes, who was a farmer; Jesse C., a physician and surgeon at Loogootee, Indiana; James, on a farm in Daviess County; Alice, wife of Albert Stickles, farming people in Daviess County; Elizabeth, wife of Fred Shaffer, a farmer in Daviess County; John, on the home farm in Daviess County; Sarah A., who died in 1900 in Daviess County, the wife of Mr. Smiley, who is a farmer still living there. There were thirteen children in this family and as noted all of them grew to manhood and womanhood.

Henry S. Trueblood, who is himself a pioneer of Woodson County and now resides at Yates Center, was born in Greene County, Indiana, December 9, 1838. He was educated in the rural subscription schools maintained in the early days of Daviess County, Indiana. His life was spent on his father's farm until he was nineteen, and after that he clerked in a store three years, and then followed farming in Indiana for ten years. He came to Kansas and settled in Woodson County in 1871, taking up a homestead of eighty acres on Turkey Creek. He made that his home for about eight years, and had experience of the usual vicissitudes enjoyed or suffered by Kansas people of that decade. He became well known over the county and following his election to the office of county clerk removed to Yates Center. He was county clerk four years, and prior to that had served four years as trustee of Liberty Township. After his retirement from the office of county clerk he and A. F. Palmer engaged in the mercantile business and their relationship was dissolved only by the death of Mr. Palmer. Mr. Palmer's place was taken by E. L. Gault, and the firm of Trueblood & Gault is still in existence, and one of the principal firms for the handling of general merchandise in Yates Center. They have a large and well equipped store on Main Street. Henry S. Trueblood also owns a

farm on Turkey Creek, and has a residence on East Rutledge Street.

He is an active member of Woodson Post No. 185, Grand Army of the Republic, and is serving as its quartermaster. In January, 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-third Indiana Regiment of Infantry with Company K and was with the Union armies until mustered out October 24, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee. His principal service was in Tennessee, and for a time he was stationed at Fort Donelson. His brother, Richard Trueblood, above referred to, had enlisted in August, 1861, in Company C of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and was in service three years, during the most bitterly fought portion of the war. He was with the Army of the Potomac, participated in many of its engagements, including Antietam, and in the three days' battle of Gettysburg he was wounded and was again wounded during the Atlanta campaign at Resaca.

Henry S. Trueblood gives vigorous expression to his advocacy of the republican party, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was formerly affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to Yates Center Lodge, No. 99, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and to the Commercial Club of Yates Center.

In 1861 in Daviess County, Indiana, he married Miss Julia Gowan. He was born in Greene County, Indiana, in 1842. Their children are: Richard H.; William H., who served as register of deeds in Woodson County four years and is now assisting with the Yates Center News; Charles A., who for the past eighteen years has been assistant postmaster at Yates Center; Cora B., who died in infancy, and Clara A., who died when one year old; Flora D., wife of E. L. Gault, a Yates Center merchant and business partner of Henry S. Trueblood; Lillian E., who resides at home with her parents.

Richard Harrison Trueblood was born in Daviess County, Indiana, January 15, 1863, and was about eight years of age when the family came to Woodson County. As a boy he attended the rural schools kept in Liberty Township, and the first eighteen years of his life were spent quietly and without special event on his father's farm. On leaving home he came to Yates Center, and attended school there one year, at the same time serving his apprenticeship in the printing trade. He learned the art preservative with the Yates Center News, and in July, 1886, bought an interest in that old and influential journal. Since then he has been editor and manager and his business partner in the ownership is F. L. Stephenson, president of the Commercial Bank of Yates Center.

The Yates Center News was established in 1877 by Abe Steinbarger. It has published the news fearlessly and has advocated its convictions of right with equal fearlessness now for forty years. It is republican in doctrine and has a large circulation over Woodson and surrounding counties. The plant and offices are well equipped, and modern machinery prevails, though in the early days of the newspaper's history its equipment was somewhat primitive.

Mr. Trueblood has always been personally identified with the welfare of the republican party in his section of Kansas. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belongs to the State Editorial Association, to the Yates Center Commercial Club and has held all the subordinate offices in Gilead Lodge No. 144, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Yates Center. His

home is on Rutledge Street, and he also owns the building on Main Street in which the News is published.

In April, 1913, at Wichita, Mr. Trueblood married Miss Jessie M. Hulsey, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth A. Hulsey. Her father was a farmer in Georgia and is now deceased. Her mother resides with Mr. and Mrs. Trueblood. The latter have one child, Richard Hulsey, born in June, 1914.

JAMES DUNCAN MILLAR CROCKETT. Modern business and industry have developed specialists in various lines, and one of the professions that has arisen to meet the increasing demands of business efficiency is that of public accountancy. One of the best known public accountants of the State of Kansas is J. D. M. Crockett, who has done much to organize and extend the field of public accountancy in this state. He is a member of the firm Crockett, Couchman & Company, certified public accountants, now having offices in New York, St. Louis, Kansas City and Topeka.

Mr. Crockett was born near the Town of Pictou, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, July 2, 1868, next to the oldest in a family of eleven children, whose parents were Duncan Ross and Ellen (Robertson) Crockett. Both parents were born in Nova Scotia. Duncan Ross Crockett was born in 1843, had a thorough classical training, and on coming to the United States first located in Boston and then entered the Center Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Danville, Kentucky. On his admission to the ministry he was sent out to the Texas frontier during the early '70s, and from 1878 to 1883 had a church in Canada. For the sake of his health he was advised to locate in Missouri, and he was pastor of several churches there, but died while pastor of the church at Ardmore, Indian Territory. His death occurred November 2, 1892. His widow, who was born in 1850, is now living with a son, also a minister, at Pleasant, Missouri.

The first educational advantages enjoyed by James Duncan Millar Crockett were in Texas. He attended a school in New Brunswick, Canada, and the Brookfield Academy and College at Brookfield, Missouri. In April, 1890, he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and for a year was employed by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company. The death of his father threw upon him unusual responsibilities in connection with the support of his widowed mother and the younger children. In 1892 he began the study of stenography and for two years was stenographer and bookkeeper for a commission house at Kansas City and then began business for himself, continuing nearly three years.

Subsequently he was bookkeeper and later credit man for the Laning-Harris Coal and Grain Company, and after three years resigned to become credit man for the Ash-Grove White Lime Association, and eventually was promoted to manager of its office and plant. After six years with that firm, and having taken a course with the International Accountants' Society, he opened an office as an expert accountant. In 1914 he formed the present firm, and while he started without even a desk, his practice has grown and developed until now the firm has correspondents and connections in all the larger cities and employs a staff of expert men.

Mr. Crockett is a member of the American Institute of Accountants and member of its council or governing body, consisting of thirty-eight representatives. He is a member of the committee on profes-

sional ethics. Admission to this association is obtained through examination. Mr. Crockett was made a certified public accountant in 1910, under the laws of Missouri, and in 1915 was accorded a similar honor in Kansas. He is a member of the Missouri Society of Certified Public Accountants, and has been its treasurer for the past four years and a director for two years. He was one of the committee of five to plan its reorganization in 1912. He also belongs to the Kansas City Chapter of Certified Public Accountants, of which he is vice president, and in 1915-16 was president. He has the distinction of being the only Kansan who is a member of the American Institute of Accountants. The Kansas City Chapter of Certified Public Accountants was instrumental in founding the Kansas City School of Accountancy, Law and Finance, incorporated in 1913. Mr. Crockett is treasurer of the school, one of its directors and a member of the faculty. The students enrolled in the school are drawn from the assistants in many of the largest firms and corporations of the city. Mr. Crockett is special lecturer on accountancy in the Kansas University, and in 1915 was appointed a member of the Kansas Board of Examiners. These various professional honors have all come without his seeking and as a tribute to his special ability. Mr. Crockett is a member of the Kansas City Credit Men's Association, the Kansas City (Missouri) City Club and the Knife and Fork Club.

On November 2, 1895, he married Miss Mellie Wise of Kansas City, Missouri. They have one daughter, Ida Winifred, who graduated from the high school at Kansas City, Kansas, in May, 1917. Mr. Crockett is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and is president of Kansas City Lodge No. 358 of the Fraternal Aid Union. He is a member of the Mercantile Club and chairman of its auditing committee. He and his wife are active in the Second Presbyterian Church of Kansas City, Kansas, and both he and his wife teach Bible classes and are prominent in the various church activities. Mr. Crockett is a member of the Grand View Gospel Team and Chorus and has worked with that body in extending religious influence in various directions, even to the state penitentiary. In politics Mr. Crockett has always been a prohibitionist, and has made many campaign speeches in behalf of the party and the principle involved. As a resident of Kansas City, Kansas, he takes an active interest in all public movements and especially in the schools.

P. J. CONCANNON. A well known business man of Emporia, Mr. Concannon has done much in recent years to keep that city up to date in the matter of theatrical and entertainment enterprises, but in earlier years he was variously identified with lumber manufacture, farming and has been a resident of the state almost continuously since early boyhood.

He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 7, 1863, a son of Martin and Anna (Walsh) Concannon. Both his parents were natives of County Mayo, Ireland, where the paternal grandfather spent his life. Anna Walsh's mother, Julia Walsh, came to America and died in Leavenworth County, Kansas. Martin Concannon was born in 1836, came to America in 1862, after his marriage, and settled in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1866 he moved to Leavenworth County, Kansas, where he followed farming and stock raising until his death. He died December 25, 1915, while on a visit in Kansas City, Kansas. He was a democrat, a member of the Catholic Church and of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. His wife, Anna Walsh,

was born in Ireland in 1847 and died in Leavenworth County, Kansas, in 1900. Of their children P. J. Concannon is the oldest; Michael lives on the home farm in Leavenworth County; Julia is the wife of Lester Rhoda, a locomotive engineer living at Kansas City, Kansas; Mary, who died in Leavenworth County at the age of eighteen; William, who is a locomotive engineer at Kansas City. Besides these three other children died in infancy.

Taken to Leavenworth County when he was three years of age, P. J. Concannon grew up on the home farm there, gained his education in the public schools and spent most of his early life on his father's farm until his marriage. His marriage occurred in 1890 and he then bought a farm and was an active and progressive agriculturist in Leavenworth County until 1897. From that year until 1909 he operated a sawmill in Missouri, though retaining his home at Leavenworth, and for several years continuing the ownership of his farm in that county. With increasing success in his business affairs in 1909 Mr. Concannon began buying on a somewhat extensive scale real estate in Sumner and Kingman counties, and since 1910 has had his home in Emporia. His chief business at Emporia has been the operation of moving picture theaters. At one time he owned three moving picture houses, but one was burned and the other he sold. He now devotes his time to the management of the Electric Theater at 612 Commercial Street. This is one of the best patronized houses in the city and has a seating capacity of 400. Mr. Concannon is state secretary of the Exhibitors League, an association of moving picture theater owners and operators.

Fraternally he is affiliated with Emporia Lodge No. 633 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with Camp No. 615 Modern Woodmen of America, and was formerly a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically he is an Independent democrat.

In 1890 Mr. Concannon married Miss Mattie M. Lamb, a daughter of John and Mattie Lamb. Her father is a retired farmer and the family reside at Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Concannon have three children: Anna is the wife of Frank Williams, now superintendent of schools at Higgins, Texas; Thomas is a senior and Mabel is a junior in the Emporia High School.

HON. DAVID CLARK OFFENBACKER. It would be difficult to name an activity of the thriving community of Benedict, Kansas, that has not profited by the support and co-operation of Hon. David Clark Offenbacher. Primarily a business man, with varied and important interests, he has devoted a great part of his time to public service, the present being his third term as mayor of the city, and has also done more, perhaps, than any other man in the way of making public improvements. His business and official records are inseparably connected with the growth and development of the city and its interests.

David C. Offenbacher was born on a farm in Hancock County, Indiana, September 15, 1862, and is a son of Mark and Martha Ann (Waite) Offenbacher. The family, which dates back in America to Colonial times and numbers Revolutionary soldiers among its earlier members, originated in Offenbach, Germany, near Frankfort-on-Main. David L. Offenbacher, the grandfather of David C. Offenbacher, was born in 1810, in Virginia, and was the pioneer into Hancock County, Indiana, to which locality he went after his marriage to Sophia Crim, also a native of the Old Dominion. Both passed away on their Hancock County farm, the grandfather in 1889.

Mark Offenbacher was born in 1839, in Hancock County, Indiana, and was there reared and educated and, upon gaining his majority, engaged in agricultural pursuits, to which he had been reared. In 1882 he came to Kansas and September 5 of that year purchased a farm near Rest, in Wilson County, where he resided until his retirement, in 1912, at which time he went to Buffalo, Kansas. His death occurred at that place July 24, 1915. He was one of the steady, reliable and industrious men who assisted materially in developing this great agricultural country, and as a citizen did his full share in forwarding public-spirited movements. Mr. Offenbacher was a democrat, but confined his political activities principally to casting his vote. He belonged to the Baptist Church and as a fraternalist was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Offenbacher married Martha Ann Waite, who was born April 17, 1841, in Hancock County, Indiana, but raised in Marion County, that State. She still survives her husband and makes her home at Buffalo, Kansas. There were seven children in the family, namely: David Clark; George E., who is a general workman and resides at Benedict, Kansas; Frank E., who is the proprietor of a livery business at Buffalo; Harry N., who is the proprietor of an automobile business at Buffalo; B. W., who engaged in farming in Wilson County, until his death in 1907; Miss Minnie Myrtle, who is unmarried and makes her home with her mother; and Charles A., who is carrying on operations on the homestead farm.

David Clark Offenbacher attended the public schools of Hancock County, Indiana, and Wilson County, Kansas, where he received the equivalent of a high school education, and remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-four years of age. At that time he commenced agricultural operations on his own account, and not long thereafter commenced to operate a thrashing machine. In this business he succeeded very well and made it a permanent part of his business activities, and during the thirty-four years that he has thus been engaged has carried on this work all over this part of the country. In the year 1896 Mr. Offenbacher came to Benedict, and from that year to the present has given only a part of his time to farming, as other interests have demanded more and more of his attention. From 1896 he began operating a sawmill at Benedict, in the winters and springs, and this business he carried on successfully for fourteen years, or until 1910, when he disposed of his interests therein. Another enterprise which has received his attention has been the grading of roads, a work in which, during the past ten years, he has graded with an engine upwards of 400 miles of highways in Kansas. He is the owner of a modern residence on Main Street and sixteen city lots.

A democrat in his political views, Mr. Offenbacher has for a number of years been prominent in the councils of his party and on numerous occasions has been called upon to serve in public office. He was a member of the Democratic State Committee in 1908, at the time of the nomination of Harris for governor, and worked energetically during the campaign in behalf of the candidate. In 1912 and again in 1914 he was secretary and treasurer of the Wilson County Democratic Central Committee. In 1902 he was nominated by his party for the office of county clerk, and received the same honor in 1912, the latter time being defeated by barely 150 votes, although he carried his own township by 141 majority. He was a member of the school board for three years, served as city clerk and police judge, and as a member of the city council, and finally, in 1911, was elected mayor of

Benedict, a position which he has occupied ever since, being now in his third term. He has given the city good service in the chief executive's office and during his administrations numerous improvements have been made which have added to the city's welfare and prestige. Mayor Offenbacher was formerly a Presbyterian, but is now a member of the Christian Church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Benedict Lodge No. 650, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being noble grand and secretary of his lodge, a representative to the Grand Lodge, and the recipient of Grand Lodge degrees; with Lone Elm Camp No. 3764, Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is past consul commander and served four years as commander; and the Rebekahs and Patriarchs Militant. Mrs. Offenbacher belongs to the Rebekahs and the Royal Neighbors.

In 1886 Mayor Offenbacher was married at Benedict, Kansas, to Miss Maggie Wilson, who died without issue in 1887. Mayor Offenbacher was again married, February 22, 1890, in Wilson County, Kansas, to Miss Dot G. Scott, daughter of Richard DeKalb and Narcissa (Graham) Scott, the former, a farmer, now deceased, and the latter a resident of Roper, Kansas. Four children have been born to Mayor and Mrs. Offenbacher: Blanche B., who resides at Kansas City, Missouri, married Neal Nagle, and has one child, David Michael, who is being reared by his grandfather; Percy G., who is a fool dresser and resides at Benedict, Kansas; Verna A., who died aged three years, four months; Avis Imogene, who is a freshman at the Benedict High School.

DAVID C. JOHNSON in his business career has been identified with the City of Eureka and has been a factor in affairs there for over a quarter of a century. He is one of the expert men in that field in real estate and related lines of business and is manager of the Eureka Mortgage Company.

Mr. Johnson has lived in Kansas since early boyhood. He was born at Effingham, Illinois, February 20, 1860. The Johnson family became identified with Illinois when it was a territory and in fact when that place was marked off as a distinct section of Northwest Territory under the name County of Illinois. His paternal ancestors came out of England and were colonial settlers in Virginia. Mr. Johnson's grandfather, Arthur L. Johnson, was born in Illinois in 1801. He grew up in that state, became a minister of the Methodist Church and was a contemporary of such evangelists and missionaries as Peter Cartwright. For many years he lived retired from the arduous work of his profession and died at Effingham, Illinois, in 1880. He married Miss Gammon, who was also a native of Illinois and died at Effingham.

David W. Johnson, father of David C., was born in Illinois in 1824. He grew up and married in his native state and became a physician by profession, though he afterwards exchanged the work of that calling for farming. He was a graduate of medicine. In 1875 he brought his family to Kansas, locating at Mound City, afterwards practiced in Labette County a year, and then moved to a farm in Elk County. The rest of his career was spent as a farmer and he helped develop some of the virgin acres of Kansas. He finally removed to Oklahoma and three or four years later died at Ingalls in that state in 1902. He was a republican in politics and a leader in the affairs of the Christian Church, having been an ordained minister. He also belonged to the Masonic order. David W. Johnson married Sarah

F. Mills, who was born in North Carolina in 1824 and died at Effingham, Illinois, in 1873. He had a large family of children: Levi, who died in Illinois in boyhood; J. M. Johnson, who became a carpenter by trade and died at East St. Louis, Illinois; Robert M., who was a pioneer homesteader in Kansas and died in Montgomery County in 1872; Olive M., who died in 1880, at Harrison, Arkansas, married T. M. Williams, a farmer still living in Arkansas; Mary A., whose first husband was W. H. Chezem, and who is now the wife of Mr. McKinley, a retired farmer living at Mulhall, Oklahoma; L. H. Johnson, an attorney practicing at Guthrie; David C.; and Wilbur, who died in infancy.

David C. Johnson was fifteen years of age when his father came to Kansas. Prior to that time he had attended the public schools of Effingham, Illinois, and the first sixteen years of his life he spent on his father's farm. After leaving home he had a year of instruction in the Howard High School, and with that amount of education he began teaching school. He spent eight years in that profession in Elk and Greenwood counties.

Since 1889 Mr. Johnson has made his home at Eureka and most of his time and energy have been devoted to the mortgage loan business. As manager he has succeeded in making the Eureka Mortgage Company one of the solidest and most prosperous concerns of its kind in the state. This company owns its own building on Main Street, where Mr. Johnson has his offices. He also owns his residence at the corner of Second and Mulberry streets, and has another dwelling house in the southeast part of town.

Mr. Johnson has been one of the progressive men of affairs in Eureka for many years. He served as mayor for four years from 1909 to 1913, being the first mayor under the commission form of government. His term of office brought many marked benefits to Eureka. Largely through his efforts the paving of the streets was begun, and during his term the Carnegie library was built, electric lighting system was installed on the streets and a number of other municipal improvements might be mentioned to his credit. He also served nine years on the school board of Eureka. Mr. Johnson is a republican, is affiliated with Fidelity Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which he served as master three terms, with Eureka Chapter No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; with Eureka Commandery No. 45, Knights Templar, of which he is past excellent commander. He also belongs to Eureka Lodge of Odd Fellows and is past noble grand, is a member of Ossian Lodge No. 58 of Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Johnson was married at Buffalo, Kansas, in 1888 to Miss Eva White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. White. Her parents are both deceased. Her father for many years was a farmer in Wilson County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of two children: Lois M., who lives at home, is a graduate from Washburn College with the degree A. B. in the class of 1914, and is now a teacher in the Eureka High School. Roscoe E. is a sophomore in the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

GEORGE ALFRED SANDERS is a Kansas educator of wide experience and exceptional qualifications for hosts of responsibilities, and is now superintendent of the Roseland schools. On May 14, 1917, he will become County Superintendent of Cherokee County for a term of two years.

He represents a family that were pioneers in Kansas, and in the different generations the people of the Sanders name have closely followed the westward movement of civilization in America. His original ancestors came out of Germany, first settling in Pennsylvania. From there they went west and shared in the early developments of the States of Indiana and Michigan. Professor Sanders' grandfather was a native of Michigan, and brought his family to Cherokee County, Kansas, in 1869. He was here almost as soon as the Indians left, and by his thrift and industry developed a farm from some land that for generations had been the hunting ground of the Indian tribes. He died in Cherokee County before Professor Sanders was born.

Mr. George A. Sanders, who was born in Cherokee County July 27, 1885, is a son of William A. Sanders, who has spent the best years of his life as a practical farmer in Cherokee County. He was born in Michigan in 1859, and was ten years of age when he came with his parents to Cherokee County. He grew up on a farm, and has found agriculture both a congenial and a profitable pursuit. For many years he has lived on his farm in Lola Township, twelve miles southwest of Columbus. He owns 240 acres there, and by his fruits he provided for the rearing and training of his children and has a provision against old age. William A. Sanders is a democrat, is an active member and deacon of the Christian Church, and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He married Miss Florence Hayden, who was born in Cherokee County in 1867. They have two sons: George A. and C. H. Sanders. The latter lives on a farm adjoining that of his father in Lola Township.

The public schools of Cherokee County gave George A. Sanders the basis of his education, and in 1907 he completed the course of the Cherokee County High School. Since then he has been an active teacher. For one year he taught at Galena, spent two years as a teacher in the rural schools, and has recently begun his seventh consecutive year as superintendent of the Roseland schools. Under his supervision are three schools, a corps of nine teachers, and enrollment of pupils that aggregate 500. Mr. Sanders is an enthusiastic school man, and is constantly working to improve the standards of instruction and methods that will give the pupils of the Roseland school a thorough, systematic training for life.

Mr. Sanders is also interested in farming, owning a place of forty acres in Lola Township. Politically he is a democrat, is an active member of the Christian Church, and was formerly a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is well known in the South-eastern Kansas Teachers' Association.

In 1911, at Oswego, Kansas, he married Miss Sadie Earl, a daughter of Albert and Edna (Lamaster) Earl. Her family were among the early settlers of Cherokee County, and her parents now live retired at Oswego. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders have two children: George Earl, born September 10, 1914, and Florence Edna, born November 7, 1916.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, the eleventh governor of Kansas, was a resident of this state forty-four years. The City of Independence, which was his home all these years except the time he spent in the state capital, will always honor his name, and his upright life and splendid record of public service serve to brighten the annals of the entire state.

He was born at New Baltimore, Stark County, Ohio, July 25, 1844, and died at his home in Independence September 12, 1915. Few men can accomplish so

much in a lifetime of seventy-one years. He had a worthy ancestry. His father Lyman Humphrey was born in Connecticut of English descent in 1799. The Humphrey ancestors located in New England during the early part of the seventeenth century. Lyman Humphrey as a young man moved out to the Western Reserve of Ohio, locating at Deerfield. That village had among its shops and other institutions a tannery, formerly owned by Jesse Grant, the father of Gen. U. S. Grant. This tannery was bought by Lyman Humphrey, but after engaging in the business for some years he took up the law as a profession. He filled a place of usefulness and influence in his community, served as a colonel of the militia, and died at the age of fifty-four. At Niles, Ohio, he married Elizabeth A. Everhart, daughter of John and Rachel (Johns) Everhart, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Everhart was connected with the iron industry at Niles. It is said that Mrs. Lyman Humphrey was the inspiration and encouragement to both her sons, and spurred them on to unusual accomplishment even as young men. She was in fact a woman of strong personality and character, of great native intelligence, and the devotion which she gave to her family in her years was well rewarded when she saw her son, after many other public honors were bestowed upon him, occupy the chair of governor in Kansas. She spent her last years at the home of Governor Humphrey in Independence, where she died in 1896 at the age of eighty-four. She was left a widow in 1853, and for a number of years had heavy responsibilities in connection with the rearing and training of her children. She gave two sons as soldiers to the Union. One of these sons, John E. Humphrey, was in the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, was severely wounded at Shiloh, and on that account discharged from the army, but subsequently re-enlisted in the First Light Artillery of Ohio and served until the end. He was also a pioneer settler of Montgomery County, Kansas, where he died in 1880.

Nine years of age when his father died, Lyman U. Humphrey spent his early years at the old home in Ohio, attended the public schools of New Baltimore, and had begun his course in the high school at Massillon when his education was interrupted for the sake of serving his country.

October 7, 1861, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in Company I of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry. It has been well said that probably no man in Kansas had a more brilliant army record, and yet in his later career he never boasted of what he did on the field of battle, never exploited his record for the sake of advancement in politics, and it is probable that many of his staunch admirers were never aware that he had served with so much credit during the War of the Rebellion. With the Seventy-sixth Ohio, in the First Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, he participated in twenty-seven battles, sieges and minor engagements, including Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, the forced march from Memphis to Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, the battle before Atlanta on July 22, 1864, Ezra Chapel, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, the march to the sea, Savannah, the campaign through the Carolinas, and up to and including the battle of Bentonville and the surrender of Johnston's army. At Ringgold November 27, 1863, he received his first and only wound, but lost no time from duty on that account. All this service of nearly four years, it should be noted, was rendered before

he reached his majority. He was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 19, 1865, just six days before his twenty-first birthday. During the war he sent his monthly wages home to support his widowed mother, and though a youth without special influence, his faithful service gained him promotion to first sergeant of his company, and then on special recommendation from his colonel was promoted to second and first lieutenant, and was in active command of a company during the Atlanta campaign and march to the sea. A biographer has called attention to the report of an inspecting officer on the back of an old muster roll of the company he commanded. The notation follows: "Discipline, good; inspection, good; military appearance, good; arms and accoutrements, good; clothing, very bad." Undoubtedly the qualities of determined courage and devotion to duty which he exemplified in the stern times of war stood him in good stead as governor of Kansas when he was frequently called upon to face and fight more insidious enemies and influences than confronted him in warfare of arms.

On leaving the army his first efforts were devoted to securing a better education. He attended Mount Union College in his native county for one term, and also spent a year in the law department of the University of Michigan. Lack of funds compelled him to curtail his schooling, but in 1868 he was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio. From that state he went to Shelby County, Missouri, where he taught school and also assisted in publishing a republican newspaper, the Shelby County Herald. He also continued the study of law, and was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1870.

Governor Humphrey arrived at Independence early in 1871. He thus identified himself with that community at its beginning. While building up a law practice he also interested himself in other local affairs. In March, 1871, he founded the South Kansas Tribune, which he published until June, 1872. He then gave all his time to the law, and was associated with Col. A. M. York until January 1, 1884.

In the preceding December he was associated with George T. Guernsey, P. V. Hockett and others in organizing the Commercial Bank of Independence. Mr. Humphrey became president of this institution, which in 1891 was reorganized as the Commercial National Bank and in age and resources it has since ranked as one of the largest banks of Southern Kansas. Mr. Humphrey continued its president until he went to Topeka as governor of the state.

A vigorous republican, Governor Humphrey had become identified with politics as soon as he became a resident of Independence. About a year after he located there he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature, and was defeated because he opposed an issue of railroad bonds. In 1876 he was elected to represent Montgomery County in the Legislature by a large majority, and during that time served as a member of the judiciary committee. Before the expiration of the term he was appointed lieutenant governor to fill a vacancy, and at the regular election in 1878 was elected lieutenant governor by a plurality of over 40,000 votes. He presided with great dignity over the senate in the session of 1879. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Senate from Montgomery County and while in the Senate was president pro tem.

In 1888 he became a candidate for governor and was given the largest plurality by which a governor of the state was ever elected in Kansas. The vote stood as follows: Lyman U. Humphrey, 180,841; John Martin, 107,480; P. P. Elder, 35,837; J. D. Botkin,

6,439. Thus he went into office with a plurality of over 73,000. Every county in the state had given him a majority but two. In 1890 he was re-elected, this time by a plurality of about 8,000. A coincidence that should be noted in this sketch is that he was first nominated for governor on July 25, 1888, his forty-fourth birthday, and was elected on November 6, his mother's birthday.

At the risk of encroaching somewhat on the domain of general history this biography should briefly note some of the conspicuous points in his administration as governor. He had behind him a Legislature of unusual ability and character, and his individual appointments were additional factors in the strength of his administration and in the record of constructive work performed during his first two years. His sense of fairness and his recognized devotion to the general public good contributed to the harmony of co-operation between the governor and all branches of the state government. Perhaps the most conspicuous features of his first term was the enforcement of the prohibition law. He himself gave emphatic approval to the state law, and opposed every movement to secure a resubmission of the issue to the people. One recent change in public administration of the cities introduced a specially perplexing problem in the enforcement of the state law. While he had been a member of the State Senate Governor Humphrey had supported an act to place the police affairs of all cities of the first class in the hands of police commissioners appointed by the governor. The responsibility of carrying out this law to its full intent confronted Governor Humphrey on assuming office. In appointing police commissioners for all the larger cities, including Kansas City, Atchison, Topeka, Wichita and Leavenworth, he incurred the hostility of the so-called liberal element in such cities, since his appointments fell upon men of character and ability and men who were committed to the active enforcement of the law, particularly with reference to the suppression of liquor selling, gambling and other offenses. The liquor element in all these cities blamed Governor Humphrey, and the latter well realized how much he was sacrificing in the way of political support in carrying out the law. In fact, the reduced plurality which was given him in 1890 was due in a large measure to the opposition which had developed during his first term to his policy of prohibition enforcement. In the campaign of 1890, in spite of Governor Humphrey's vigorous stand on the liquor question, the prohibition party nominated a candidate of its own for governor. The democrats put out a ticket and a platform largely devoted to anti-prohibition. However, the chief factor in that election was the first state ticket in Kansas put out by the new people's party, whose candidate for governor was John F. Wiltz, who in the succeeding election secured a vote of approximately 107,000 to Governor Humphrey's vote of 115,000. In the face of all these conditions Governor Humphrey never flinched, but stood squarely for sound republican doctrine and for prohibition. He had faith in the people, and in his public speeches he appealed to them to stand for the honor, the integrity and good name of Kansas. During his second term, which began January 11, 1891, several notable results should be mentioned. Governor Humphrey urged the passage of a law making the first Monday of September a legal holiday, and this recognition of Labor day was first officially endorsed by the governor of Kansas, and the act of the Legislature creating such a holiday was soon afterwards followed by many other states.

During his term there was also established for the first time in Kansas an inspection of grain.

In a review of his administration found in an article contributed to the annals of the Kansas State Historical Society, are some sentences that should be quoted as throwing a strong light on Governor Humphrey's character as well as his official acts: "During the last three years of Governor Humphrey's administration, as during the first two years, the affairs of state moved along peacefully and prosperously. He hated sham and pretense, and tried without pomp or parade to do his duty quietly and efficiently. During his four years as governor he was absent from the state only twice—once for a short trip in Colorado and once to attend a reunion of his old regiment in Ohio. He collected at one time \$61,000 from the general government, the refunding of the direct tax paid in 1861, instead of doing it through the state agents, thus saving the state \$6,000 commission, and the fact never even found its way into the newspapers. He was so sparing of the contingent fund that he did not travel a mile during his entire two terms at the state's expense, and annually turned the bulk of the fund into the treasury. Though he had the utmost confidence in the boards in control, he personally and frequently visited the several state institutions to satisfy himself as to their conduct and management, and this he did quietly and without ostentation. As a result these institutions were conducted during his entire four years without brawls, abuses and scandals that have too often attracted the attention of the entire state. . . . The governor exercised the pardoning power freely, but discreetly. . . . In his appointments he freely recognized those republicans who had opposed his nomination in 1888, as well as those who had been for him, thus avoiding the existence of cliques, rings, machines, boss busters, feuds and factions within the party, which unfortunately in later times have disturbed the harmony and solidarity of the party and imperiled its success in subsequent campaigns. While ever ready to listen to the advice of his friends and grateful to those who had been exceptionally serviceable in his behalf, he resented the slightest attempts at dictation or bossism so emphatically that early in his first term a few disappointed politicians declared that the governor had already 'gone back on his friends.' Having assumed his office without any lofty pretensions or high sounding promises of reform, he proceeded to perform the duties of the place efficiently, honestly and modestly, under all of the many trying and perplexing circumstances of his four years' tenure. . . . With the fidelity he had displayed on the field of battle during the war he served the State of Kansas as chief executive—and in these days of thrifty politicians, prostituting public place for private gain, it is refreshing to reflect that Governor Humphrey closed his fourteen years of public service in Kansas poorer in purse than when he began, richer only in a record unsmirched by even the breath of scandal or suspicion, and unchallenged as to honesty and integrity, even by his political antagonists."

In 1892, before the close of his term in the governor's office, he became republican candidate for Congress from the Third District, but owing to the fusion of the democrats and populists was defeated. On leaving the governor's chair he became financial correspondent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, and had charge of the placing of their loans on farm lands in Kansas and Oklahoma. From that time until his death he lived quietly in Independence, most of the time looking after his

business interests, associated with his son Lyman L. Humphrey. Governor Humphrey was for many years an active Mason, was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

On December 25, 1872, Governor Humphrey married Miss Amanda Leonard, who is still living at her old home in Independence. Mrs. Humphrey was born at Beardstown, Cass County, Illinois. Her ancestors were of German stock, and were in America before the Revolution. Her grandfather Joseph Tuttle Leonard was a native of New Jersey, and died before Mrs. Humphrey was born. James C. Leonard, father of Mrs. Humphrey, was born March 15, 1818, in Whippany, New Jersey. During his youth he lived in Beardstown, Illinois, where he was married November 2, 1842, to Miss Maria S. Miller. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 25, 1819, and died in Beardstown, Illinois, June 17, 1855. In 1871 James C. Leonard came to Independence as a pioneer. He had the distinction of opening the first bank in Montgomery County, known as the Montgomery County Bank and located at Independence. Selling his interests in that institution, in 1874 he moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he was employed in the State Journal office and died there August 20, 1886. He was a republican, and in the early days was a friend of Abraham Lincoln. He was active in the Congregational Church, a worker in the Sunday-school, and did much both in church and Sunday-school as a singer, being leader of the choir. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. By his first marriage, to Miss Miller, he had the following children, all of whom were born in Beardstown, Illinois: Henry Spencer, born December 17, 1847, who followed a career as bookkeeper in banks and later was clerk in the Lansing prison, and who died at Denver, Colorado, a few years ago; Mrs. Humphrey, who was born September 22, 1850; and Edward, born November 11, 1852, and now an expert accountant living at Omaha, Nebraska. James C. Leonard married for his second wife at Beardstown August 20, 1857, Mrs. Sarah M. (Miller) McDonald. She was born at Greensburg, Kentucky, May 31, 1821, and died in Lincoln, Nebraska. Her children were: William M., who lives in Lincoln, Nebraska, and handles farm loans for the Union Central Insurance Company of Cincinnati; and Mary A., wife of Albert T. Colyer, who is government inspector for the custom house at Tacoma, Washington.

Mrs. Humphrey received her early education in the public schools of Beardstown, Illinois, and also attended Knox Seminary and a young ladies' school at St. Louis. During the thirty-three years of her married life she proved an able helper and counselor to her husband, devoted to home, and has long been a leader in social work in Independence. She is a very active member of the Congregational Church and was a member of the Ladies' Library Association for many years and one of the first members of the City Library Board.

Mrs. Humphrey has two living children. Concerning Lyman Leonard mention has already been made on other pages. A. Lincoln, the second son, is unmarried and assists his brother in the farm loan business at Independence. He owns a farm of 240 acres two and a half miles from Independence and is interested in the stock business.

LYMAN L. HUMPHREY. As president and active manager of The Humphrey Investment Company, Independence, Kansas, Mr. Humphrey occupies a

high position in financial affairs not only in his immediate locality but all over Southeastern Kansas and Eastern Oklahoma, in which field his company places around \$1,500,000 annually on first farm loans for its Eastern clients and its business is constantly growing.

Its principal client is The Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, but it also includes in its clientele a number of the largest savings banks and trust companies as well as private investors who have learned that they can safely and profitably invest their funds through the extensive organization this company has built up and be safeguarded by its long experience and its careful and conservative methods.

Lyman L. Humphrey was born in Independence, Kansas, July 3, 1876, and in the public schools he continued his studies until his graduation in the Independence High School. He then attended the University of Kansas for two years. For three years thereafter he was connected with the Citizens National Bank of Independence, where he received his banking training. In 1900 he became associated with his father, the late Lyman U. Humphrey, in the general farm loan business which continued until the death of the father on September 12, 1915.

In politics Mr. Humphrey has designated himself an independent republican and in view of the wide influence long wielded by his honored father in connection with political and general civic affairs in Kansas it is needless to say that he takes a lively interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of his native state but has no political aspirations.

He has served as treasurer of the Board of Education in Independence and is president of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of which both he and his wife are members. In the time honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Humphrey is a Knight Templar. He is essentially one of the representative and substantial citizens of Independence.

On December 2, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Humphrey to Miss Elsie A. Anderson, who likewise was born and reared in Independence and who is a daughter of John M. and Isabel J. Anderson, her father having been one of the leading pioneer merchants of Independence. They reside on South Pennsylvania Avenue, and there is considerable sentiment attached to their attractive home, as it was there Mrs. Humphrey was born and grew to womanhood. They have two children, Martha Isabel born November 6, 1908, and Mary Louise, born December 21, 1914.

WINFIELD S. ANDREWS, a merchant and one of the most liberal and enterprising citizens of Neosho Rapids, represents a family name that has been identified with that interesting section of Kansas since territorial days.

The Andrews family came from England to Pennsylvania in colonial times, and Mr. Andrews' grandfather, Thomas Andrews, was born in Pennsylvania in 1780. From Pennsylvania he went to the western frontier, then in Ohio, and from there again became a pioneer in Wisconsin, and when a very old man in 1859 accompanied other members of the family to Kansas, and died at Neosho Rapids in 1860. He was a blacksmith by trade.

A. J. Andrews, father of the Neosho Rapids merchant, was born in Ohio in 1827, was reared in that state, and also learned the trade of blacksmith. When quite young he went to Wisconsin and lived there until after his marriage. Then in 1859 he came to Kansas, which was still a territory, and settled at Neosho Rapids, where he was one of the first to set up a

blacksmith shop. Thenceforward for many years he was an influential and highly esteemed citizen of the state. He went out from Kansas in 1862 as a private soldier in Company C of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry and served three years until the close of the war. Most of his service was west of the Mississippi, and he participated in the battle of Perry's Grove and in the campaign which drove Price out of Missouri. After the war he returned to Neosho Rapids, and followed his trade and also participated in local affairs until his death at Neosho Rapids in 1897. He was an active republican and represented his home district in the State Legislature one term. He was a member and deacon in the Methodist Protestant Church and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A. J. Andrews married Julia A. Biggs, who was born in Ohio in 1838 and died in Neosho Rapids December 15, 1910. There were four children: Wilda is the wife of W. H. Batch, a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church now living at Guthrie, Oklahoma; C. J., who lost a leg in a railroad accident at Hinton, West Virginia, and afterwards lived retired at Neosho Rapids until his death in 1908; Winfield S.; and S. T. Andrews, who is a railway mail clerk with home at Emporia.

Winfield S. Andrews has many of those interesting recollections of Lyon County, particularly in the vicinity of Neosho Rapids as that district was in pioneer times. He attended the public schools of his native village, where he was born July 24, 1861, but left school at the early age of fourteen to take part in the battle of life for himself. He made farming his regular vocation until 1891, and then engaged in the mercantile business, and now has one of the largest general stores at Neosho Rapids, and also owns a farm of 140 acres six miles northeast of town in Coffey County. Mr. Andrews has exhibited good judgment as well as much industry in working out his career, and has a large number of business interests. He owns a drug store building at Neosho Rapids, and he recently bought the old schoolhouse which he intends to move and remodel for hotel purposes. He owns several other town properties, and is a stockholder in the Neosho Rapids State Bank. Mr. Andrews has never married.

The people of Neosho Rapids give him much credit for his leadership in reorganizing and improving the local school system. Until a few years ago the school at Neosho Rapids was only a district school. Mr. Andrews has been a member of the board for sixteen years and is now its president. Under his lead the district school was improved and graded and a high school department created, and recently a new building was erected at a cost of \$11,700. There are now 5 teachers and 125 scholars enrolled. Mr. Andrews is affiliated with Lodge No. 46 Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Neosho Rapids.

JOHN WESLEY TWENTE. Since the fall of 1911 John W. Twente has been numbered among Kansas' successful educators, and is superintendent of the city schools of Baxter Springs. He is well qualified both by natural ability and by training for leadership in educational affairs, and in many ways he has increased the efficiency of the local schools and raised the general standards of educational work at Baxter Springs.

As a teacher he is well known throughout Southeastern Kansas, is a member of the Southeast Kansas Teachers' Association, and also belongs to the state organization of teachers.

His home before locating at Baxter Springs was in

Missouri. He was born in that state at Napoleon in Lafayette County, September 2, 1887. He represents the third generation of a family that came from Germany. His grandfather, Herman Henry Twente, was born in Leah, Germany, August 8, 1822, was a merchant tailor by occupation, and soon after his marriage came to America and settled in St. Charles County, Missouri, at Femmesage. Later he removed to Napoleon in the same state and died there in 1896.

F. R. Twente, father of Professor Twente, was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, in 1859, when a young man went to Napoleon, was married there, and has spent his active career as a farmer. He now resides at Belton, Missouri. In politics he is an old line republican. He is a Methodist and very active in supporting his church and in participating in church work, and is a steward in his local organization. F. R. Twente married at Napoleon, Missouri, in 1885, Mary Woestemeyer, who was born in Lippstadt, Warren County, Missouri, in 1866. Their oldest child was Lena, who died at the age of six months. The second was John W. Esther, the third, died at the age of five years. Ella is the wife of Alfred Meinershagen, a farmer at Belton, Missouri. Milton, who married Hattie Balding in 1916, is a farmer and rents part of his father's place at Belton. Laura is a teacher, and lives with her parents. Verna, is still pursuing her studies.

John Wesley Twente was educated in the public schools of Napoleon, Missouri, receiving his early college education at Warrenton. He attended the Central Wesleyan Academy, where he was graduated in 1906, and in 1910 took his degree Bachelor of Arts from the Central Wesleyan College, both at Warrenton. At Warrenton also he did his first work as a teacher, being principal of the high school there one year. Since coming to Kansas Mr. Twente has continued his studies and has attended four sessions of the summer school at the State University in 1913-14-15-16. In 1916 he was awarded for his work the degree Master of Arts.

Politically he maintains an independent attitude, voting for those principles and those candidates who he thinks will best promote the national and local welfare. He is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an active fraternity man, being affiliated with Baxter Lodge No. 71, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Baxter Chapter No. 78, Royal Arch Masons, Galena Commandery No. 46, Knights Templar, Baxter Springs Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Anti-Horse Thief Association. He is also a member of the Baxter Springs Commercial Club.

In April, 1916, at Columbus, Kansas, Professor Twente married Miss Petrea Newcomer. Her mother resides at Galena, Kansas.

WILLIAM E. ROBB. The thriving and prosperous Town of Neal in Greenwood County stands on land which a number of years ago William E. Robb plowed and cultivated and ranged his stock over. From his farm he furnished the townsite, and while he has still extensive farming interests in that locality his main business is as a merchant in the Town of Neal. More than any other individual he has had a direct influence upon the growth and development of the community.

Mr. Robb has an unusually interesting family history. From the data he has collected from time to time it is possible to record somewhat in detail the story of his lineage and the family fortunes in America. His ancestry is traced back by a somewhat devious line to Scotland. The Robbs went out of

Scotland with the Protestants who settled in Northern Ireland. From the North of Ireland three of the Robb family, Andrew, James and Alexander, came to America and settled in Massachusetts in the year 1840.

A descendant of one of these original Robbs was David George Robb, great-grandfather of William E. He located in New Hampshire. He had a family of six sons, all of whom were in the volunteer army of the War of 1812 under General Hull and Gen. William Henry Harrison. Their names were Andrew, John, David, Thomas, James and Scott. Scott Robb was grandfather of William E. Robb. Andrew Robb after coming out of the army was crossing a pasture one day, when he was gored by a bull. His entrails were torn out and strewn around, but he gathered them up in his arms, went to the house, had the viscera washed and restored to their proper place, and after the opening was sewn up he got well and lived five years longer. He died at Fort Defiance, now Defiance, Ohio. John Robb, another of these military brothers, died in California. He was taken a prisoner at Detroit when General Hull so weakly surrendered that post, but subsequently was paroled. All the six brothers subsequently served under Gen. William Henry Harrison. At the close of the war they marched home together into Dayton, Ohio, then a small village, and were discharged at Dayton. They and their comrades were a sorry looking set of men, nearly all of them were barefooted, and had rags wrapped around their feet. They had cut the buttons from their clothes and had used the strips to tie up their sore and bleeding feet. During part of the campaign they had lived on frozen potatoes roasted in the ashes and coals of their camp fires. Gen. William Henry Harrison himself rode at the head of this tattered army into the Town of Dayton. The spectators all cried for joy and every man, woman and child cheered until hoarse, waving handkerchiefs and towels, rags or anything that could be snatched up in the moment as a means of signifying the joy and jubilation over the returning veterans. All of the Robb brothers came out of the war without a scratch, except John, who had been wounded in the leg. Both John and James Robb died in California. They had gone West in 1849 during the gold excitement, and they spent the rest of their years on the Pacific Coast. James subsequently sent for his family. John's wife died, and he afterwards married a Spanish woman who was very wealthy. He did not long survive the second marriage. Thomas Robb, another of the brothers, died at Tippecanoe, Indiana.

Scott Robb, grandfather of William E., was born July 12, 1784, in New Hampshire, and died November 13, 1846, at Durand, Winnebago County, Illinois. He was with General Hull at Detroit at the opening of the War of 1812, but a short time before the fort was surrendered had been sent out with a detail of men after some cattle. The party comprised twenty-six men, and when they heard that Hull had surrendered at Detroit they ran away in order to escape the British. One of their number named Lee was elected captain, and under his guidance the twenty-six men started across the country to join the troops under Gen. William Henry Harrison, then in camp at or near Fort Meigs. They subsequently served with General Harrison until the close of the war. With the exception of this military service, Scott Robb spent his active career as a farmer.

On March 27, 1822, he married Lavina Root, a

widow, whose maiden name was Preston. She was born October 5, 1794, and died February 5, 1877, at Durand, Illinois. She was of English descent. Her ancestors were English Puritans who took refuge in Holland at the time of the religious persecution in England, and from there came to America.

Scott Robb and wife had two sons and two daughters. Calistia Christiana Robb, born July 22, 1823, died at Durand, Illinois, August 19, 1884. She was married August 4, 1842, to Elisha Harris, who was born July 19, 1817, and died at Durand, Illinois. Mary Malinda Robb, born May 5, 1826, died at Durand, Illinois, October 4, 1902. September 12, 1850, she married William Furlong. William Furlong spent five years in the regular United States army. He served through the War with Mexico and in 1861 enlisted in Company B of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry for service in the War of the Rebellion. He was taken prisoner November 3, 1863, and was kept thirteen months in Andersonville and Florence, South Carolina, where he died December 3, 1864. He had been captured by General Forrest's Cavalry at Queens Mills on the Cold Water River at a point about eighteen miles from Memphis, Tennessee. The third of the children of Scott Robb and wife was Thomas Newell Robb, mentioned below. William Scott Robb, the youngest of the family, was born November 1, 1833, and died March 10, 1864. He married Malinda Young. He also enlisted in Company B of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and was taken prisoner the same time as his brother-in-law, William Furlong. He was a prisoner of war for sixteen months at Andersonville, and was finally sent to Wilmington, North Carolina, to be exchanged. Soon after his exchange he died as a result of over eating.

Thomas Newell Robb, father of William E., was born near Elkhart, Indiana, December 29, 1830. The date of his birth fixes the fact that the Robb family were among the very earliest settlers in that part of Northern Indiana. Thomas Newell Robb married Caroline Isabell Carrick, a widow whose maiden name was Stevenson. Her father was Chester Stevenson, and her grandfather had served with the Connecticut troops at Yorktown where Lord Cornwallis surrendered and brought to a close the Revolutionary war. An interesting account of this concluding scene of the Revolution has been preserved in the family annals. The Americans were drawn up in line on one side, with the French under Lafayette on the other, and in the lane or alley between the two lines the British soldiers marched with Lord Cornwallis at their head to the point where they stacked their arms. Chester Stevenson had three brothers who were also soldiers in the War of 1812 and were present at the battle of Niagara where the Americans surrendered to the British and the Indians. The American soldiers were drawn up in line, and were counted off by twos. Thus there were formed two columns. When all were enumerated the English took one column as their share of the prisoners, while the Indians took the other column. The prisoners who fell to the mercy of the Indians were immediately tomahawked and killed. The English paid the Indians \$8 for each scalp torn from the head of an American prisoner. As a result of this grim lottery two of the three brothers of Chester Stevenson met death as being in the line of prisoners turned over to the Indians. Chester Stevenson had four sons and five daughters: David, William, Simon, Lewis, Caroline, Mary, Lucy, Maria, and Almira.

When Thomas Newell Robb was six years old, in 1836, his parents, Scott and Lavina Robb, left Northern Indiana and moved to Durand, Winnebago County, Illinois. They went around the southern bend of Lake Michigan and passed through what was then the small Village of Chicago. At Rockford, Illinois, they crossed the Rock River. They experienced considerable trouble in getting their stock over the stream at the ford, and one hog was drowned in crossing, though they finally got the rest of the cattle and hogs over safely. Thomas N. Robb lived at Durand, Illinois, with his father, Scott Robb, until the latter's death on November 13, 1846. Thomas N. was then sixteen years of age. In 1852 he left Durand and went west for the purpose of locating a land warrant owned by his mother and granted because of Scott Robb's services in the War of 1812. With this warrant he proceeded to Chickasaw County, Iowa, and in Deerfield Township laid claim to 160 acres of land. His military land warrant was numbered 6215, and the title to the land was given in the name of Lavina Robb, his mother. This land was the southeast quarter of section 5 in township 96 north, range 14 west. The land office was at Dubuque, Iowa. He reached the land office October 22, 1852. On the morning of that day when he entered the office he found men lined up waiting their turn, and when the office was opened for business one of the number stepped forward and said he would take all the vacant land left in Howard and Chickasaw counties. This statement produced consternation, and for a time it looked as if the other men seeking claims would have all their trouble for nothing. Then ensued considerable talk among the men and the land officials, and it was finally decided to allow each man to settle on the claim he had picked out for a home. Thus Thomas N. Robb became the possessor of 160 acres. After getting title to the land he returned to Durand, Illinois, and the next summer, on July 3, 1853, he married Caroline Isabell Carrick. In the spring of 1855 they moved to Chickasaw County, Iowa, to the new home where he put up a log house about 18 by 22 feet. The land was covered by timber and hazel brush, and the family occupied the old log house about twelve years until it was replaced with a frame dwelling.

To the marriage of Thomas N. Robb and Caroline Isabell Carrick were born five children, three sons and two daughters. The oldest of these is William Eugene Robb, reference to whose career may be reserved for a later paragraph. The second was a daughter, Calistia Lavina Robb, who was born January 18, 1856, at Deerfield, Iowa. She was well educated, taught two terms of school in Iowa, and at the age of fourteen returned to Illinois to live with her grandmother, Lavina Robb, and her aunt, Calistia Harris. He was married December 23, 1875, to John Jay Cleveland, who died in 1905. She died in 1906.

The third of the children was a daughter, Rosalia Melissa Robb, who was born June 13, 1857, at Deerfield in Chickasaw County, Iowa. She lived there and taught several terms of school until the fall of 1875, when she came with her parents to Neal, Greenwood County, Kansas. She taught several years in Kansas, and on February 21, 1883, married Nelson Elhanen Turney. They lived at or near Neal until the Cherokee strip was opened in the fall of 1893. Mr. Turney made the run and secured 160 acres near Enid, Oklahoma, about five miles from Hunter. He

still owns that land, but he and his wife now live in their home at Wichita, Kansas.

The next child of the family was a son, Walter Montville Robb, born May 3, 1861, at Chickasaw, Iowa. He lived in that locality until the fall of 1875, when he came with his parents to Greenwood County, Kansas, and helped in the work of the home until 1891. In that year he entered the Northwestern College at Des Moines, Iowa, spending two years there and also attended Oldbergs University at Chicago in 1894. After graduating he was given a druggist's diploma. April 17, 1895, he married Lilly Almira Christian of Plymouth, Worth County, Iowa. He now lives on his farm three-quarters of a mile east of Neal in Greenwood County.

The next child, also a son, was Harry Elmer Robb, born at Deerfield, Iowa, January 1, 1867. He was eight years of age when he came to Kansas with his parents in October, 1875, and lived at home in Greenwood County until 1888. In that year he entered the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, spending four years, and graduating. After his return home he was elected county surveyor in 1892 for the four-year term. August 5, 1896, he married Olive Robbins of Eureka, Kansas. They now live at Millertown, Oklahoma, where he owns property and in the county has eight log and lumber yards.

The family had many interesting experiences in their pioneer life in Chickasaw County, Iowa. The first winter Thomas Newell Robb moved to Iowa the snow was deep, the winter was a hard and cold one, and during the winter he killed twenty-five deer. Deer were very numerous through the woods, and on some mornings when the family would get up and throw hay to the cattle, the deer would come out of the woods and eat along with the domestic animals. But immediately the door of the house was opened the deer would be gone. The following spring the snow began melting about March 20th, and then for six weeks there was almost continuous mud and slush before the weather settled down to agreeable conditions. Near the Robb home was the Wapsiepinicon River. Great quantities of fish would come up the stream every spring. Fish traps or dams were made, and by these means it was possible to secure tubfuls of suckers, redborse, bass and pickerel. At times the family would see a wagonload of fish, caught in the lakes north and west, going by the house. The minnows were the chub and shiner, horned aee, punkin seeds and bull trout, as they called them. The pickerel and bass were the game fish, were caught with a hook, and made a great deal of sport. Then there were prairie chickens, partridges or pheasants, which would drum on the logs and make sounds like distant thunder, quails and wild pigeons. The wild pigeons roosted in the woods and built their nests in great numbers. When the young squabs reached considerable size the limbs would often bend under the weight and break and the young ones would fall to the ground. William E. Robb says he has seen flocks of wild pigeons in the spring flying north in an unbroken stream reaching from horizon to horizon and requiring thirty minutes to pass overhead. There were countless thousands in such flocks. The wild geese and ducks, brants and sandhill cranes would fly north in the spring and south in the fall, and they also seemed to number millions. Hundreds of them would light on the ponds and the Wapsiepinicon River. Squirrels, both gray and red, were also plentiful. Along the Wapsiepinicon grew large patches of wild plums,

both red and yellow, wild crab apples, red haws and black haws, and thornapples. More wild fruit would ripen than all the neighbors could gather and use, and much of it would rot or spoil on the ground. The Wapsiepinicon made a bend to the east about a quarter of a mile from the northeast corner of the Robb farm, circled around and came west again about three-quarters of a mile south. At the latter point was built a bridge. Leading up to the bridge was a long turnpike with nine sluices or culverts. This was known over all the country around as the Wapsie bridge, and was one of the first bridges put up in that section of Iowa. North of the bridge was a low smooth piece of land called bottoms or sloughs. Grass grew on it very tall, and was burned off every fall. In 1850, two or three years before the Robb family located there, a battle had occurred on this flat land between two bands of Indians, the Sioux and the Winnebagos. The bodies of the slain were left lying on the battlefield, and afterwards the Robb children and many older people would go over the ground after it had been burned off and would gather up the beads, tomahawks, arrow points and sometimes a gun barrel was found. The Sioux Indians had been up to Fort Atkinson to draw their blankets and supplies, and on coming back had met the Winnebagos. The latter did not want the Sioux Indians to pass their camp, where they had left their old men, squaws and papooses. They bargained with the Sioux, giving them some blankets and ponies, if the Sioux would agree not to pass the camp. The Sioux proved traitorous to their agreement, and going to the camp along the Wapsiepinicon they killed most of the Indians found there. The Winnebago warriors returned too late, but followed the Sioux west and had a running fight with them. The Robb children would find bones and skulls near hazelbrush patches at intervals all the way across the country to the Little Cedar River, six miles west of the camp on the Wapsiepinicon. At the north end the battleground was a ford with a narrow trail called the cattle ford, and about midway was the old ford. At the south end was the bridge. Each place had a road, and these roads were known as the Cattle Ford Road, the Old Ford Road, the Bridge Road, the Culvert Road and the Wood Road. A fringe of timber grew along the banks of the Wapsiepinicon of soft maple, ash, willow and basswood. One of the early improvements in the community was the erection of a schoolhouse on the Thomas N. Robb land in 1858. The children of the family attended school there.

In July, 1861, Thomas N. Robb enrolled in Company H of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. On October 25 he was mustered into the United States service, and about November 1, 1861, was made a corporal. He was ward master through almost the entire period of his service with the regiment, and also hospital steward and nurse part of the time. His captain was Dewitt C. Crawford and his first lieutenant was Edwin A. Haskell. On December 21, 1863, he was discharge and veteranized on December 25, 1863, Christmas day. The regiment was mustered in as a veteran regiment and enlisted for three years more or during the war. The captain then was Samuel S. Troy. The engagements and skirmishes in which Thomas N. Robb had a part were: Little Red River or Brown's Ford June 3, 1862; Jones Lane or Lick Creek, October 11, 1862; Marianna, November 8, 1862; the campaign against Vicksburg, May 1 to July 4, 1863; Grenada raid August 10 to 25, 1863; from Vicksburg to Memphis; Baker's raid February

4, 1864, to June 11, Price's raid, including the battle of Independence October 22, 1864, the Big Blue October 23, 1864, Big Blue Prairie October 23, 1864, the Trading Post, October 25, 1864, Marias des Cygnes or Osage and Mine Creek, October 25, 1864; Charlotte Prairie, also called Marmaton, October 25, 1864. The last campaign of the war was Jackson, Canton, Tuscaloosa, Champion Hill, Helena, Selma and Fike's Ferry, April 8, 1865; Columbus, April 16, 1865; and Macon, Georgia. Thomas Robb was discharged at Atlanta, Georgia, August 8, 1865, and mustered out August 24, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa.

After the war he returned to his home and resumed farming. In the meantime the country had been much improved. It was nearly all fenced and divided up into farms, and no Indians were seen in that part of Iowa after 1865. However, the cold winters were a great objection to residence there, and every such season Thomas N. Robb suffered more or less with pneumonia, or diphtheria. Having spent about four years in the warmer climates of the South while he was a soldier he thought that a more southerly residence would be greatly beneficial to his health. He then decided to try Kansas. In November, 1874, Thomas N. Robb came to Greenwood County, near where Neal now stands, and spent the winter. He liked the country so well that after considerable prospecting and investigation he bought 160 acres in section 33, township 25, range 12 east. In the summer of 1875 he returned to Iowa, sold his farm, and in October had a sale of his personal property. He then immediately started for Kansas with his family, consisting of wife, three sons and one daughter. He brought three teams and three covered wagons, and two loose colts. The family arrived in Greenwood County about the end of October. The land he had bought was unimproved, and it was impossible to rent a house in which to spend the winter. Under those conditions the two women in the family lived with W. E. Harris, who had a small rock house, while Mr. Robb and the boys lived in a wagon backed up against a hay stack. In that way they got along through November, and about the first of December they had finished the frame house 16 by 24 feet and 12 feet high. The frame had been hewed out of logs with a broadax, and William Hurd was employed to do the carpenter work.

Thomas N. Robb afterwards built a stone house at a cost of \$1,000. He kept two teams busy hauling stone for two years. For two weeks after coming to Kansas he looked around for a milch cow, but found none. Finally he had a chance to trade a team of horses and a wagon and harness to Kye Hobbs for fifteen cows and heifers. Mr. Hobbs was selling in order to move back to Indiana. These cows and heifers gave Mr. Robb his start as a cattle man. By keeping the increase he soon had 100 head of cattle, and in those years there was almost an unlimited supply of grass for hay and pasture. The winter after the family arrived they cut and hauled forty cords of four-foot wood to Eureka, selling it at \$4 a cord. Money was extremely scarce and there was no opportunity to secure work. A. Kerr was hiring hands at \$16 a month, but at the time he had all the help he needed. Thus Mr. Robb and the boys turned their labor to the task of making rails, and during the first winter they made enough to fence the 160 acres and they also built some stone wall. In the spring of 1876 they broke forty acres of land and planted twenty acres to sod corn. The planting was done by chopping a hole

in each sod with an axe, and from this planting they secured a crop of 400 bushels of big yellow ears. After the corn had grown up and practically matured the grasshoppers came in great numbers about the first of September, ate off all the leaves and husks, but left exposed the yellow ears, and these golden ears of corn could be seen at a considerable distance away.

In the early days of the family's settlement in Greenwood County, the Indians, the Sac and Fox and the Caws would go North in the spring and South in the fall, sometimes camping for a week at a time. After the Missouri Pacific Railroad was built through in 1882, crossing the county from east to west, the country was rapidly developed and fenced and the Indians no longer passed this way.

When the railroad was surveyed the county was thrown into a fever of excitement. The original survey was through Yates Center, Greenwood City and to Eureka. The original name of the railroad was the Fort Scott, Wichita & Western. The company wanted \$10,000 in bonds in return for putting the road through from Yates Center through Greenwood City to Eureka. An election was called, but the bond proposition failed to carry in the Township of Pleasant Grove. Col. John Foley then proposed to divide the township, calling the north part Quincy and the south part Pleasant Grove Township. This was done, but it did not help the situation, since at the second election the bond issue again failed to carry. About that time the Town of Toronto agreed to give the railway company \$28,000 in bonds if the road would be built five miles south and through Toronto. The railway accepted these terms, the road was built through Toronto, and Greenwood City, being left isolated, soon ceased to be a village. Not long afterward a railroad was built north and south along the Verdigris River, crossing the first road at Toronto. These two roads made a good-sized town there.

Thomas Newell Robb kept his residence on the old farm until his wife died on May 15, 1889. In a couple of years he rented the farm and then made three trips to Seattle, Washington, and one to Southern Oklahoma to visit his son, Harry, also to Mena, Arkansas, and another trip to Hot Springs, Arkansas. When he was a young man he spent two winters in the pineries of Wisconsin and Michigan, and one summer fishing on a vessel in Lake Michigan. He made trips from Green Bay to Grand Traverse Bay, the Manitou Islands, Sturgeon Bay and made a trip to Duluth, visiting the pictured rocks along the shores of Lake Superior. He had been in thirty-one states of the Union. During the War of 1861 he was with Sherman on the famous march to the sea and went to Pensacola, Florida. On going out to Seattle, Washington, he made the trip one time along the Santa Fe to Southern California, and came back through Vancouver, British Columbia, then to Winnipeg, and south to Kansas. He used to say that he had been across the United States north and south and would like to go across it east and west. While in Washington he bought forty acres of land and tried farming, but soon gave it up and returned to Neal, Kansas, where he lived until his death, which occurred September 15, 1907. He was a republican in politics, served on the local school board, and was long an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Many of the experiences pictured in the preceding paragraphs were part of the early life of William E. Robb, who was born May 25, 1854, at Durand,

Illinois, and was only an infant when he was taken by his parents to Deerfield, Chickasaw County, Iowa. He grew up in that community and became familiar with all the scenes which have been described above. In 1875, when he was twenty-one years of age, he came with his parents to what is now Neal, Greenwood County, Kansas. Here he continued to live at home on the farm with his father, assisting in the cultivation and care of the crops until he was twenty-eight.

On April 28, 1887, Mr. Robb married Nia Lenora Snowden. Her parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Stitt) Snowden, are both deceased. Her father was for many years a merchant in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Robb had one child, Newell Snowden Robb. He spent four years in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, afterwards taught in the high schools at Breckenridge, Minnesota, and at Meridian, Idaho, and was professor of agronomy in the State University of Idaho at Moscow. At the present writing he is serving as county agent for Lane County at Eugene, Oregon.

In 1881 Mr. Robb bought a 160-acre farm in Greenwood County. This land had originally been acquired from the Government in 1865 with college script by Amos A. Lawrence, the man for whom the City of Lawrence, Kansas, is named. After Mr. Robb bought the land the railroad was surveyed through and a depot was established on his ground, and he was a prime mover in the building of both the railroad and depot here. The town was given the name Neal in honor of Moses Neal, who was the manager of the right of way. Mr. Robb still lives on his farm near Neal, retains 100' acres adjoining the town on the southwest, and has 160 acres to the north of the original farm. He owns his home in town, another dwelling house and four store buildings. As a merchant he handles a general stock of goods, though most of his business is in notions and school books.

Mr. Robb has always supported the republican candidates and principles. He served three times as justice of the peace, and also served on the school board. Mrs. Robb is a democrat and served as post-mistress of Neal during Cleveland's second administration. Mr. Robb is affiliated with Woodson Lodge No. 121, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was formerly a member of the Sons of Veterans. He has also dealt extensively in cattle and hogs and horses. His farm is named Wildwood, and the Wildwood Park and Library are one of the most attractive points of interest in the county, and many people from a distance have visited them and sought acquaintance with the genial proprietor.

JOHN McNARREY. The fireman is the favorite popular hero of peace. The records of fire departments in large cities are brightened by deeds of splendid courage and devotion to duty, and firemen are men proved in fire literally and figuratively. Chief John McNarrey of the Kansas City, Kansas, fire department is a fine example of the best in this service. He has been almost continuously connected with the local department for twenty-four years. When he began with the department it had only three fire stations or houses and at the present time as chief he has direction of the men and the equipment in nine stations, and has a roll of 114 men in the department.

He entered the service in 1893 as a hose man, and by fidelity to duty and efficiency in time of action has worked his way to the chief responsibilities

of the department. He was appointed assistant chief under Mayor Gilbert, filled the office two years, and during the succeeding administration went back into the ranks. He became chief of the department under the administration of Mayor George Gray, and has filled the office continuously since 1907.

Chief McNarrey was born near Belfast, Ireland, May 19, 1868, and is of Scotch parentage. His people were Scotch Presbyterians and his parents were John and Margaret (Reid) McNarrey, natives of Scotland. His father was a tailor, and lived and died in Ireland. His mother is still living in Ireland.

John McNarrey was one of eight children. He attended school in Ireland, but when twelve years of age went to Scotland to live with a distant relative. He remained there four years, working during the day in iron furnaces. He then went to an uncle in England, where he spent one year, and in 1886 he set out alone for America. Arriving in this country he located in Kansas City, Kansas, where he spent a brief time with the Fowler Packing Company. The prospect of the establishment of an iron mill in the far Northwest led him out to Seattle, Washington, and after the iron mill proposition failed to materialize, he went to work for the Seattle, Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Company, spending a year and a half with them in the building of docks and other work. He was also for a time in the employ of the municipal government of Seattle.

In 1890 he returned to Kansas City, Kansas, and for another two years was with the Fowler Packing Company. From that work he entered the fire department, where his big service has been rendered. He is one of Kansas' ablest fire fighters, and has shown both individual efficiency and the ability of the executive and the disciplinarian. He was instrumental in securing the organization in January, 1917, of the Kansas State Firemen's Association and is one of its board of directors. Mr. McNarrey is a republican in politics and through his position and as a private citizen has done all in his power to promote the welfare of his home community. He is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, is a Scottish Rite Thirty-second Degree Mason, an order in which his father was a member for fifty-two years, belongs to Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and is also an Elk and a member of various other fraternities. His wife is active in the Eastern Star. Mr. McNarrey is true to the faith of his ancestors and is active in the local Presbyterian Church. He was married February 11, 1902, to Miss Hannah Carruthers, who was born and reared in England but is of Scotch and English descent. They have one daughter, Emily Margaret, now attending school.

BERNHARD TEICHGRAEBER is now sole proprietor of the City Mill and Elevator Company at Emporia. Any institution whose wheels have been turning and whose machinery has been grinding out a useful product for daily consumption during a period of thirty years or more has more than ordinary interest and associations. This is particularly true of the City Mill and Elevator Company of Emporia, which was established prior to 1886 by Doctor Armour, and is one of the landmarks of the city.

Its present owner is a practical miller, a profession which has run in the family for several generations, and he has been a resident of Kansas more or less continuously for about thirty years.

He is of German origin and birth, born in Saxony, Germany, June 12, 1861. His father, William August Teichgraber, who was also a miller, was born in

Saxony in 1820 and died there in 1878. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. The maiden name of the mother was Antonia Fisher, who was born in Saxony in 1832 and died there in 1873. Their children all came to America, and a brief record of them is as follows: Theodore, a miller, died at Lindsborg, Kansas, at the age of fifty-six; Wilhelmina, wife of William Unger, a retired resident at Salina, Kansas; Bertha, wife of Herman Winkler, a farmer at California, Missouri; Richard, in the milling and cattle business at Eureka, Kansas; Bernhard; William, a miller at Gypsum City, Kansas; Emil, who was formerly one of the owners of the City Mill and Elevator Company at Emporia and who died there in 1908; and Mary, wife of Charles Balmyer, who is boiler inspector for the Kansas City Southern Railway, and resides at Kansas City, Kansas.

Bernhard Teichgraber lived in Saxony until he was twenty-four years of age. He acquired a practical education, also some vocational training, and served the regular term in the German army from 1881 to 1883.

Coming to America in 1885 his first location was at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he spent about nine months in the carriage business and then for another nine months was in the same industry at Jefferson City, Missouri. After that he was connected with the milling business at Eureka, Kansas, until 1887. The following five years were spent in the tool business in New York City. In 1892 Mr. Teichgraber returned to Eureka, Kansas, resuming the milling business, but in a short time went to Gypsum City, Kansas, and was a popular miller in that city for nineteen years. In 1911 he came to Emporia and bought the City Mill and Elevator Company from John Kliver and Mrs. Emil Teichgraber, the widow of his brother. The mill is located on the Santa Fe Railroad between Commercial and Mechanic streets and has a capacity of 175 barrels of flour per day and twenty tons of corn feed. The flour manufactured by these mills has a high standard of excellence and much of it is shipped to such distant markets as Galveston and New Orleans.

Mr. Teichgraber is a deacon in the Lutheran Church, is a republican, member of the Emporia Country Club, and is affiliated with Emporia Lodge No. 633, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Emporia Lodge No. 2, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He enjoys the comforts of a good residence at 916 Union Street. In Brooklyn, New York, in 1887, Mr. Teichgraber married Miss Hulda Teichmann, a daughter of the late Gottlieb Teichmann, who was a farmer. To their marriage have been born four children, who comprise a bright and very interesting family. Richard, the oldest son, was born July 10, 1890, graduated Ph. B. from the University of Chicago in 1912, and is now his father's assistant in business; William, the second child, was born April 11, 1894, spent two years in the University of Chicago, and now assists in the mill office; Otto, born January 21, 1896, is in the sophomore year at the University of Chicago; Florine, the only daughter, born November 25, 1899, is a member of the senior class in the Emporia High School.

HERBERT MILLER, president of the State Bank of Admire, and one of the very successful and influential farmers, bankers and business men of Lyon County, is one of the comparatively few men who have passed their sixtieth birthday and who can claim nativity in the commonwealth of Kansas.

Of good English stock, of people who settled in

America before the American Revolution, he was born in Osage County, Kansas, February 26, 1856. His ancestors located in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and it was there that his father Richard Miller was born in 1829. Shortly after his marriage he came to the United States in 1849, and after living five years in Wisconsin moved to Osage County, Kansas, in 1855 and in 1856, the year Herbert Miller was born, established a home on the frontier in what is now Lyon County, but was then Breckenridge County. He died there, after some years of activity as a farmer and stockman, in 1864. After becoming a citizen of the United States he voted the whig party until the organization of the republican party, and was a loyal adherent of that political faith. He was a strong temperance advocate before that cause was so popular as it is now, and was an active member of the Methodist Church. Though past the age for military service, he was a member of the Kansas State Militia during the Civil war, and was once called out during Price's raid into Missouri. Richard Miller married Esther Schriver, who was born in New Brunswick in 1830 and died in Lyon County, Kansas, in 1888. A brief record of their children is as follows: Albion, who died at the age of forty-five years on his large farm and stock ranch in Lyon County; Addie A., wife of William Wayman, who is president of the Emporia State Bank; Herbert Miller; Madison, who died in childhood; Fremont, in the real estate business at Emporia; Collin, who died at the age of three years; Alice, who died at the age of eighteen while attending the State Normal School at Emporia and after some practical experience as a teacher.

Herbert Miller grew up on his mother's farm in Lyon County and was only eight years old when his father died. His education came from the public schools, and with the exception of nine years, from 1887 to 1895, spent in Chautauqua County, his home and activities have been in Lyon County all his life. After attending the public schools he was a student for two years in the State Normal School at Emporia, but left that institution for practical work in 1878. From that year until 1894 he was a farmer and his interests are still largely agricultural. He now owns 600 acres of farm and pasture land in Morris County, a fine farm of 240 acres in Lyon County, and adjoining his residence at Admire is a completely equipped farm of eighty acres.

Since 1894 he has been identified with the State Bank of Admire, and is its president, while his son-in-law, H. T. Chatterton is cashier. This bank was established in 1890 as a private bank, and took a state charter in 1894. The modern bank building is situated at the corner of Main and West streets and was erected in 1905. The bank has a capital of \$12,500 and the surplus is an equal amount.

Politically Mr. Miller has always acted with the republican party. His work and influence have gone in the direction of public improvements and the civic welfare, and for a number of years he served as treasurer of the township and has filled the post of treasurer in the local school board for a long time. He is a member of the Kansas Bankers Association and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America at Admire. In Lyon County in 1880 Mr. Miller married Miss Ellen Moore, who was born in Pennsylvania. They have two daughters. Esther is the wife of H. T. Chatterton, cashier of the Admire State Bank. Maude graduated from the high school at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and attended Colorado College of that city, later graduated from the Greeley Normal School in

Colorado, is now a teacher in the public schools at Colorado Springs.

AUGUST BAUMAN. Because of their variety and importance, the interests which have engrossed the attention and abilities of August Bauman have brought him to the very forefront among the business men of Neodesha, with which city he has been most prominently identified for about thirty years. For the most part he is now directing his energies toward the advancement of his huge grain business, but various other interests also have the benefit of his sound advice and judgment. Mr. Bauman's extensive connections have necessarily made him a very busy man, yet he has never found himself too actively employed in his own affairs to neglect the interests of his city. A review of his career will show that it has been one marked by constant advancement, well-directed effort and a sharply-defined appreciation of the duties of citizenship.

Mr. Bauman was born in New York City, New York, January 15, 1859, and is a son of Wendelin and Ursula (Kohler) Bauman. His father was born in 1812, in Kippenheim, a suburb of Freiburg, Baden, Germany. America owes to the struggle for more liberal government in central Europe, which culminated, in 1848, in the suppression of the patriots and in the self-expatriation of many of their brilliant leaders, some of her best citizens. The reader will readily recall the names of Gen. Franz Sigel and Carl Schurz as shining examples of these patriots. Wendelin Bauman, a tailor by trade, stood high in the councils of the patriots, was one of the organizers of the revolution, and, as a trusted secret emissary, traveled all through Austria, Prussia, France and Switzerland, making addresses in behalf of the cause and speaking in several languages. When the revolt against the Bavarian government was suppressed through the intervention of Prussia, the patriot forces to which he belonged took refuge in France. When it became evident that the cause in which they had struggled was hopeless, Mr. Bauman, then a man of forty-two years, sought a permanent asylum from political persecution in America. Locating first in New York City, he found employment at his trade as a merchant tailor and remained in that city until 1868, when he removed with his family to Ohio, in which state he resided for three years. In 1871 he came to Neodesha, Kansas, retired because of ill health, and lived here quietly until his death, in January, 1876. He was a republican and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Bauman was married in his native place to Ursula Kohler, who was born in May, 1820, at Jungingen, Prussia, Germany, and died December 26, 1907, at Neodesha, Kansas. Their children were four in number, as follows: Francisca, who is the widow of J. G. Winter, a dry goods merchant of Neodesha, and lives at this place; Adolph, of whom more later; August, of this notice; and Caroline, who is the widow of W. C. Spangler, who was vice chancellor of Kansas University, and now makes her home at Lawrence, Kansas.

August Bauman was educated in the public schools of New York City and Ohio, and when but thirteen years of age began to clerk in a store at Neodesha. He thus continued for fifteen years, at the end of which time he and his brother, Adolph, opened a grocery store, which they conducted with success until 1900. Following this, for three years Mr. Bauman engaged in farming, and in 1904 founded the Bauman Grain Company, of which he is now the sole proprietor. He is the owner of the elevator, situated beside

the tracks of the Frisco Railroad, on the corner of Wisconsin and South Tenth Streets, as well as the offices of the company, his own residence at the corner of Fourth and Ohio Streets, other realties at Neodesha, and a farm of 131½ acres, three miles north of Neodesha. A republican in his political views, he served as a member of the city council for three years, as city commissioner of utilities for a like period, and as city commissioner of finance for two years, and his entire public service was characterized by a conscientious performance of duty and great efficiency in handling the affairs of his offices. Mr. Bauman has a reputation for integrity that is based upon many years of honorable transactions, both in business and public life, and few men of Neodesha have in greater degree the confidence of their associates. Mr. Bauman is a member of Harmony Lodge No. 94, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Anti-Horse Thief Association, and the Neodesha Commercial Club, and in the line of his business belongs to the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association. He is treasurer and a director of the Neodesha Building and Loan Association and a member of the committee on securities in that organization, and is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Neodesha.

In 1885 Mr. Bauman was married to Miss Mary E. Nichols, daughter of J. H. and Eliza (Luce) Nichols, both of whom are deceased, Mr. Nichols having been a machinist by vocation. On both the paternal and maternal sides she comes of Colonial stock, several of the Nichols having participated in the Revolutionary war, and from her maternal ancestors she is descended from forebears who came to this country on the Mayflower, later members also fighting with the patriot army in the winning of American independence. The Luce's first settlement was in Martha's Vineyard. J. H. Nichols was born in Massachusetts and came to Neodesha in 1876, establishing a machine shop and foundry, which he conducted here until his death. Mrs. Bauman was born in 1862, at Florence, Massachusetts, and received her education at Canton, Ohio, and in the Neodesha schools. She and Mr. Bauman have one daughter, Helen, who is the wife of Frederick Wilhelm, secretary of the Prairie Pipe Line Company, of Independence, Kansas. Both Mrs. Bauman and Mrs. Wilhelm are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Adolph Bauman, the elder son of Wendelin Bauman, was born in Baden, Germany, November 18, 1850, and was four years old when he was brought to this country by his parents. He was educated in a private German school and the public schools of New York City, and when fourteen years of age entered the office of a large New York fire insurance company, where he was employed from January, 1864, until October, 1868. In the latter year he came to Kansas, and, at Humboldt, engaged in the general grain and mercantile business, and not long thereafter became interested in business at Neodesha, where in 1871 he established a branch of his mercantile enterprise. In the year 1881 he took up his residence in this city, where his grain interests were principally centered, and, in addition to doing some farming, carried on a mercantile business here until 1900, in company with his brother, August. From that time on he devoted himself to the handling of grain until 1910, when he became interested in oil producing, investments, and farming, and at this time has oil productions two miles northwest of Neodesha, and owns farm land of 180 acres in Wilson County. He also owns his home at No. 806 Wisconsin Street, which he built for his mother in 1871, and which has really been his home

since that time, although he did not come here permanently to reside until ten years later. One of Mr. Bauman's fine achievements, of which there have been many, was the founding and organization of the Neodesha Building and Loan Association, one of the most flourishing institutions of its kind in the United States, in comparison with the size of the city where it is located. This company was organized in 1887 by Mr. Bauman, who has directed its affairs from the presidency for a number of years. He is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Neodesha. The various enterprises with which Mr. Bauman has been connected, and in all of which he has made a success, testify to his versatility as a business man, while his high standing in business circles is proof of the honorable manner in which his operations have been conducted.

In politics Mr. Bauman is a republican, and has long been one of the leaders of his party in Wilson County. He was city treasurer here for fifteen years, during which time he succeeded in organizing and getting municipal ownership of city gas and water, and naturally electric lights followed in the same direction. He is now a member of the Republican County Central Committee. He was chairman of the last county convention for the nominating of county officers previous to the adoption of the primary law. Mr. Bauman is identified fraternally with Harmony Lodge No. 94, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and Orient Chapter No. 72, Royal Arch Masons, and is an active member of the Neodesha Commercial Club. He and Mrs. Bauman belong to the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Bauman was married in 1887 to Miss Elizabeth L. Cramer, daughter of the late Henry and Catherine E. (Handman) Cramer, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Cramer was a pioneer to Kansas in 1869, coming from Cincinnati, Ohio, and settling in Wilson County, near Neodesha, where he engaged in farming and was one of the first men in the state to put in large crops of wheat. Mr. and Mrs. Bauman have no children.

WILLIAM EDWARD HOGUELAND, who has lived in Kansas since 1869, had the unusual distinction of being admitted to the bar when he was nineteen years of age and has been in active practice at Yates Center for the past thirty-six years. He had been elected to a county office just about the time he attained his twenty-first birthday, and having established his home at the county seat while in office he has remained there in the practice of law.

Mr. Hogueland's ancestors came out of Holland in very early times. There were three brothers, one settling in New York, one in Pennsylvania and one in the South. Mr. Hogueland of Yates Center belongs to the Pennsylvania branch of the family. His grandfather, John Hogueland, was a contractor and was accidentally killed at Philadelphia at the age of forty-two. At the time he had a contract to build a rock road out of the City of Philadelphia.

William Edward Hogueland was born at Nashville, the county seat of Brown County, Indiana, October 3, 1859. His father was the late W. B. Hogueland of Yates Center, where he died February 15, 1907. His birth occurred November 16, 1823, on the site now occupied by Girard College in the City of Philadelphia. When a young man he removed to Belmont County, Ohio, was married there, and took up the trade of carriage maker. Subsequently he moved to Brown County, Indiana, and on July 12, 1869, arrived in Woodson County, Kansas. Here he joined

himself with the meager population that comprised the County of Woodson, and for several years was in the harness business at Neosho Falls. In June, 1881, he removed his business to Yates Center, and spent his last years in retirement. He was a very vigorous supporter of the republican party throughout his career, and at one time served as postmaster of Nashville, Indiana. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest Masons in Woodson County, and had been charter member of a lodge back in Ohio. W. B. Hogueland married Cordelia Hobbs Barnes. She was born August 11, 1830, and died at Yates Center, Kansas, January 4, 1916, in her eighty-sixth year. Of the four children of the family William E. is the youngest. The oldest is S. H. Hogueland, in the real estate business at Yates Center, Mary Alice first married Mr. Atchison, who was an attorney at Neosho Falls, and her present husband is Robert Voy, their home being at Flandreau, South Dakota, where Mr. Voy is a farmer and also has charge of the Indian School as teacher of agriculture. Flora is the wife of M. C. Bidwell, a retired cabinet maker living at Norborne, Missouri.

William E. Hogueland acquired his early education in the public schools of Neosho Falls, where he was graduated in the high school course. He took up the study of law in the office of W. A. Atchison in Neosho Falls and was admitted to the bar in March, 1879, at the age of nineteen. He practiced at Neosho Falls, in the fall of 1880 was elected clerk of the court and moved to Yates Center. Mr. Hogueland was kept in the office of clerk four terms or eight years. In 1888 at the end of his last term, he formed a law partnership with G. R. Stephenson at Yates Center, and this firm continued as an agreeable and profitable relationship between these two well-known lawyers until January 1, 1901. Since that date Mr. Hogueland has practiced with Ex-Senator G. H. Lamb. Their offices are in the Post-office Building.

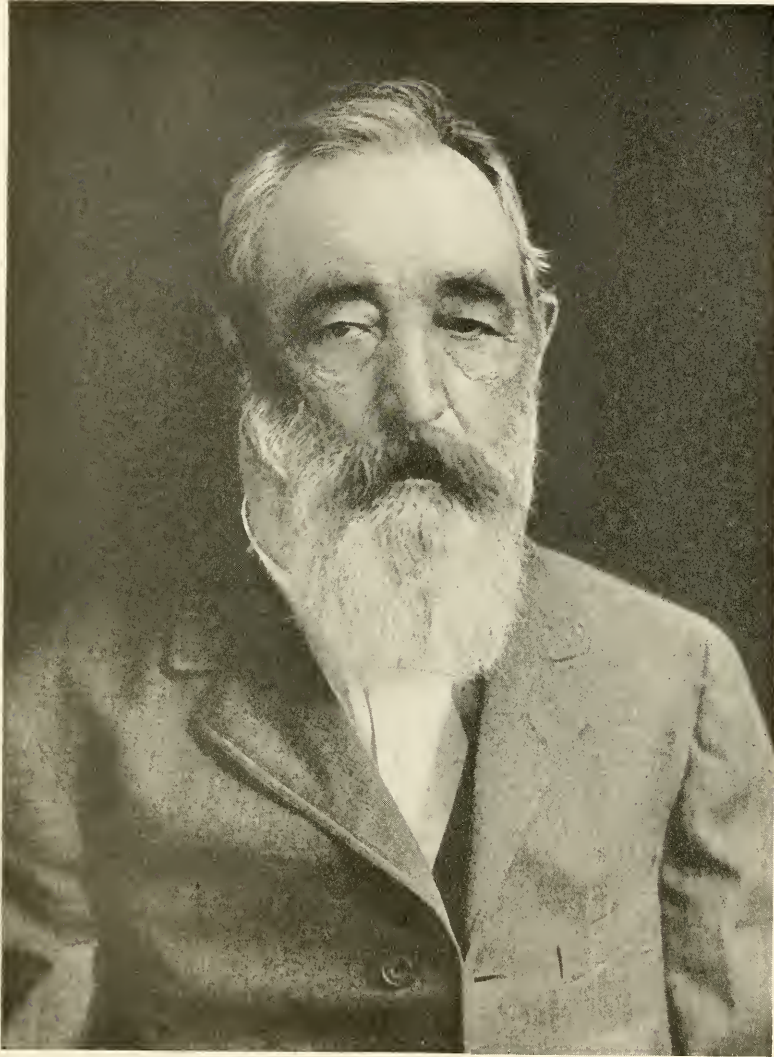
On May 27, 1897, Mr. Hogueland was appointed postmaster of Yates Center by President McKinley. He filled that office seventeen consecutive years, during the administrations of McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. He is one of the ablest republican leaders of Woodson County.

While practicing law he has exercised good judgment in his business affairs and is the owner of several farms in Woodson County, of several business blocks on the Square and in other parts of Yates Center, and has a good residence at the corner of Sanderson and Main streets. Personally he has membership in the Woodson County, the Kansas State and the American Bar associations. He is affiliated with the Yates Center Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Knights and Ladies of Security.

On June 20, 1887, at Iola, Kansas, Mr. Hogueland married Miss Mary R. Foster, of Slater, Missouri. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Foster, both now deceased. Her father for a number of years was a manufacturer of trunks at Racine, Wisconsin. She has a Revolutionary ancestor, and this patriot soldier was named William. Mr. and Mrs. Hogueland have two children. Frank F., who completed his education in Baker University, is now in the clothing business at Yates Center. Alice B., still at home, was also a student of Baker University.

WHITSED LAMING, Sr. The Laming family came to Leavenworth County thirty-five years ago, and

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there is no name more prominently associated with the business and civic life of the district in and around Tonganoxie than this. The Lamings are bankers, extensive farmers and stockmen, and have also developed some of the largest public utilities and other industrial enterprises in this part of the state.

The founder of the family was the late Whitsed Laming, Sr., who came to Kansas in 1882, locating on a farm of 740 acres four miles north of Tonganoxie in Leavenworth County. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1827, grew up on a farm and had only the advantages of the ordinary schools of England in his time. He married Elizabeth Caulton. All their ten children were born in England. An older brother of Whitsed, Samuel Laming, had come to America and had settled on a farm in Johnson County, Kansas. He was prospering, had become thoroughly inculcated with the Kansas spirit, and he finally induced his father, Whitsed, to follow him to America. Whitsed Laming had farmed a leased place in England for twenty-one years, and the annual rental per acre for the land was \$15. On coming to America he paid \$20 an acre for his extensive holdings in Leavenworth County, only \$5 more than he had paid as annual rental in England. For about seven years he remained actively supervising his farming interests, and in 1889 he moved to Tonganoxie and founded the Tonganoxie State Bank. He operated that institution until 1900. Desiring to spend his declining years in his native country he and his wife and part of their family returned to the old country, and he died there in 1904. His wife passed away in 1910 at the age of seventy-nine. Of their children three are living in the United States. The only daughter in this country is Rachel, wife of Herman Schultz of Milwaukee.

Whitsed Laming, Jr., was born October 20, 1861, and was just twenty-one years of age when he came with his parents to the United States. For some years he worked on the farm near Tonganoxie, but since his father founded the bank in that village he has been actively identified with its management, and is now president. In 1898 he organized the Tonganoxie Creamery Company, a co-operative institution. Later the plant was sold to the Faultless Condensed Milk Company. Mr. Laming finally repurchased the plant and has since operated it under his individual control. This is now the second largest condensary in the State of Kansas. He owns and operates the largest dairy farm in the State of Kansas, containing 1,120 acres, with 200 high-grade Holstein cows; and milking is done with milking machines. He has been working fourteen years in building up the milk business around Tonganoxie, until Tonganoxie produces more milk than any point in this part of the state. He is now building a \$25,000 butter factory, in Kansas City, Missouri, to handle cream from Kansas, the factory to have a capacity of 500,000 pounds of butter per year. About 1898 the Lamings took over the Bangs Milling Company and developed it to a paying enterprise, and then sold it to its present owners. He was also one of the organizers of the Zellner Mercantile Company, and still retains stock in this concern. He is president of the Tonganoxie Gas and Electric Company, which is one of the few enterprises of its kind in Kansas owned by local citizens independent of the trust. Mr. Laming was one of the organizers of the Suburban Telephone Company, and is its largest stockholder. It is frequently asserted in this part of Leavenworth County that no

one has done so much for Tonganoxie as Mr. Laming, Jr. He is a republican in politics but has no aspiration for office except so far as he could actively serve the community and carry out plans for civic improvements which are especially dear to him. For that reason he consented to remain in the office of mayor of Tonganoxie for about eleven years. During his administration the bonded indebtedness of the city was paid off and the building of brick instead of board sidewalks was inaugurated as a fixed principle of improvement. Mr. Laming is affiliated with the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities.

In 1889 he married Miss Martha Foster, daughter of John Foster, one of the old settlers of Leavenworth. They have three children: Mrs. Lawrence Peairs; Foster; and Whitsed.

John C. Laming of Tonganoxie, a brother of Whitsed Laming, Jr., was born at Cornwall, England, January 12, 1870, and was about eleven years of age when he came with his parents to the United States. He then grew up with his father on the home farm in Leavenworth County. He had some schooling in England, and he also attended the Quaker Academy at Tonganoxie. He became clerk in the bank founded by his father at Tonganoxie in 1889, and has been actively identified with that institution ever since. He is now serving as cashier. He has also transacted a large volume of business in real estate lines. He personally owns 650 acres of land and is devoting it to general farming and stock raising. He is also associated with his brother in most of the business enterprises above enumerated. J. C. Laming is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and several beneficiary organizations. Politically he is a republican. In 1892 he married Miss Daisy Poetsch. Their three children are Leonore, Charles and Thekla.

CHARLES PILLA. The pages of this publication can render no better service than to record upon them the names and activities of such a man as the late Charles Pilla, who for over half a century was one of the vital factors in the prosperity and progress of the Town of Eudora. Much of what he accomplished in a business way is still in existence and carried forward by his descendants. Many other influences that went from his life and wrought themselves into community action and benefit are also still vital even after their originator has passed away.

He was a native of Germany, born in Rhenish Bavaria, February 19, 1830. He spent his early life there, securing a practical education and learning the dyer's trade, though never following it as a means of livelihood.

At the age of nineteen in 1849 he left the fatherland and crossed to America in an old slow going sailing vessel of the time. A few years were spent in New York City working as a clerk and as a bookbinder's helper.

In 1865 Mr. Pilla came to Kansas, locating at the old German settlement in Douglas County, Eudora. He brought with him a thorough knowledge of business, and this together with his superior mental endowment and his honest and conscientious character soon made him recognized as a factor in the life of the town. He became a merchant, and for nearly fifty-one years was a leader in the business life of the village. From a poor boy of foreign birth he grew, through his own unaided efforts, until he was recognized as one of the most substantial men of Kansas.

His material prosperity may be passed over with a few words, but much might be said of his character and personal worth. Charles Pilla loved right for right's sake, not as a matter of policy or because others did right. He was industrious, law abiding and commanded the complete respect of his fellow men. He was a lover of America and American institutions. He kept a place in his heart for the land of his birth, but was absolutely loyal to the land of his adoption both in thought and deed. For a time he served as postmaster of Eudora and for the good of the community was induced to hold other local positions of honor and trust. His active sympathy caused him to contribute liberally to charities, especially to homes for children and old people, and to the maintenance and support of his church, St. Paul's the Evangelical. There were a number of poor Germans who came to Eudora after him and owed much to his assistance and advice in getting a start. Mr. Pilla was affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At the time of his death he was president of the Eudora State Bank.

Mr. Charles Pilla died at the age of eighty-six, on September 4, 1916. His good wife had passed away January 15, 1899, after they had been married nearly thirty-four years. He was married September 10, 1865, at Factoryville on Staten Island, New York, to Miss Alice B. Smith. Their children were four in number: Alvina, Louise, Molvie and Charles. Alvina is the wife of J. E. Dolise, a resident of Eudora, and is the mother of three daughters and one son. Louise became the wife of J. S. Lawson, and they live at Eudora and are the parents of two sons. Molvie is unmarried and lives in Lawrence. Charles died in childhood. The business interests founded at Eudora by Mr. Pilla are still owned by his daughter Louise and his son-in-law J. S. Lawson.

F. A. CASSADY is one of the most successful business men of his age in the State of Kansas. He is proprietor of one of the largest general stores at Neosho Rapids and is also vice president of the Neosho Rapids State Bank. He has reached this position in business circles before attaining his twenty-second year.

He was born in Graysville, Missouri, September 24, 1894. His grandfather was a native of County Londonderry, Ireland, and in the old country spelled his name William O'Cassady but dropped the first syllable when he came to the United States. He lived a time in New Jersey and from there brought his family to Missouri, where he spent his active career in Graysville.

W. O. Cassady, father of the Neosho Rapids merchant, was born in Missouri in 1861, and for a number of years lived at Graysville and has been an active merchant for the past thirty-four years, his business interests having taken him to a number of different points. In 1900 he moved to Glencoe, Oklahoma, in 1903 to Severy, Kansas, in 1904 to Latham, Kansas, in 1905 to Exline, Iowa, in 1906 to Unionville, Missouri, in 1907 to Harvard, Iowa, in 1909 to Jasper, Missouri, in 1910 to Lindsborg, Kansas, and shortly afterwards to Hartford, Kansas, where he now resides. He has an interest in the store at Neosho Rapids and also owns a fine farm of 137 acres situated just southeast of Hartford. Politically he is identified with the prohibition party and is a member of the United Brethren Church. W. O. Cassady married Estella Geeslim, who was born in Iowa in 1872. They are the parents of nine children: Maude, wife of R. T. Spriggs, a traveling salesman with home at Lindsborg, Kansas; F. A. Cassady; Blanche, who assists her brother in

managing the store at Neosho Rapids; Jennie, a senior in the high school at Hartford; Vashti, Wilbur, Octa and Fay, all of whom are in the public schools at Hartford; and Arvid, who is the baby of the family.

F. A. Cassady spent his boyhood in various towns where his father had his business interests, and attended the public schools until eighteen years of age. In 1913 he graduated from the Hartford High School, but in the meantime had taught several terms in the schools of Burlington, Kansas. After graduating from high school he spent one year in a wholesale dry goods house in Kansas City, Missouri, and in August, 1914, came to Neosho Rapids and has since conducted one of the principal stores of the town. He also gives much of his attention to the Neosho Rapids State Bank, of which he is vice president. Mr. Cassady is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with Camp 1734 Modern Woodmen of America, at Neosho Rapids.

REV. JOHN WILLIAM WALDRON is well known in a number of towns and cities of Kansas through his active ministerial labors in behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now living at Galena, where he is pastor of the local church of his denomination. He has spent most of his life in Kansas, and by unusual talents as a preacher and unselfish devotion to his church has become a recognized leader in Methodism in this city.

Both he and his people for many generations back are English. His grandfather, John Waldron, spent his life in England and was a registered pharmacist. His father is Mr. Thomas Waldron, who now lives at Seranton, Kansas. Thomas was born July 5, 1840, in Worcestershire, England, was reared and married there, and became foreman and superintendent in some of the mines of his native country. In October, 1880, he emigrated to the United States, first locating at Bloomington, Illinois, and in 1882 coming to Seranton, Kansas, where he was identified with the coal mining industry until he retired in 1896. As an American citizen he aligns himself with the republican party and he has always been active in the Methodist Church and is a local preacher. Thomas Waldron married Martha Sales, who was born in Staffordshire, England, April 19, 1844.

The only child of his parents, Rev. John William Waldron was born at Pilsley, England, January 19, 1874, and was six years of age when his parents came to America. His first schooling was at Bloomington, Illinois, and he afterwards attended the public schools at Seranton. He took up his theological studies and qualified for the ministry in 1903, but afterwards attended Campbell College at Holton, Kansas, from which he received his degree Bachelor of Arts in 1914, also the honorary degree Doctor of Divinity, and in 1915, for further work was given the degree Master of Arts.

When he entered the Methodist ministry in 1903 his first preaching was done at Centropolis, Kansas. After two years there, he spent four years at Auburn, four years at Topeka, three years at Holton, and in March, 1916, took charge of the church at Galena.

For many years Rev. Mr. Waldron has been actively interested in and identified with the Masonic Order. He is a member of Golden Rule Lodge No. 90, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at North Topeka, Topeka Chapter No. 5 Royal Arch Masons, Topeka Commandery of the Knights Templar, Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, Abdullah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth, Columbian Chapter No. 152, Order Eastern Star at Holton,

and is Past Grand Patron of the Eastern Star for the State of Kansas. He also belongs to the Toltees at Topeka, the Knights and Ladies of Security at Topeka, to Holton Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was formerly a member of the Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a republican.

At Scranton in 1895 he married Miss Mamie Linn, daughter of Robert and Margaret Linn. Her father, who was a miner and a national organizer for the Knights of Labor, is now deceased, while her mother lives at 912 East Eighth Street in Topeka. Mr. and Mrs. Waldron have three children: Alice Estella, who was born January 14, 1897, and is now a senior in the Galena High School; Martha Cornelia, who was born at Topeka, June 24, 1902, and died there April 12, 1910; and Thomas Reed, who was born at Auburn, Kansas, February 25, 1906, and is now in the sixth grade of the public schools.

HARRY O. ASHLEY. The Ashley family has been identified with Woodson County since 1877, a period of forty years. The name has been closely associated with business and professional affairs here ever since, and Harry O. Ashley, son of the founder of the family, is now serving as county surveyor and is also city engineer of Yates Center.

The Ashleys are English people and for many years their home was at Frodsham, near Cheshire. The grandfather of Harry O. Ashley was Henry Ashley, Sr., who spent all his life in Liverpool and was an attorney by profession. Henry Ashley, Jr., was born at Fordsham, near Cheshire, in 1847, grew up in that busy shipping center, and for a time followed the sea as a sailor. In 1877 he came to the United States, locating in Woodson County, Kansas, and thereafter was a well-known contractor at Yates Center. He took a very active part in local affairs. On becoming an American citizen he allied himself with the democratic party. When Yates Center was incorporated as a city he was elected its first mayor, and at the time of his death, which occurred September 25, 1913, was filling the office of county commissioner. In England he was a member of the Established Church and was one of the small congregation of the Episcopal Church at Yates Center and did much toward maintaining the organization in which he served as vestryman. Henry Ashley married Julia M. Skinner, who was born at Williamsburg, Kentucky, in 1861, and is still living at Yates Center. She was the mother of eight children: Tiny, at home with her mother; Frances, wife of M. Payne, a retired real estate man now living at Rochester, England, and employed in training troops for the British Government; Bessie, who lives with her mother; Jennie, a teacher at Swaledale, Iowa; Mildred, at home; Harold, a freshman in the Yates Center High School and Francis, a public school student.

Harry O. Ashley was born at Yates Center January 27, 1891, and has spent his life in that city. He graduated from high school in 1909, attended Washburn College at Topeka one year and had two years in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. He specialized in civil engineering, and in 1913 became county surveyor of Woodson County and city engineer at Yates Center. He is giving a very effective administration in both positions and his offices are in the courthouse.

Mrs. Henry Ashley owns the comfortable home where she and her children reside on Grove street at the corner of Ridge street, and also has business property and farming lands in Woodson County.

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Harry Ashley is a democrat in his party affiliations, and is serving as a vestryman of the Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is affiliated with Gilead Lodge No. 144, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Yates Center, and with Yates Center Lodge of Knights of Pythias.

JESSE CLYDE NICHOLS. Under the stressful conditions of modern life the work that a man does cannot in any sense be estimated by his personal age, but rather by the intensity and concentration of his performance. Many Kansas people and people in other states know something of the positions and achievements of J. C. Nichols and the natural assumption would be that he is a man past the middle age of a natural lifetime at least. The fact is that he graduated from Kansas University fifteen years ago and within that time he has compressed as much dynamic force and energy with expression in concrete and important results as most men would be satisfied to accomplish in a period twice as long.

Though his business career makes him a citizen of Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Nichols is proud of the fact that he is a native Kansas and his loyalty to the state has been of immense material and civic advantage. He was born at Olathe August 23, 1880, a son of Jesse T. and Josie (Jackson) Nichols. His father, a native of Ohio, came to Kansas in 1869 and was a farmer in his main occupation. He afterwards became president and treasurer and one of the organizers of the largest co-operative store in the state. He was of Scotch ancestry and a Quaker by birthright and training. He was actively identified with the populist cause when that movement was in its prime, and subsequently was a democrat. For four years he filled the office of county treasurer of Johnson County. He was associated with F. O. Ostranger in organizing the packing plant at Olathe still in existence as the Olathe Packing Company. He took a very active part in the Farmers Grange and held some of its chief offices. His business ability and experience turned to excellent use in his interests as a farmer, and was always in advance of the profession in solving farm problems. He naturally had a strong hold on the people of Kansas and especially the agrarian element, and at one time his name was proposed for state treasurer, but he declined to run. His honesty was proverbial, and he was especially distinguished by that strength of character and intellect which is none the less powerful because quietly operative. He gave all his influence to the cause of prohibition, was an active Presbyterian, and though his wife was reared a Methodist she afterward joined in the same church with her husband. These parents devoted themselves to the interests of their children and did all they could to provide them with good home influences and liberal educations. The father was a stockholder and director in the banks of Olathe and successful himself he did much to help others not so fortunate in life. He died February 13, 1916.

His wife was a native of Georgia and she and her family had some romantic experiences during Civil war times. Her father, Zachariah Nathaniel Jackson, was drafted into the Confederate army and made captain. He always abhorred the institution of slavery and finally became convinced that the South was wrong in its struggle and he joined the Northern army. In the meantime his wife had become a nurse in the Union army and was active in

that service for three years, becoming head nurse in one of the large hospitals in the eastern war district. In the meantime their Georgia home had been burned by the Union armies and Mrs. Nichols and the other children were taken along by the Union troops. Mr. Nichols' grandmother, Jackson, wrote a book describing her experiences as a war nurse.

Jesse C. Nichols grew up at Olathe, attended the common schools and the high school, and while his father was a man of prosperous circumstances and willing to encourage his son in every way, the son did much to pay his own way in the world even while a schoolboy. He would work on farms during the summers and for several years he clerked in stores at Olathe on Saturdays. For a year he conducted a wholesale meat market at Kansas City, Missouri, and handled the sales end of the Olathe Packing Company's business.

Mr. Nichols was a student in the University of Kansas from 1898 to 1902 and has his degree A. B. from that institution. While concerned in many of the student and university activities, his scholarship record had been excellent only once prior to his time. This seems the more creditable because he paid his way through school by work as steward in students' clubs, by selling meat products to retail stores, and as correspondent of the Kansas City Star. Though he took a general course in the University of Kansas it was his ambition even then to study law. At Lawrence he was a leader in college politics, was manager of athletic teams, assisted in the college newspaper and was a member of the Students Council and a class officer. He became a member of the Beta Theta Pi and was elected to the honorary scholarship fraternity Phi Beta Kappa. He won a scholarship in Harvard University and was graduated from Harvard in 1903. During the vacation of 1900 Mr. Nichols worked his way to Europe on a cattle ship and then toured the continent on a bicycle, the entire trip costing him only \$125. The vacation of 1901 he spent in the West selling maps in Utah, Oregon and Washington, and for one month acted as deputy United States marshal in Utah under Glenn Miller. While in Kansas University he helped reorganize the Athletic Association and helped put athletics on a strictly amateur basis. After graduating from Harvard in 1903 Mr. Nichols had an instructive and recreative experience by a walking tour over the New England States.

He has always been keenly interested in University affairs, has served as president of his alumni class and as president of the Alumni Association and in different ways has assisted promoting measures through the Legislature for the benefit of the University.

After leaving college he was not long in finding his work. To call him merely a successful real estate man affords him little of the distinction which he deserves. In his real estate operations he has been guided by an idealism, vision, farsightedness and what might be called an enlightened view of his own interests and those of his clients, which puts him almost in a class by himself.

His greatest single achievement was the development of the Country Club district, said to be the largest high class residence district in America. It embodies the best modern thought in scientific planning, and the district has already been accepted as a model throughout the country. He is a national authority in residence subdivision and the development work carried on under his direction in

Kansas City has revolutionized residence property management and improvement, has created new ideals of beauty and new standards for landscape treatment and the laying out of residence property, so that landscape architects all over the country have gained new ideas and have closely studied all that he has done.

It would require a long article to describe all his original ideas and methods exemplified in his development around Kansas City. He early realized that there is more to a residence district than the customary house and lot unit. In seeking to create atmosphere and an interesting environment he some years ago started a campaign for interesting people in birds, and in less than three years' time had more than 2,000 bird houses erected on his property. This method has subsequently been widely copied. He secured the services of Ernest Harold Baynes, the noted New Hampshire ornithologist, who came to the Country Club district and delivered lectures on birds and means of attracting them. He also established prizes in the schools and sent out circulars in lots of from 5,000 to 10,000 to people throughout Kansas City for the purpose of stimulating interest in bird life and getting the people to protect these things of beauty and utmost usefulness to mankind.

He instituted similar plans for the promotion of flower gardening, and secured one lecturer on the subject from England, having the lecture repeated in the high schools of Kansas City and thus arousing a general interest in the beautifying of homes and grounds. In the same way he improved the knowledge and taste of local people in architecture, landscape gardening, vegetable gardening, and in many other things that make home life attractive.

When Mr. Nichols began his development work he found a general prejudice existing in Kansas City, Missouri, against having homes on the Kansas side. To combat this prejudice he deliberately set about creating a residence section in Johnson County, Kansas, just across the state line. This movement had as its nucleus the Mission Hills Country Club, which is today equally popular with any other club around Kansas City. The Mission Hills Country Club is surrounded by a magnificent tract of 400 acres, which Mr. Nichols is developing as Mission Hills. It is probably laid out more scientifically and more beautifully than any other section of Kansas, and will ultimately carry many millions of dollars of value into Kansas. A resident at Mission Hills has exceptional opportunities for the enjoyment of business, education, society, music, art, theaters, clubs of a large city and in addition the advantages of the quiet rural environment of the Kansas side.

Mr. Nichols realized some years ago the immense loss sustained by larger cities through the shifting and declining of residence sections as a result of the intrusion and encroachment of business and factories. Thus in the development of these residence districts around Kansas City he has worked out restrictions so as to anchor and protect permanent residence sections for long periods. Some of these residence restrictions evolved by him are perhaps entirely new and their benefits have been made applicable to other communities because Mr. Nichols has sustained the principles through several cases upheld in the United States Supreme Court.

The main feature in the development of his properties has been to create interesting home sites, quiet residence ways, separate from the traffic ways, where children may play with safety and amid healthful

surroundings. Wide open spaces are carefully provided between the homes, historic points and beautiful vistas have been preserved, and the natural beauty accentuated wherever possible.

As a recognized authority on city development and city planning Mr. Nichols has been called to many other communities, and has addressed real estate associations and civic organizations in Louisville, New Orleans, Chicago, Cleveland, Omaha, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Evansville, Indiana; Baltimore and Washington, D. C. In 1914 before the National Convention of Real Estate Exchanges at Louisville he delivered an address on "Efficient Methods of Platting Residence Property." This address was printed in pamphlet form by the American Civic Association and 10,000 copies have been distributed to the real estate associations and city officials of America and a second edition of the pamphlet was required to supply the demand. In November, 1915, he delivered an address before the American Civic Association in Baltimore on "Creating Good Residence Neighborhoods by Planning." At that meeting he was elected a member of the board of directors of the American Civic Association and has since become vice president of the association. In March, 1916, he talked on "City Planning" before the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges in New Orleans. The association printed this address for distribution, and its substance was subsequently repeated before the annual City Planning Conference in Cleveland and before the Chicago City Planning Conference and the Chamber of Commerce at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Nichols is a director of the National City Planning Conference. Articles from his pen upon such subjects as "Housing" and "City Planning" have been published in the American Homes and Gardens Magazine, The Survey, The Ladies Home Journal, House and Gardens, Annals of Political Economy and other publications. At the present writing Mr. Nichols is engaged on a series of articles upon Planning and Replanning Small Towns from the standpoint of efficiency, economy and beauty. His wide experience and thorough insight have made him keenly realize the economic waste in Kansas towns and elsewhere through the method in which they lay out their streets and improvements. Such improvements follow a haphazard stereotyped method, due to custom rather than the advantage of use, and such methods destroy the individuality and charm of the place and more important still place a greater burden of cost in proportion upon the city than is necessary.

At the age of twenty-seven Mr. Nichols was elected director of the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and was at that time the youngest bank director in the city. He is also a director of the University Club, the Business Men's Accident Association, the Kansas City Real Estate Board, the Kansas City Title and Trust Company, the Morris Plan Bank, the Fine Arts Institute and the Chamber of Commerce. He is president of a number of commercial companies controlling more than \$10,000,000 worth of property in Kansas City known as the Country Club District. He is treasurer of the Kansas City Conservatory of Music and vice president of the Kansas City Provident Association and has active connections with various other philanthropic organizations. He was vice chairman of the bond committee which conducted the campaign by which \$5,000,000 were voted in bonds for local improve-

ments in Kansas City, Missouri. He also took a leading part in the extension of the city limits.

Needless to say Mr. Nichols is a man in love with his work. He has that quality of enthusiasm and enterprise which may be likened to a dynamo, and yet is tempered and regulated and controlled by a wisdom and judgment that comprehend all the dimensions of a subject so that in reality his enthusiasm is the truest conservatism.

Mr. Nichols is married and has a happy family. He was married June 18, 1905, to Miss Jessie Elder Miller, of Olathe. Mrs. Nichols is a graduate of Vassar College. Her father, M. G. Miller, was the pioneer banker of Olathe, organizer of the Olathe State Bank. He was also a merchant, and put up the largest building in Olathe for business purposes, was owner of the flour mill and the telephone company, and might also be classed as the largest farmer in Johnson County. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have three children: Eleanor Miller, Miller and Jesse Clyde, Jr.

THE CARNEGIE CITY LIBRARY OF EMPORIA is one of the best patronized institutions of its kind in the state. It is in reality deeply rooted in the early cultural activities of that interesting city.

It was in 1869 that a library association was organized in Emporia, and for many years this association maintained a collection of books and a more or less adequate library service. The members of the Library Association took the leading part in 1904 in securing the \$22,000 from Andrew Carnegie's Library Fund, with which the present handsome structure was erected. The two lots on which the library stands at East Sixth Avenue and Market Street were donated by Mrs. Preston B. Plumb. The total number of books now housed in the library approximate 15,200, well distributed among the various classifications of fiction, history and biography, essays, art, politics, etc.

Besides the gifts from Mr. Carnegie and Mrs. Plumb which brought about the construction of the present building on the present site, the library is, of course, maintained by a library tax imposed by the city, and another important contribution was that furnished by the late Capt. L. T. Heritage, a former president of the library board, who left, when he died in 1912, the sum of \$10,000 on interest and \$2,000 for immediate use of the library.

This brief sketch should not fail to mention some of the citizens, all members of the old Library Association, who were especially active and influential in the old organization and who laid the foundation for the present institution. The following names are mentioned: Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Plumb, G. M. Steele, who was secretary of the old Library Association, C. H. Riggs, E. P. Baneroff, Mrs. Perly, Jacob Stotler, T. T. Wiley, J. S. Watson, E. P. Bruner, J. W. Trueworthy, W. W. Hibben, E. W. Cunningham, E. R. Holderman, W. D. Peyton, George Newman, L. B. Kellogg and S. B. Riggs.

The library board today consists of the following: L. A. Lowther, president; Conrad Vandervelde, vice president; Mabel Edwards, secretary; Mrs. Howard Dunlap, chairman book committee; Mrs. G. W. Newman, E. A. Perrine, George Borderkircher, H. E. Peach and R. M. Hamer, mayor and ex-officio member.

The librarian is Miss Mildred Berrier, who was born in Americus, Kansas. Miss Berrier was reared in Emporia by her grandparents, and graduated from the library department of the State Normal School at Emporia, following which she became librarian of the City Library. She is a member of the State

Library Association and belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES STEPHENS. The history of Kansas can best be interpreted by the careers of the men who have made the state what it is and also by those careers which have been largely shaped and moulded by Kansas influences.

A resident of Columbus almost continuously since 1872, and a widely known lawyer in Southeastern Kansas, Charles Stephens is a man who has practiced the principles that self-help is the best means of realizing all the resources of an individual character and advancing one's self to a worthy station in the world. As an orphan youth he had experience in farming, was a broom maker, repaired stoves over the country, and by consistent hard work, together with an endowment of natural ability, finally entered the profession which had long been his ambition.

In June, 1893, he graduated from the Kansas University Law School where he secured his Doctor of Laws degree. He had to live on slender means while in the university at Lawrence, and he cooked his own meals and cared for his own room. In July, 1893, he began his practice at Fort Scott, where he remained three years. He also taught commercial law in the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott with about one hundred pupils under him, and while there he also took a full course in the Kansas Normal College and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Oratory. For one year of his residence at Fort Scott he was venerable counsel of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Returning in 1896 to Columbus, where he had spent most of his early years of trial and testing, he was nominated for the office of county attorney in July of the same year, and was elected and served two terms. During the latter part of his second term he secured fifty-six convictions out of fifty-eight cases in the district court. On the expiration of his second term he went to the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., and at the end of his post-graduate studies received the degree of Master of Laws. There were 700 students in the school, and a special honor was paid Mr. Stephens when he was chosen by his class as its representative in the final public debate.

After returning from Washington Mr. Stephens practiced at Columbus until July, 1905, when a little daughter's health took the family west, where he spent the greater part of four years until his child was cured. After he came back to Columbus he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as county attorney, an office from which he resigned in February, 1912, to devote himself to private practice. It is said that Mr. Stephens was the second man in the history of Cherokee County to fill the position of county attorney three terms. He is a successful lawyer, and a man of public spirit in all that concerns the best interests of his town, county and state. Politically he is a democrat and has given much of his time on the stump.

WILLIAM J. JOHNSTON, cashier of the First National Bank of Eureka, is the only democrat who was ever elected to the office of sheriff in Greenwood County. That political distinction may have been inherited. At any rate, he is not the only member of his family whose qualifications and personal popularity have proved so strong as to overturn normal majorities. His father back in New York State in Washington County enjoyed a similar honor many years ago, and in all the years of the political an-

nals of Washington County it has had only one democratic sheriff.

Mr. Johnston, who has been a resident of Greenwood County for over thirty years, was born in Washington County, New York, January 21, 1863. He is of Irish ancestry. There were five brothers of the name who came from Ireland to New York in colonial days. Two of these brothers subsequently removed to Pennsylvania.

David Johnston, father of the Eureka banker, was born in Washington County, New York, in 1830, had his home in that state all his life, but died while visiting in Greenwood County, Kansas, in 1896. His residence at the time was Salem, New York. He grew up and married in his native county, and then entered the commission merchandising business. He was one of the largest handlers and shippers of potatoes in Northern New York State, shipping this crop entirely in carload lots. Besides the office of sheriff which he held in his native county he was the recipient of various town offices, and always took an active part in public affairs. He was very active in his support of the Presbyterian Church and served his church as elder. David Johnston married Martha Nelson, who was born in Washington County, New York, in 1830 and died in 1870. They became the parents of seven children: S. D. Johnston came to Kansas in 1881, was for many years in the livery business and died at Madison, Kansas, at the age of sixty-five. S. Grace, who lives in Syracuse, New York, is the widow of X. W. Collins, who was a shoe merchant and died in 1916. John W. is a farmer on the old homestead in Washington County, New York. Martha J., who resides at Shawnee, Oklahoma, is the widow of Frank Barnett, who was a merchant and died at Washington Court House, Ohio. The fifth in the family is William Johnston, and his twin brother, Willard, has gained great prominence as a banker in the State of Oklahoma. He is president of the State National Bank at Shawnee, where he has his home, and is also president of five other banks. The youngest of the family, Cora, died in infancy.

William Johnston was educated in the rural schools of Washington County, New York. He also attended the Washington Academy, from which he graduated in 1879. After two years' experience as clerk in a general store at Shushan in his native county, he came to Kansas in 1881, first locating at Waverly in Coffey County. There he was a farmer and stock raiser, but in 1884 removed to Greenwood County and engaged in merchandising at Piedmont. As a merchant he remained at Piedmont and built up a large trade and gained a personal acquaintance with the majority of the people in the county until 1898. That year was the time of his great triumph in local politics. The people of the county apparently preferred his qualifications for the office of sheriff without respect to his democratic affiliations, and they not only elected him in that year, but re-elected him in 1900. Altogether he filled the office with credit and satisfaction for a period of five years. In the meantime he removed to Eureka, and in 1903, on the expiration of his term of office, he entered the First National Bank as assistant cashier. In 1906 he was promoted to cashier and holds that position today, in addition to various other financial interests.

The First National Bank of Eureka was established in 1884, and from the beginning has been under a national charter. The present officers are:

R. J. Edwards, of Emporia, president; Cyrus Brookover, vice president; William Johnston, cashier; and C. C. Nye, assistant cashier. The bank, whose home is at the corner of Maine and Second streets, is a very substantial institution, with a capital of \$70,000, surplus of \$20,000, and undivided profits of \$15,000.

Mr. Johnston is also president of the Eureka Mortgage Company, is president of the Weleetka Guarantee Bank of Weleetka, Oklahoma, and a director in the First National Bank of Mounds, Oklahoma. He is also interested in farming lands, having one farm northeast and another northwest of Eureka. His comfortable residence is on the corner of First and Myrtle streets in Eureka.

Mr. Johnston has also served on the city council of Eureka and was a member of the school board while living at Piedmont. He is a member and deacon of the Christian Church, is affiliated with Fidelity Lodge No. 106, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is treasurer, with Eureka Chapter No. 45, Royal Arch Masons; with Beetle Camp No. 858, Modern Woodmen of America, with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Eureka, and belongs to the Kansas State and the American Bankers associations.

In 1886 in Barber County, Kansas, Mr. Johnston married Miss Anna Blake, daughter of William P. and Margaret (McGinnis) Blake. Her father is a retired farmer living at Eureka, her mother being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are the parents of five children: D. W. Johnston, who is cashier of the Weleetka Guarantee Bank at Weleetka, Oklahoma; Alma, wife of Frank Crumm, cashier of the First National Bank of Mounds, Oklahoma; Ada R., who is musical director of the public schools of Duluth, Minnesota; Cosette, a member of the junior class in the Eureka High School; and David, a student in the grammar school.

JAMES A. BRADY. High rank in the legal profession has long distinguished Cherryvale, and it numbers among its members many who have gained for themselves reputations and prestige extending some distance beyond the limits of their immediate field of action. Among the ambitious, alert and enterprising lawyers who have taken advantage of the opportunities offered in this city for professional advancement and have thereby attained a full measure of success, is James A. Brady, who has been engaged in practice here since 1905, and who for the past seven years has served capably and energetically in the office of city attorney.

Mr. Brady was born at Chenoa, McLean County, Illinois, May 22, 1878, and is a son of James T. and Mary (McCoy) Brady. His grandfather was James Terrence Brady, who was born in 1800, in County Cavan, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1840, making his home near Albany, at Waterville, New York, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and became well known as a raiser of hops. He was also prominent in politics, and being possessed of fine oratorical gifts was frequently called upon for public speeches, Fourth of July orations, etc. He died near Albany, in 1879. Mr. Brady was the father of the following children: Hugh, who was a "forty-niner" during the gold rush to California, became a member of the Guards in the Golden State, had numerous experiences with the Indians, and finally returned to Kansas, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his retirement and now lives at Chetopa; Thomas, who is engaged in the manufacture of shoes at Waterville, New

York; John, deceased, who was a farmer of Chenoa, Illinois, and raised a large family, one of his sons, Frank, being chief clerk to the superintendent of the plant of the Armour Packing Company, at Omaha, Nebraska, while three other sons are in the United States mail service at Chicago; Frank, who died in the Empire State many years ago; and James T.

James T. Brady was born in 1834, in County Cavan, Ireland, and was six years of age when brought by his parents to the United States. He was reared to manhood in the vicinity of Albany, New York, where he received a public school education, and came west to Chenoa, Illinois, as a pioneer farmer. He developed a good property in McLean County and resided thereon until 1882 when he removed to Chetopa, Kansas, and continued to be engaged in farming there until his retirement, in 1910, since which year he has lived quietly at Parsons. During the "days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49," he made the perilous trip across the plains to the gold fields, and was successful as a prospector, winning his stake by energy and untiring perseverance. He is independent in politics, voting for the man rather than the party. He has been a member of the school board in Kansas, and is religiously connected with the Roman Catholic Church, in the faith of which he was reared. Mr. Brady married Miss Mary McCoy, who was born in Virginia, just across the line from Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1834. They became the parents of the following children: John, of Oswego, county clerk of Oswego County, and a leading democrat; Francis M., of Kansas City, Kansas, first assistant United States attorney for Kansas; Etta L., widow of James Lenahan, of Parsons, a railroad engineer on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas line; Thomas M., a graduate of the University of Kansas, prominent attorney, and city attorney of Parsons for the past ten years; Edward H., a graduate of the University of Kansas, and a prominent lawyer of Vinita, Oklahoma; James A.; Charles, a graduate of Keokuk Medical College and the Chicago Polielinic, and now a practicing physician and surgeon of Parsons; Jennie L., who is the wife of A. E. Bero, a merchant of Parsons; Margaret, the wife of D. L. Lott, a merchant of Parsons; and William Riley, a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College and the Denver Medical College, and now one of the leading surgeons of Parsons.

After attending the public schools of Labette County, Kansas, James A. Brady entered the old Kausas Normal College, at Fort Scott, from which he was graduated in 1897. He next spent two years at Denver, Colorado, where he was connected with the Denver Union Water Company as chief mechanic in the construction of the big dams. He had determined, however, upon a career in the law, and accordingly entered the University of Kansas, from which he was graduated after three years, in 1905, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Brady commenced practice at Cherryvale in November, 1905, and has since built up a large and important professional business of a civil and criminal character. He has offices in the Foval Building, on West Main Street. For the past seven years Mr. Brady has been city attorney of Cherryvale and has discharged his duties in a faithful and thoroughly efficient manner, handling every case with thoroughness and protecting the city's interests on all occasions. His residence is at No. 603 East Fourth Street, in addition to which he owns two other homes, one on West Main

Street and the other on East Fourth Street. In politics he is a stalwart democrat. Prior to becoming city attorney, Mr. Brady was assistant county attorney for several years. Some of the best work that Mr. Brady has done for Cherryvale has been along the line of good roads, in behalf of which he has worked unselfishly and untiringly. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. In the line of his profession he holds membership in the Labette County and Kansas State Bar associations, and also belongs to Jayhawker Camp No. 913, Modern Woodmen of America; and Lodge No. 989 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Cherryvale. As an active member of the Commercial Club he has aided other public-spirited citizens in the forwarding of modern and progressive civic movements.

In 1911, at Cherryvale, Mr. Brady was united in marriage with Miss Eileen Broderick, daughter of T. M. and Mary Broderick. Mr. Broderick, who was a contractor and auditor of a contracting firm, is now deceased, but the mother still survives and makes her home with her daughter and son-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Brady have one child: Mary Elizabeth, who was born October 15, 1912.

THEODORE F. ISMERT, president of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Company of Kansas City, Kansas, is a director and controlling factor in the great milling industries of the Missouri Valley. He and his family have been prominently identified with flour milling in this and other states of the Middle West for over half a century.

The Ismerts are of French lineage. Theodore F. Ismert was born at his father's home in Lebanon, Illinois, February 10, 1866, the oldest of five children. Only two are now living, his sister being Mrs. Hincke. Their parents were John and Amelia (Berrard) Ismert, both natives of France. It was to take advantage of the glorious opportunities held out in America at the time that John Ismert came to the United States at the age of fifteen. Some of his uncles were then located near Buffalo, New York, and were identified with the milling industry there. John Ismert came over in a sailing vessel. Miss Berrard came about the same time with one of her brothers. They lived in the French settlement around Buffalo. At the age of seventeen in 1858 John Ismert made the long and dangerous journey to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He joined actively in the adventurous life of the far West, prospected seven years, had varied fortunes and misfortunes, and afterwards he always considered that he was lucky to return to civilization alive. On his return to New York he married and in 1865 moved to St. Clair County, Illinois. There he operated a flour mill and in 1871, through the influence of Jean Pierre, an uncle, who had come to Kansas shortly after the war and was a farmer near Wyandotte, John Ismert also came to the state and acquired an interest in the firm known as Zeitz & Ismert. This was a milling business conducted on a small scale and was continued until 1877, when the plant was sold. John Ismert then removed to Hutchinson, Kansas, and conducted the mill standing on the present site of the railway station. Here the firm was known as Edward, Ismert & Company. In 1878 John Ismert sold his Hutchinson interests and removed to Europe where he placed his son Theodore in one of the noted colleges of that country at Longuyon. He himself returned to Illinois and for a number of years was a prominent miller at Murphysboro, Jonesboro and other points.

In 1905 Theodore Ismert induced his father to

build the large plant at Kansas City, Kansas, now conducted under the firm name of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Company. This mill has a capacity of twenty-five hundred barrels per day and is one of the largest single mills in Kansas. In 1916 the firm bought the Crosby Mills at Topeka and rebuilt and remodeled them. John Ismert was a republican in politics, an active Catholic and the type of man who assists and supports every laudable movement in the community. His death occurred April 21, 1915, while his widow is still living in Kansas City, Missouri.

Theodore Ismert was liberally educated. For a time he attended the Wyandotte common schools, but at the age of twelve went to France with his father and spent five years in the collegiate institution already noted. There he acquired a thorough knowledge of German and French as well as other studies. At the age of seventeen he returned to the United States and after one year in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in St. Louis began milling with his father. He learned the milling processes in every detail, worked with the machinery and also in the business offices, and for a time bought wheat and sold flour on the road. Since 1905 he has had his business headquarters at Kansas City, Kansas, and from that point his interest extends to several mills throughout the state. Mr. Ismert has won his business prominence by a close application to and a comprehensive knowledge of his work. He is public spirited in everything that concerns his community welfare, and while a loyal republican has never considered office holding as in line with his strict duties. He is an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias and has held the chairs in both lodges. His wife is prominent in the Catholic Church at Kansas City, Kansas.

On October 24, 1888, Mr. Ismert married Miss Cecelia Stewart. Her father Martin Stewart was a pioneer settler in Kansas, having located in Wyandotte County in 1853. He was one of the first county commissioners and owned a large farm where Parkwood now stands. He was a man of positive opinions and though he got on quite well with the mixed element in his section of Kansas during territorial days, he usually went about armed since life and property were not secure for a number of years. The first mass said by the bishop in old Wyandotte County was said in Mr. Stewart's home. Mr. and Mrs. Ismert are the parents of five children: Martin E., city sales manager of the Milling Company; Gerald S., secretary and manager of the Topeka Mills; John Henry, a miller by trade; Irene and Clement A., both of whom are in the public schools. Mr. Ismert has always provided wisely but liberally for his family and has sought to give them the very finest of educational opportunities.

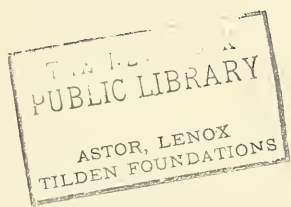
LEROY B. SHELDON. One of the oldest merchants in Lyon County, in years of continuous business, is Leroy B. Sheldon of Reading, who has had a store in that village supplying general merchandise to a large community for fully thirty years. Mr. Sheldon is also vice president of the Reading State Bank and has been quite a factor in local affairs.

He comes of old American stock, the Sheldons having come from England to the New England states in colonial times. His grandfather was a native of Vermont, moved from Paulet, that state, to Chautauqua County, New York, and is buried at Fredonia, New York.

Leroy B. Sheldon was born in Chautauqua County, New York, April 27, 1858. His father, Milton B.



Theo. F. Smert



Sheldon, born in New York State in 1828 and died in Westfield, New York, in 1891, spent nearly all his active career as a Chautauqua County farmer. In politics he is a republican. He married Clarissa Barlow, who was born in New York State in 1829 and died in Chautauqua County in 1895. The oldest of their children is Myra, wife of Walter Corbett, a furniture dealer and undertaker at Sherman, New York; Linnie is the wife of George Van Deusen, a farmer near Syracuse, New York; the third in age is Leroy B. Sheldon; H. L. Sheldon is cashier in the Watertown Bank of South Dakota; Ellen married E. A. Haines, cashier of the First National Bank of Ottawa, Kansas; Laura is the wife of a farmer at Dewittville, New York; Bertram B. and Belle are twins, the former an assistant to his older brother, Leroy, and the latter a resident of Jamestown, New York.

Mr. Sheldon attended the public schools of Chautauqua County until he was eighteen years old. His first independent service was as a teacher, and he taught district schools in his native county from 1876 to 1879. The summer of 1879 he spent on a farm, then worked in a store at Sherman, New York, a year, and for four years was in his uncle's, R. E. Sheldon, store at Sinclairville, New York.

It was in 1885 that Mr. Sheldon located at Reading, Kansas, and at that time established a general merchandise business. He now has the largest store of the village and the chief trading point for a large surrounding community. The store is on Main Street.

Mr. Sheldon has served as treasurer of his township, and for several terms has been a member of the school board. Politically he is a republican, and is affiliated with Reading Lodge No. 201 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand. Mr. Sheldon is unmarried.

EDWIN RUTHVEN HEATH, a prominent physician and specialist of Kansas City, Kansas, has a record among Kansas citizens that is unique. As a boy he knew the terrors, excitements and thrilling incidents of life in California following the discovery of gold in '49. As a traveler both in North and South America he has contributed a part of the world's knowledge of geography, peoples and science. He spent twelve years in South America, practiced medicine in remote construction camps and among wild and semi-barbarous tribes, and he helped build some of the pioneer railways of that continent. To as great a degree as it could be said of any one, Dr. Heath has lived the strenuous life. He has been a resident of Kansas since 1881, and here has given his chief attention to the practice of medicine.

Dr. Heath was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, July 13, 1839. He is the only survivor of three children whose parents were James and Madeline McLean (Boyce) Heath. Both parents came from Vermont, and his father, James, was the youngest of nineteen children. Dr. Heath's brother, Ivon D., was a successful farmer, was a friend of Dr. Root, surgeon of the Kansas Seventh Regiment in the Union Army, and Ivon was made hospital steward under Colonel Cloud and served in that capacity through the war. In 1848, during the historic gold rush to California, Dr. James Heath and his family set out for California. They made the journey with ox teams and wagons, going by way of old Fort Kearney to the Humboldt and Carson rivers. There were two families in the party. On the way the mother of Dr. Heath was injured, and the family had to remain several weeks at Salt Lake City until she recovered. From there they moved on to

Sacramento City, where they arrived October 15, 1849. Dr. James Heath soon became prominent in Sacramento, was in active service when Mayor Bigelow was shot during the squatter riot, and he also performed a valuable service during the cholera epidemic of 1850 and himself fell a victim to that dread disease. His wife did not long survive him, dying in 1851, largely as a result of injuries sustained during the long journey across the plains.

In 1853 Dr. E. R. Heath returned to his native state of Wisconsin. His guardian was J. F. Willard, a prominent Wisconsin man. Dr. Heath came back to the States by the Nicaragua route, and was landed from the boat at New Orleans, though his ticket read to New York. It seemed providential that he was not allowed to re-embark on the boat, since the vessel was never heard from after putting out to sea from New Orleans. In making his land journey to Rockford, Illinois, by stage coaches, Dr. Heath carried two large six-shooters and a bowie knife, and though only fourteen years of age at the time he was well able to take care of himself.

After he returned to Wisconsin his guardian sent him to Beloit College, where he continued his studies until he graduated from the classical course in 1861. He then returned to Vermont, the home of his parents, with a sister, and on starting west again stopped at Auburn, New York, where he became acquainted with a Homeopathic doctor. This Homeopath influenced him to take up the study of medicine. In 1862 Dr. Heath was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons and from the Homeopathic College in 1863. He also put in one year at Boston under Dr. Lewis, and had some experience in the Clifton Springs water cure and began his private practice at Palmyra, New York. Dr. Heath was a resident of Palmyra until 1866.

In that year he came out to Wyandotte, Kansas, where his brother had previously located. Dr. Heath bought a drug store in the old town of Wyandotte, and operated for two years. In 1866 Dr. Heath was sent out to Ellsworth, then the terminus of the Kansas Pacific, and assisted in controlling the cholera epidemic there.

When Dr. J. P. Root was appointed American Minister to Chili, Dr. Heath went along as secretary of the Legation. This was in 1869. While in South America he met Mr. Henry Meiggs, a prominent railway builder in South America. Through his influence Dr. Heath was put in charge of the Pacasmayo Railway in Peru and remained there until 1878. He then came back to the United States to prepare for an exploration of the Beni River in Bolivia. Professor James Orton, the famous zoologist of Vassar College, decided to undertake the examination of the Beni River. He started on the expedition, but failed to reach his goal. Dr. Heath then determined to carry out what Professor Orton had failed to accomplish, and in 1879 he started up the Amazon. After getting some 1,500 miles along that stream he came to a railway construction camp. This camp was engaged in the building of the Madeira and Marmore Railway. The man in charge of the camp was Collins. Many of the laborers, 85 per cent, were sick and dying and, as the physician had left, Dr. Heath elected to give up his expedition temporarily at least and remained as physician for seven months. Continuing his journey, he reached Reyes in Bolivia, remained there a year, then proceeded with his exploration.

As preliminary to the long and dangerous voyage he acquired a knowledge of the tongue of the Maropa

Indian tribe. The map Dr. Heath made in 1882 has remained unaltered to the present day. Due to Dr. Heath's energy as an explorer the greater part of Rio Madre de Dios was discovered. The River Beni is twelve hundred miles long from LaPaz, Bolivia, to its mouth. Dr. Heath explored its entire length in a small canoe, accompanied only by his two Indian boys. The river wound its way through a remarkable stretch of country and portions of its banks were inhabited by cannibal Indians, and Dr. Heath had to exercise special care in escaping those man eaters. He lived part of the time on the meat of monkeys and also worms taken from the inside of palm nuts. Several years later a large stream in Bolivia was named after Dr. Heath by Colonel Pando, afterward twice president of Bolivia.

Dr. Heath on locating at Wyandotte in 1882 resumed active practice, and, though he has lived more than three-quarters of a century and has suffered the handicap of being something of a cripple, he is still in active work. His reputation has been especially widespread as a specialist in treatment of diabetes, Bright's disease and as an expert in Urinalysis. His judgment has been sought by experts all over the country.

In 1883 Dr. Heath was honored with an honorary membership in the Royal Geographical Society of London. Only six other Americans have gained this distinction, one of whom is Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Dr. Heath is also a member of the American Geographical Society of New York City. After locating in Kansas City, Kansas, he has remained steadily in that city as his home with the exception of the year 1893, when he went to Guatemala and harvested a crop of coffee for one of his friends. He is Consul General at Kansas City for Nicaragua, Consul for Guatemala and Consul for Bolivia. As a delegate he attended the league to enforce peace in Europe, of which President Taft was the head, and of which Oscar Strauss and other prominent men were leaders. Dr. Heath joined in the deliberations of this peace league in May, 1916.

Dr. Heath is a republican, but has never sought any political distinctions. He is a member of the Masonic bodies and is a charter member of Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, at Kansas City, Kansas, and was one of the two charter members still surviving at the time of the fiftieth anniversary of that Chapter held in 1916. He has his lodge membership in Lodge No. 248 at Palmyra, New York. He served two years as thrice illustrious master of the council, and of the Royal Arch Chapter for five years as high priest. Dr. Heath is a member of the National Geographic Society, and has contributed a number of articles to the publication of that society and has also delivered various lectures based upon his extensive experiences as a traveler on both the American continents. Dr. Heath and wife are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

In 1883 he married Jennie Gregory, of New Jersey. Mrs. Heath died in 1888, leaving one child, George Ivon, of Kansas City. On July 11, 1906, Dr. Heath married Helen Macgregor of Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Heath was born in Canada.

JOHN H. SMYTHE. The life of John Henry Smythe, who for many years has served as city clerk of Eureka, has been one that exemplifies the true spirit and practice of service. He has always been a worker. He has performed faithfully those duties that have come to him in a long career, whether as a soldier on the battlefield, as an employee of business concerns, or as a public official. While he has

attained none of the conspicuous places in business or public life, there is much that is honorable, instructive and praiseworthy in what he has done, and he deserves all the fine esteem paid him by his many loyal friends in Greenwood County, where he has lived for about thirty-seven years.

Mr. Smythe was born at Nittany Hall in Center County, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1836, and has already passed the age of fourscore. His grandfather was a very prominent man of Pennsylvania. His name was William Smythe and he was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1770. When seventeen years of age he came to America, arriving in the same year that the Constitution of the United States was formulated and before the union of the colonies had become really effective. He located in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to Center County. He attained a place of influence in the latter county, and was a member of the convention that adopted the Pennsylvania Constitution. For two terms he represented Center County in the State Legislature. As a young man he joined the forces called out by President Washington to put down the whiskey rebellion in Southwestern Pennsylvania. By occupation he was a farmer. His death occurred near Jacksonville in Center County, Pennsylvania, in 1863, when about ninety-three years of age. He married Mary Johnston, who also died in Center County.

William Smythe, Jr., father of John Henry, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1799. He grew up in that county but was married in Center County. Aside from a brief experience as a merchant he followed farming all his active career. In politics he was a loyal whig until the dissolution of that party and afterwards voted and supported the republican organization. He was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death occurred at Freeport, Illinois, during the winter of 1880, when eighty-one years of age. Thus long life is apparently a characteristic of this branch of the Smythe family. William Smythe, Jr., married Margaret Watson, who was born at Clintonville, Pennsylvania, in 1804 and died at Nittany Hall in the same state in April, 1856. Of their children, Elizabeth, the oldest, died at Valley Falls, Kansas, the widow of Greenberry Shearer, who as a Union soldier was killed at the battle of Williamsburg May 5, 1862. Mary, the second daughter, also died at Valley Falls, Kansas, married Israel B. Shaeffer, who is now deceased and was a farmer by occupation. William W. is a retired merchant at Freeport, Illinois. The fourth in age is John Henry Smythe. Helen, who died at Denver, Colorado, married for her first husband H. C. Hutchinson and for her second Thomas Stanley. Sarah J., who died at Denver, Colorado, married John M. Essington a real estate man. Homer S. died on his farm in South Dakota.

John Henry Smythe received his early education in the district schools of Center County, Pennsylvania. He put in three years learning the printing trade at Bellefonte in Center County. After that he took a business course in the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg, and followed his graduation was given a place as bookkeeper at Washington Furnace, Pennsylvania.

The war had not been long in progress when he resigned his commercial work and volunteered to defend the Union. He enlisted August 14, 1861, in Company E of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry. He was in service until mustered out May 22,

1862. He was in the Peninsular campaign under General McClellan, and fought at the battles of Lees Mills and at Williamsburg. Following his honorable discharge from the army Mr. Smythe came west to Jeffersonville, Indiana, spent a few months in the general ticket office under the general ticket agent for the Jeffersonville-Madison Railroad Company. He was then employed as general bookkeeper in the treasurer's office until the fall of 1864. His next experience was as bookkeeper for a large coal mining company at St. Johns, Illinois, and in 1866 he removed to Murfreesboro, Illinois, and was employed by a lumbering firm for a year. During 1868-69 Mr. Smythe was in the grocery business at Chicago, but sold out and established a boot and shoe business at Monroe, Wisconsin, which he conducted a year and continued in the same business at Darling-ton in that state. In 1871 he moved his store to Sterling, Illinois, and at the end of a year closed out. In 1872-80 he was employed as clerk in the secretary's office of the Union Stock Yards Company in Chicago.

Mr. Smythe first knew Eureka as a town and community in 1880. He arrived on May 5th of that year, and followed the sheep business in Greenwood County until the next spring. In the fall of 1883 he began work in a printing office of the Greenwood County Republican, being employed there for a year. For four years he was bookkeeper in a grain firm, was express agent for the Missouri Pacific Railway at Eureka a short time, and in 1888 was elected by his fellow citizens to the office of clerk of the District Court. He filled that position two years, and from 1890 to 1892 was deputy county clerk. In 1893 Mr. Smythe was appointed city clerk of Eureka and he has held that office continuously for nearly twenty-four years. Any one who has business at the office testifies to the genial manners and the efficient system maintained by Mr. Smythe, and there is no one who has a better knowledge of the city affairs and takes greater pains to render a real service.

In 1894 Mr. Smythe organized the Building and Loan Association of Eureka, and held the office of secretary until he resigned in August, 1916. Besides his office as city clerk he also conducts an abstract business.

Mr. Smythe is an old line republican, and was almost old enough to vote when that party put out its first presidential candidate in 1856. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is affiliated with Fidelity Lodge, No. 106, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Eureka Chapter, No. 45, Royal Arch Masons, Queen Bess Chapter, No. 56, of the Eastern Star, and belongs to Dick Yates Post, No. 50, of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Smythe and family occupy a modern residence which he owns on Fifth and Oak streets.

On October 3, 1866, at St. Johns, Illinois, Mr. Smythe married Miss Mary J. Leavenworth. Her parents were Charles and Sophia (Gibson) Leavenworth, both now deceased. Her father was a flour miller. In the half century since their marriage the children of Mr. and Mrs. Smythe have grown to manhood and womanhood, and they are now filling useful positions in the world. William L., the oldest, is a printer living at Sedalia, Missouri. H. W. Smythe is also a printer by trade and is connected with the Wichita Eagle at Wichita. Minnie H. is the wife of R. L. Casebier, a real estate man at Topeka, Kansas. Flora R. still resides with her father and is employed in the office of Dr. W. T. Grove. Mayme is the wife

of M. D. Warriner, a traveling salesman whose home is at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

CHESTER C. HOUSTON. When he came to Elgin nearly twenty-five years ago Chester C. Houston still had his fortune to make, and he was first known among his fellow townsmen as a hard worker at any employment he took up, until he finally graduated into independent merchandising. He has made a success by studying the needs and demands of his customers and has built up the largest and only distinctive clothing store in the town.

Mr. Houston was born at Orangeville, Cass County, Illinois, June 23, 1866, a son of W. T. and Sue C. (Gaines) Houston. In the maternal line he is of Scotch-Irish descent. The Houstons came originally from Wales, settled in Virginia during colonial days, and Mr. Houston's grandfather, Isaac Houston, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky. During the War of 1812 he enlisted with the frontiersmen under General Jackson, and fought in the concluding battle of that war at New Orleans. For his services as a soldier his son, W. T. Houston, subsequently received a land grant. He finally removed to Illinois, was a pioneer farmer and distiller in that state, and he died in Cass County before Chester C. Houston was born.

W. T. Houston was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, in 1831, and died at Elgin, Kansas, in 1909. His early years were spent in his native county and as a young man he removed to Cass County, Illinois, married there, and followed farming until 1868, when he went to Cass County, Missouri, and continued farming until he was able to retire with a competence. He came to Elgin in July, 1908. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a republican voter. His wife, Miss Sue C. Gaines, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, in 1829 and died in Cass County, Missouri, in 1884. Their children were: Edward G., a farmer at Twin Falls, Idaho; Harry G., who was in the railway mail service and died at Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1906; Chester C.; Eugene M., in the real estate business at Archie, Missouri; and Frank S., who also took up the real estate business and was in Denver, Colorado, in 1914, when last heard of.

Chester C. Houston received his education in the public schools of Cass County, Missouri. He was reared on his father's farm until twenty-six years of age, and in the meantime had further courses in the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. Coming to Elgin in 1892 for the next eleven months he performed the interesting duties of driver of the mail stage between Elgin and Pawhuska, Oklahoma. He also worked in local stores, and accepted other lines of employment which would give him experience and the modest capital with which to embark in a business of his own. In 1903 he was appointed postmaster of Elgin under President Roosevelt, and in connection with the office he established a book and stationery store and news stand. After two years he sold out and in 1905 established his present business, a general clothing store. This store is located on Grand Avenue and is the only exclusive clothing house in the town. Mr. Houston has friends all over Chautauqua County and his customers come to him from a radius of twenty miles. He has been well prospered in the last ten or fifteen years, owns a comfortable residence near the schoolhouse, and has some farm lands in Chautauqua County and also about eighty acres of oil lands in the county.

He is a member and trustee of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, is a republican in politics, is present master of Olive Lodge No. 350, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Elgin and is past noble grand of Elgin Lodge No. 414, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Houston married after coming to Elgin. On June 30, 1897, Miss Jessie Wait became his wife. She is a daughter of Dayton and Mary (Bobb) Wait, who reside at Elgin, her father being township trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Houston have two children: Doris, born November 28, 1907; and Philip, born October 11, 1910.

HARRY THOMAS CHATTERTON is one of the keen and resourceful young business men of Lyon County, and is a banker and stock farmer at Admire. He is a prosperous citizen, already controls a good business, and wields a valuable influence in his community.

He is of stanch English stock and represents a family of early settlers in this section of Kansas. His grandfather, David Chatterton, was a native of England, and, bringing his family to America, located on a farm in Clark County, Ohio, where he spent the rest of his days. John Chatterton, father of the Admire banker, was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1844, and died in Lyon County, Kansas, in June, 1915. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war, serving three years in the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Regiment of Infantry. In the battle of Winchester he was taken prisoner, and was confined for a time in Libby Prison, later being exchanged. Besides Winchester he fought at Spottsylvania Courthouse, in the battle of the Wilderness, and in many other engagements in Virginia, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. His business career was as a farmer, and he was a loyal republican. John Chatterton married Mrs. Alice (Denby) Frazee, whose first husband was David Frazee, a farmer. She was born in England in 1850, coming to the United States in 1872, and she died in Lyon County, Kansas, in 1897. Her one child by her first marriage, Elizabeth Frazee, is now the wife of Carl Ricker, a jeweler at Emporia. John Chatterton and wife had the following children: Harry Thomas; Harriet, wife of J. W. Jones, a rancher and cattle man at Garden City, Kansas; Charlotte, who lives with her sister Harriet in Garden City; Dorothy, who makes her home with Mrs. Carl Ricker in Emporia; Margaret, wife of Willis Price, a cattle rancher at Pampa, Texas.

Harry Thomas Chatterton was reared on a farm in Lyon County, attended the public schools and also the high school at Emporia, and in 1898 left his studies in the Emporia Business College to take up an active career as a farmer. Mr. Chatterton now owns a ranch of 1,287 acres in Ivy and Reading townships in Lyon County, and is both a raiser and shipper of cattle. All his time was taken up with his ranch and farm until 1914, at which date he accepted the post of cashier in the State Bank of Admire.

Mr. Chatterton has served as treasurer of Ivy Township, and is still in that office. He is a republican, is affiliated with Allen Lodge No. 335, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in Lodge No. 396, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Admire has filled all the chairs except that of noble grand.

At Admire, in 1909, he married Miss Esther Miller, daughter of Herbert Miller, president of the State Bank of Admire. They have two children: Ellen Alice, born November 7, 1909, and now attending first grade of the public schools; and Charlotte Maude, born April 29, 1911.

JOHN G. LAUGHLIN. The name Laughlin has been well known in Atchison County and other sections of Kansas for nearly half a century. John Gregory Laughlin of this family is a prominent young banker and is cashier of the Devon State Bank in Bourbon County.

He was born at Atchison, Kansas, April 25, 1889. The previous generations of the family came out of Ireland. Grandfather Patrick Laughlin came from Ireland to the United States in 1852, first locating in Wisconsin, and from there coming to Kansas in 1867. He was a farmer and stone mason, lived retired after coming to Kansas, and died at Atchison in 1889, the same year that John G. Laughlin was born.

P. T. Laughlin, father of John G., was born in Ireland November 4, 1847, came to this country when five years of age, and grew up in the State of Wisconsin. He was at the vigorous age of twenty years when he arrived at Atchison in 1867, and he spent the rest of his active career as a farmer in that section of the state. He died at Atchison March 7, 1912. He was a democrat, and a man of great personal popularity and influence. This is well indicated by the fact that though his party was normally about six hundred in the minority, he was elected twice a member of the Kansas Legislature, and served four years. He belonged to the Catholic Church and was a charter member of Topeka Council of the Knights of Columbus.

P. T. Laughlin married Anna Catherine Purcell, who was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, December 28, 1854, and is now living at Atchison. She became the mother of eight children: P. E. Laughlin; Mary G., at home with her mother; Arthur Philip; Margaret, who is principal of the Horton Ward School and makes her home with her mother; Theresa, with her mother; John G.; Anna Pauline, a teacher in the high school at Atchison; and Mona, a student in the Atchison High School. Three of the sons, including John G., have taken up the profession of banking. P. E. Laughlin, the oldest, is a man of state-wide reputation. In 1912 and 1914 he was a candidate on the democratic ticket for state treasurer of Kansas. He was appointed assistant bank examiner, filled that position until July, 1916, when he resigned to accept his present post as cashier of the Midwest National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri. Arthur Philip Laughlin is assistant cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Noreaur, Kansas.

John G. Laughlin grew up on the farm in Atchison County, attended the rural schools and in 1907 completed the high school course at Muscotah. He had the benefit of commercial training in the Saint Benedict's College at Atchison and in 1909 graduated from the Central Business College of Kansas City, Missouri. The first direction to which he applied his efforts was farming. He continued an active farmer in Atchison County until the fall of 1915, when he entered the banking business as cashier of the Devon State Bank.

The Devon State Bank was opened for business September 1, 1915. It is chartered by the State of Kansas, and has a capital stock and surplus of \$11,000. Its officers are: M. A. Thompson of Blue Rapids, Kansas, president; L. L. Ritchie, a lumber merchant at Devon, and J. L. Kepley, vice presidents; and J. G. Laughlin, cashier.

Mr. Laughlin is a member of the Catholic Church, of Fulton Council of the Knights of Columbus, of Devon Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, and belongs to the Bourbon County, Kansas State and American Bankers' Association.

May 2, 1911, at Horton, Kansas he married Miss

Olive Miller. Her parents, J. D. and Myrtle (Bushey) Miller, live at Muscotah, her father being a farm owner. Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin have one child, Margaret, who was born November 1, 1915.

SYLVESTER FREEMONT WICKER. In point of experience and continuous practice Mr. Wicker is one of the oldest members of the bar in Greenwood County. He has been identified with a general practice as a lawyer and many business affairs in that section for the past thirty-three years. He now has his home and interests at Eureka.

The stock from which he is descended is Scotch-Irish. The Wickers settled in North Carolina during colonial times. Mr. Wicker's father and grandfather were natives of the Old North state. His grandfather James Wicker was born in North Carolina in 1807, and was an early settler in the State of Indiana. He died at Westfield in that state in 1877. He married a Miss Bundrum, a native of North Carolina, who also died at Westfield, Indiana.

Sylvester Freemont Wicker was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, February 28, 1852. His father, Harmon A. Wicker, who was born in North Carolina in 1826 grew up there, but when a young man removed to Hamilton County, Indiana, where he married. The trade which he followed during most of the years of his life was that of blacksmith. He came to Kansas during the territorial epoch. It was in the spring of 1857 that he settled at Ossawatimie, and he shod horses and did repairs for the settlers in that community until the outbreak of the war. In war times he did his duty as a brave and loyal soldier of the Union. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and was on duty or subject to call until the close of the war. He helped repel the raids of Quantrell and of Price, and took part in the battle of Saline, Arkansas. Following the war he established his blacksmith shop at Stanton, Kansas, afterwards was in business in Butler County, and finally removed to Madison, Kansas, where he died in 1893. As a fighting soldier of the Federal army he naturally took up the faith of the republican party and always supported its candidates and principles. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Harmon Wicker married Amanda E. Jackson. She was born at Salem, Indiana, in October, 1826, and is now living at the venerable age of ninety years at Conway Springs, Kansas. She became the mother of three children: Sylvester F., Viola, wife of D. S. Flock, a salesman living at Wichita, Kansas, and Lola, who died at the age of nine months.

Sylvester F. Wicker was five years of age when brought to Kansas, and he has some personal recollections of Kansas during territorial days and during the period of the war. His principal education came from the public schools of Stanton and Paola in Miami County. Having reached the age of twenty, he determined to start out on his own account, and his spirit of adventure led him into Texas, where he found employment as a cowboy with various stockmen. During the years 1872-79 he made three trips with cattle from Texas to Wichita, Kansas. That was at the high tide of the cattle trail activities and before railroads to a large extent abolished the custom of driving cattle from the Southwest to the markets of the North.

In 1879 Mr. Wicker located at Madison, Kansas, and while employed in a real estate and insurance office he took up the study of law. He pursued it with such diligence that he was admitted to the bar

in 1883. Still keeping his residence at Madison he began a practice which involved his appearance in litigation before the District Court of Greenwood County and for years he handled much of the legal business originating in and around Madison. In 1910 Mr. Wicker was elected county attorney of Greenwood County, and in order to better discharge the duties of his office he removed to Eureka. His was a most creditable official performance. He filled the office four years, having been re-elected in 1912. Since 1914 he has resumed his general civil and criminal practice. His offices are in the Home National Bank Building.

Mr. Wicker owns his residence at the corner of Third and Elm streets, also has a home on Fourth Street in Madison, and is owner of a farm of 160 acres seven miles southwest of Eureka. In matters of politics he follows the republican principles. He is affiliated with Madison Lodge, No. 196, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with Lodge No. 171, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Madison, and with Madison Lodge, No. 120, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Wicker was married in 1879 at Emporia to Miss Alice Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith. Her father was a farmer at Madison and both parents are now deceased. To their marriage were born the following children: Myrtle, wife of A. V. Cooper, salesman in a department store at Chanute, Kansas; Oda, wife of L. J. Washburn, formerly a resident of Madison but now living at Dewey, Oklahoma, where Mr. Washburn is an oil producer in the Oklahoma field; and Flora, wife of R. C. Carpenter, an oil producer living at Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

In 1900 at Madison, Kansas, Mr. Wicker married for his present wife Mrs. Alice E. (Day) Bacon, widow of the late John T. Bacon, who was a farmer, and daughter of John and Melinda Day.

FRED B. CALDWELL. The cultivation of broad acres of land, the growing of crops, the raising of cattle and hogs, proved a stronger influence with Fred B. Caldwell than the profession of law, in which he was trained and which he followed for several years in Iowa before coming to Kansas.

While Mr. Caldwell has occupied his ranch near Howard in Elk County only a few years, there is no mistaking the fact that he is one of the well-known stockmen and diversified farmers of the state. His Poland China hogs in particular have gained him at least a national reputation. Stockmen all over the state are acquainted with the record of his animals at the State Fair held at Topeka in September, 1916. There Mr. Caldwell won the grand championship prize on boars of any age. He also has the distinction of having produced the first hog to weigh more than 1,000 pounds at eighteen months of age. There are no finer specimens of this old and standard breed of Poland China to be found anywhere in the world than on the Caldwell ranch in Elk County. Mr. Caldwell is vice president of the Kansas Poland China Association. While he concentrates his efforts upon Poland China hogs, he is also a diversified farmer, and his ranch of 1,047 acres, situated 2½ miles southeast of Howard on the Elk River, is pronounced by competent judges to be the best body of land in one piece in the entire county.

Mr. Caldwell represents a fine old family of Iowa. He was born in Mahaska County, near Oskaloosa, January 9, 1881. The Caldwells were originally Scotch-Irish people, and the first Americans of the

name came from the North of Ireland to North Carolina in colonial days. At a remote distance in the family genealogy the name was spelled Cauldwell and history recalls that Oliver Cromwell married Ann Cauldwell.

From North Carolina the Caldwells crossed the mountains into Tennessee and for a number of years in the early part of the last century lived in Greene County, Tennessee. Mr. Caldwell's grandfather, Thomas F. Caldwell, was born in that county in 1803. He became one of the pioneers of the Territory of Iowa, homesteaded a farm in Mahaska County in 1852, and died near Oskaloosa in the following year.

A. N. Caldwell, father of the Kansas stockman, was born in Greene County, Tennessee, in 1839, and at the age of thirteen accompanied his parents to Iowa. He grew up and married there, and followed farming all his active career. He died on the home place near Oskaloosa in 1908. He was a republican, served as county supervisor, and was a liberal contributor and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. His wife, Catherine Stump, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1850, is still living, a resident of Oskaloosa. Their children were: Charles C., a farmer near Oskaloosa; Earl S., whose home is on a farm ten miles east of Oskaloosa; Fred B.; Warren A., a farmer and silo manufacturer at Oskaloosa, and at present a member of the County Board of Supervisors; Richard W., in the automobile business at Ashland, Kansas.

Aside from his early experiences on his father's farm, nearly all the training of Fred B. Caldwell was on the literary and cultural side of life, and was rather directed to perfect him for a profession than for the vocation in which he has made such striking success since coming to Kansas. He attended the public schools of Mahaska County, was graduated in the preparatory course at Penn College at Oskaloosa in 1900, and in 1905 received his degree Ph. B. from the same institution. One year he spent studying law in the Missouri State University at Columbia and another year in the law department of Drake University at Des Moines. Following that for two years he was in the law office of Irving C. Johnson at Oskaloosa.

Probably by that time he had become convinced that his real forte was in the country, close to nature, raising corn and hogs, rather than playing a part in the litigations between his fellowmen. He returned to the old farm in Mahaska County and remained there until 1912, in which year he removed to Howard, Kansas. Without going into the smaller details, the record of his success as a farmer and stockman has been sufficiently indicated.

His home is in the southeast part of the Town of Howard. Mr. Caldwell is a vigorous and staunch supporter of republican doctrines, and on November 7, 1916, he was successful candidate from his district as representative in the lower house of the State Legislature. He is a member of the Friends Church, and still keeps his affiliations with the Knights of Pythias at Oskaloosa, Iowa. On September 11, 1906, at Oskaloosa he married Miss Edna Johnson, daughter of Charles and Caroline (Hawkins) Johnson. Her father, now deceased, was a prominent farmer at Hartford, Kansas, and one of the early stock dealers in that section. Mrs. Caldwell's mother now resides at Hartford, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have two children: Ruth Caroline, born August 17, 1908; and Robert Warren, born February 24, 1915.

HENRY L. ALDEN arrived in the old village of Wyandotte on Thanksgiving Day morning in November, 1867, and from that time until his death November 21, 1913, he continued a resident of Wyandotte and of Kansas City, Kansas. He was one of the most distinguished lawyers Kansas ever had. The many public honors that came to him, almost entirely within the scope of his profession, were a tribute to his power as a lawyer and his integrity of character.

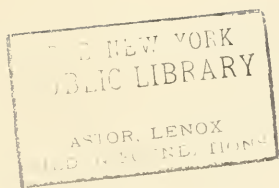
He was not yet twenty-one years of age when he came to Kansas. He was born on a farm near Greenwich in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, May 8, 1847, a son of Abel and Evaline (Thompson) Alden. Judge Alden was the direct descendant in the ninth generation from the famous Pilgrim John Alden, and it was the branch of the family originating in Joseph, the second son of John Alden, to which the late Judge Alden belonged. This branch of the Alden family were chiefly farmers in Massachusetts. Abel Alden spent his life on a farm in Hampshire County and he and his wife had eight children.

From the public schools at the age of fifteen Henry L. Alden entered Munson Academy at Munson, Massachusetts, and a year later entered Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, where he spent two years. In the meantime he had endeavored to enlist in the army for service in the Civil war which was then in progress, but was refused on account of his youth. After leaving Kimball Union Academy he had charge of an academic school in Pennsylvania. It was due to the influence of his married sister, Mrs. Dr. J. P. Root, that he came to Kansas. Doctor Root was one of the early leaders in the free state movement of Kansas, was a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention and afterwards was appointed by President Grant as minister to Chile.

The first year he spent at Wyandotte he was principal of the city schools, and then entered the office of Stephen A. Cobb, with whom he read law and was admitted to the bar in April, 1870. He began practice as a partner with Mr. Cobb and their association was continued until the death of Mr. Cobb eight years later. He was also in practice with Henry McGrew, and on the admission of George B. Watson to the firm the name became Alden, McGrew & Watson.

Judge Alden was never a political office seeker. His was a case of the office seeking the man rather than the man the office. From April, 1870, to April, 1872, he served as city clerk of Wyandotte. In 1872 he was elected county attorney and was re-elected in 1874, and was again chosen to the same office in 1882. After his admission to the bar the only office he accepted that was not in strict line with his profession was his election in 1876 as representative from Wyandotte County to the Legislature. He declined re-election.

In March, 1891, after the resignation of Judge O. L. Miller, Governor Humphrey appointed Mr. Alden as Judge of the District Court of the Twenty-ninth Judicial District. He was regularly elected to the bench in the fall of the same year, and in 1895 was chosen for a second term. He retired from the bench in January, 1900, after a capable administration of nearly nine years. He was a worthy and just judge, impartial, and his thorough knowledge of the law and its application was always balanced by his unblemished integrity of character. After his retirement from the bench, Judge Alden gave his time to the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with John E. McFadden and his son Maurice L. Alden, under the firm name of Alden, McFadden & Alden. On February 1, 1901, Maurice L. Alden withdrew

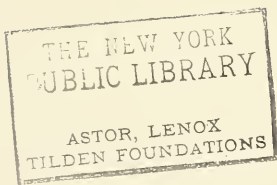


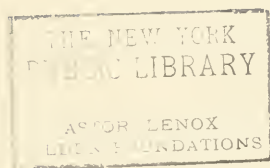


M. L. Alden



H. R. Alden





from the firm to become associated with E. S. McAnany, and the firm continued as Alden & McFadden until 1903. From April, 1907, to May, 1909, he served as city counsellor of Kansas City, Kansas, and his last important connection as a lawyer was in the position of assistant general solicitor for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company, a post he held from July 1, 1909, to August 1, 1910, when he resigned on account of ill health.

Judge Alden was long regarded as one of the prominent leaders of the republican party in Kansas. He served on the state central committee from 1876 to 1878. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison and was also a member of the committee that formally notified General Harrison of his nomination. During 1895 he was president of the Kansas State Bar Association, was grand chancellor of the Kansas Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias from 1895 to 1896, and had been identified with that fraternity at Kansas City, Kansas, since 1878. He was also active in the Order of Elks from 1883 and filled the office of exalted ruler.

In 1870 Judge Alden married Miss Mary F. Cruise, who was born in Albany, New York, but has lived in Kansas City, Kansas, since girlhood. She is a sister of James A. Cruise, who was one of the pioneers of Wyandotte County and long prominent in county and city politics. Judge and Mrs. Alden had three children; Cora F.; Maurice L.; and Frances E., now Mrs. E. J. Grubel of Kansas City.

MAURICE L. ALDEN, a son of the late Judge Henry L. Alden, has since his admission to the bar in 1898 become a prominent member of the Kansas City legal profession, and inherits many of the enviable qualities that distinguished his father.

He was born in old Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kansas, October 10, 1873, was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Kansas City Kansas High School in 1891 and from the Kansas State University in 1895. At the age of twenty-one he became secretary to Congressman O. L. Miller, who represented the Second Congressional District of Kansas in Congress, and two years later was made assistant secretary to United States Senator Lucien Baker from Kansas. It was while he was at Washington, D. C., as secretary to Congressman Miller and assistant secretary to Senator Baker that he attended law school. The sessions of the Columbian University (now George Washington University) were held at night, and so during the day he attended to his duties as secretary and at night attended the law school. He graduated from the law school in 1897. He left Washington in 1898 and entered the law office of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore, one of the large law firms of Kansas City, Missouri. He was admitted to the bar in Missouri and in Kansas in 1898. After practicing one year in Kansas City, Missouri, he opened an office in Kansas City, Kansas, where he has practiced ever since. He was a member of the firm of Alden, McFadden & Alden from 1900 to 1901. Since February 1, 1901, he has been associated with Edwin S. McAnany under the firm name of McAnany & Alden and has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

Mr. Alden was the first public administrator of the State of Kansas, being appointed public administrator of Wyandotte County by Governor Bailey upon the taking effect of the act creating that office in Wyandotte County June 1, 1903. At the expiration of his appointive term he was re-elected, serving until January, 1907.

Mr. Alden has not only been very active in the practice of his profession, but has distinguished himself in the business world as well, being a director and officer in several large and successful manufacturing and financial institutions. He is a thorough business man, and is ready to support any movement for the advancement of his home city. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and his wife are members of and take much interest in the affairs of the First Congregational Church. He is a trustee of Washburn College at Topeka. On October 10, 1901, he married Miss Edna W. Warkentin of Newton, Kansas. They have two children, John and Bernhard.

BERNHARD WARKENTIN was born June 18, 1847, in the Village of Altonan, situate in Southern Russia, just north of the Crimea. His parents belonged to the Mennonites—followers of Menno Simon, a sect originating in Holland, migrating to Prussia, thence to Russia in 1783 when the Turkish government ceded to Russia the Crimea and Empress Catherine II of Russia induced them to colonize her new possession by offering them allotments of land, religious freedom and immunity from military service for 100 years.

His father, Bernhard Warkentin, Sr., was born in Southern Russia in 1816. His mother—nee Tiesen—was born the same year in Berlin, Germany. They were the parents of four children, Elizabeth, Bernhard, Gerhard and Helena. Bernhard's boyhood was spent in his native village, where he received his early education. Later he went to school in a neighboring city, Halbstadt, and thence to Odessa, where he attended a business college.

In 1870 and 1871 the Franco-Prussian war gave Russia an opportunity to conclude a new treaty with the Germans and the amnesty assured the Mennonites by Russia was withdrawn. The prospect of infringement of their rights led the Mennonites to look about for a new location and their eyes turned toward America. Bernhard Warkentin, then a young man of twenty-three years, in company with two young men friends, started out to see the new world. They visited the states in the east, north, south and west, giving especial attention to cities where the largest flour mills were located, for his father was a miller and it was in that industry that Bernhard Warkentin had been interested from childhood. When in Minnesota Mr. Warkentin was so impressed with the great wheat growing possibilities that he determined to remain in the new country. But he did not definitely decide just where to cast his lot until he visited Kansas, where the plains, in their likeness to the plains of his home in Southern Russia, invited him to take up his abode.

It was in Harvey County that he bought two sections of land and a site for a water mill on the banks of the Little Arkansas River, where the Halstead Milling and Elevator Company's plant now stands.

Feeling the need of a better education in the English language, Mr. Warkentin then went to Lebanon, Illinois, where he attended McKendrie College for one year. In 1873 he returned to Kansas, built the first grist mill in Harvey County, and began his business career. In 1875 he was married in Summerfield, Illinois, to Wilhelmina Eisenmayer, a daughter of Conrad Eisenmayer, Sr., a prominent miller of the state. Mr. Warkentin's father, Bernhard Warkentin, travelled from Altonan, Russia, to Summerfield, Illinois, to witness his son's marriage. He never again visited America, nor did any other member of the immediate

family ever visit their kinsman in America, though several have been here since Mr. Warkentin's death.

In 1878 the little mill at Halstead was enlarged and the Halstead Milling and Elevator Company organized. In 1885 Mr. Warkentin severed his connection with the Halstead mill, and returned to Europe with his family, traveling and visiting his kinspeople in Southern Russia.

Returning to Kansas in 1886, Mr. Warkentin organized the Newton Milling and Elevator Company, and in 1887 removed his family from Halstead to Newton.

In 1888 the Halstead Milling and Elevator Company was reorganized and Mr. Warkentin was prevailed upon to take the controlling interest of stock and again became its president and manager.

In 1900 Mr. Warkentin organized the Blackwell Milling and Elevator Company, becoming its president and manager. And thus the business grew from a daily capacity of 10 barrels to one of 2,000 barrels, from a grist mill to one of the large milling interests of the state, having a reputation for quality, excelled by none, whose output was sold throughout the United States and Europe.

But it was by the introduction of hard Turkey wheat into Kansas that Mr. Warkentin performed his greatest service to the state. The grain generally grown in Kansas was of the soft variety. When the first group of Mennonites came from Russia to Kansas, they brought with them about thirty bushels of seed wheat. This seemed so well adapted to the soil and climate of Kansas that Mr. Warkentin, always an enthusiast in wheat culture, determined to do what he could to establish it firmly in the state. He commissioned his nephew, Bernhard Enns, living in Russia, to buy and ship several thousand bushels of this hard Turkey wheat, and send it directly to Newton, Kansas, from where it was distributed. Within less than twenty years the new variety has crowded out the older soft winter wheat and is now the principal grain grown in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. It is a singular coincidence that Mr. Warkentin's father should have been the first to introduce this Red Turkey wheat among the Mennonites in Russia and that years later his son should have been the means of bringing the same wheat to America.

To Mr. Warkentin, too, belongs some of the credit for the establishing of large Mennonite settlements in Kansas. He was for a time nominally associated with Mr. C. B. Schmidt in the immigration department of the Santa Fe Railroad. At one time 1,000 Mennonites landed in New York, determined to go to Nebraska, but through Mr. Warkentin's efforts they located in Kansas. They were all well-to-do, many of them bringing with them as much as \$50,000 and there was not an illiterate person among them. They purchased farm lands in large tracts and have been foremost in the farming industry. By their inherent thrift and integrity they have been one of the most important factors in making Kansas the great state that it is.

Mr. Warkentin's interests were not only in the milling business. He was one of those who organized the Halstead State Bank and the Kansas State Bank of Newton, holding the offices of director and president until the time of his death. He was director in the Millers National Insurance Company of Chicago, The Terminal Warehouse Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and several other corporations. He was an ambitious and tireless worker, conservative in his business methods, and his integrity and honesty were unquestioned.

As a member of the Mennonite Church, Mr. Warken-

tin gave liberally of his time and money in support of the institutions it fostered. He was active in the founding of Bethel College at Newton, now one of the largest and best equipped colleges of the Mennonite Church. He was likewise active in founding and organizing the Bethel Deaconess Hospital in Newton, a hospital which is now the Mother Home and training school for several other hospitals sustained by the Mennonite Church.

Mr. Warkentin's business life may be characterized as consisting of hard untiring work, integrity and honesty that was never questioned. In his public life he was very modest and quiet, yet aided every worthy enterprise and threw his influence in favor of that which was right and good and beneficial for the community in which he lived. Being of a very unassuming disposition and very much averse to publicity, the full extent of his helpfulness and his benefactions were never fully known. Only those who knew him best could fully appreciate his kindly nature, his broad charity toward all mankind. In the home he was a most devoted husband and father, mild in manner but firm in his convictions of right and wrong, a lifelong and devout member of the Mennonite Church, yet broad in his sympathies and views of other church denominations.

The death of Bernhard Warkentin occurred in a most tragic manner, April 1, 1908, in Beirut, Syria. Mr. and Mrs. Warkentin were travelling by rail from Damascus to Beirut, when a young Turk, grandson of Abd-el-Kader, travelling in an adjoining compartment, accidentally discharged a pistol. The fatal bullet penetrated the dividing wall of the compartment entering Mr. Warkentin's back. He died about eleven hours after the accident, in the German Deaconess Hospital in Bierut. Mrs. Warkentin accompanied the remains of Mr. Warkentin to their home in Newton, where they lie interred in the family mausoleum which Mr. Warkentin had had erected just before his departure for Egypt and The Holy Land. Besides his widow, Mr. Warkentin left a son, Carl B. Warkentin, of Newton, Kansas, who immediately took up the responsibilities of the business interests, and a daughter, Edna W., the wife of Maurice L. Alden, an attorney of Kansas City, Kansas.

ULYSSES SCHUYLER WOLFE is sole proprietor of the Alfalfa Milling Company of Emporia. This is a business of more than local proportions and makes a specialty of converting the great alfalfa crop of Kansas into special feed and combination of feed for livestock. Mr. Wolfe has been a resident of Kansas since early boyhood and his family were among the early settlers of Emporia.

His original ancestors came from England in colonial times and many of them settled in Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania. Grandfather David Wolfe was born in Maryland in 1821 and died in Hagerstown of that state in 1873. He was a farmer and planter. Amos Wolfe, father of the Emporia miller, was born in Frederickstown, Maryland, April 9, 1841. When a young man he went to Lebanon, Indiana, where he married Mary Jane Hamilton. She was born November 16, 1834, in Indiana, and died in Emporia, January 16, 1899. From Indiana Amos Wolfe and family moved to Emporia in 1878. He was a farmer in Lyon County until 1892, then engaged in blacksmithing, but about 1898 retired. His home was in Emporia, but he died in Hot Springs, Arkansas, March, 1903. He was a republican and belonged to the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his wife had the following children: Alice, whose first husband

was O. R. Hamilton, a farmer, and who is now the wife of George Bynan, a merchant at Eagle Bend, Minnesota, where they reside; Ulysses S.; Louisa, who died at the age of three years; Annie Belle, who died at sixteen; May, who died at seven; and Amie, who died at the age of eighteen.

Ulysses Schuyler Wolfe was born at Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana, October 13, 1868, and was ten years old when the family came to this state. His education was begun in Indiana schools, and he afterwards attended the public schools of Emporia and the Kansas State Normal School for 2½ years. On leaving the Normal School in 1891 he took up the vocation of teacher, and is well remembered in several school districts of Lyon County for his work. He continued teaching until 1901. He was then elected clerk of the District Court, an office he filled with admirable efficiency for four years. For another two years he was associated with the Corrugated Metal Company of Emporia.

It was in 1907 that Mr. Wolfe established the Alfalfa Milling Company at Emporia, with two partners, Hogle & Sponseller. Later he bought the interests of his partners and is now sole proprietor. The mills, situated on Sixth Avenue near the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway tracks, are specially fitted up for grinding alfalfa hay and meal, though there is also machinery for grinding other grain products and the output is widely used among farmers and stock growers. The firm also handles a general line of chopped foods. The plant comprises four buildings besides an office. The product of these mills is shipped as far as St. Louis and Memphis, Tennessee, and even to Milwaukee.

Mr. Wolfe is a republican, a member of the Friends Church, and is affiliated with the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Improved Order of Red Men. In 1903, at Clarinda, Iowa, he married Miss Gertrude Ham, daughter of Henry and Emma Ham, who now reside on their farm at Admire, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe have two daughters: Vineta, born November 28, 1909; and Lorena, born September 7, 1914.

CHARLES CLIFTON CRAIN, who is the executive head of one of the largest and most successful enterprises doing business in the wholesale and retail hardware trade in Kansas, being president of the Crain Hardware Company, of Fort Scott, is one of the alert and enterprising men who, during the last half century, have so utilized the opportunities offered here for business preferment that the fame of Fort Scott has been extended to every part of the country. Nothing so builds up a country or section as its commerce and the directing forces are those men whose marvelous foresight see the opportunities which their courage enables them to seize. As one of the leading cities of the great State of Kansas, Fort Scott stands pre-eminent in many lines, a main one being the wholesale and retail hardware business.

Charles Clifton Crain was born May 18, 1856, on a farm near Cooperstown, Venango County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of George F. and Margaret (Hillier) Crain, natives of Venango County, the former born at Crain's Corners, a village named in honor of the family. The parents of Charles C. Crain were married at Cooperstown, Pennsylvania, in 1860, and nine years later migrated to Bourbon County, Kansas, where they homesteaded land three miles southwest of Fort Scott and engaged in farming. The early settlers of this section were called upon to undergo many hardships and privations, and numbers of them became discouraged and returned to their former

homes in the East and South, but George F. Crain was made of sterner stuff, and through his perseverance and industry overcame such obstacles as lay in his path, and eventually became the owner of a valuable and paying property. For thirty years he continued as a tiller of the soil, but in 1899 retired from active labor and moved to Fort Scott, where his death occurred in 1905, when he was seventy-six years of age. He was a man of high character, whose reputation in business circles was of the best, and who took a helpful interest in the affairs of his community. He was a great admirer of Horace Greely and in 1872 supported the great journalist in his race for the presidency against General Grant, but before and after that time was a supporter of the republican party. He was a member of the Methodist Church, as was also Mrs. Crain, who was a refined, cultured and devoutly Christian woman. Mrs. Crain died in 1913, at Fort Scott, aged seventy-seven years. There were four children in the family: Charles Clifford; John Hillier; Elizabeth S., who is the wife of Charles A. Johnson, of Newkirk, Oklahoma; and George A., for many years a conductor on the Frisco Railroad, who died in a Saint Louis hospital in 1915.

John Hillier Crain, one of the most prominent of Fort Scott's attorneys, was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1858, and was eleven years of age when he came to Kansas. He secured his education in the public schools of Fort Scott and read law under the preceptorship of Col. A. A. Harris of this city, being admitted to the bar in 1888, before Hon. C. C. French. For a number of years he practiced alone and then formed a partnership with W. C. Perry, under the firm style of Crain & Perry, an association which continued successfully for seven years or until Mr. Perry went to Kansas City, Missouri, to assume the duties of United States district attorney, an office to which he had been appointed by President Cleveland. Since that time Mr. Crain has practiced alone and has attained a commanding position in his profession. He has taken an active part in the civic life of Fort Scott, having served as city attorney and clerk of the board of education, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Citizens National Bank. Aside from his profession, he is interested in the breeding of Poland-China hogs and Short Horn cattle on his fine farm in Bourbon County. Mr. Crain is a staunch democrat, and his religious affiliation is with the Roman Catholic Church.

John H. Crain was married June 5, 1889, at Fort Scott, to Miss Fannie Tallman, daughter of Thomas W. and Katherine (Austin) Tallman. She died in 1900, leaving three children: Margaret E., born May 3, 1890, who is the wife of Roy S. Johnson, of Newkirk, Oklahoma; Helen E., born April 26, 1891; and John Tallman, born March 4, 1892. Mr. Crain was again married, June 11, 1902, at Fort Scott, to Rosie T. Tracy McKinney, of Fort Scott. Mrs. Crain is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and has been active in its work and charities.

Charles Clifton Crain received his early education in the schools of Greenville, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and was thirteen years of age when brought by his parents to Kansas, his subsequent education being acquired in the public schools of Fort Scott and at Spalding's Business College, at Kansas City, Missouri. After leaving the latter institution, he entered upon his business career by accepting a minor clerkship with the leading hardware firm of Fort Scott, Morley Brothers Company, now of Saginaw, Michigan. Here he remained continuously for ten years, rising in the estimation of his employers, receiving steady promo-

tions, and learning every detail of the business upon which he had decided as his life work. In 1873, in company with C. C. Nelson, Joseph Nelson and Thomas Hoffman, all of Fort Scott, Mr. Crain bought the business of Morley Brothers Company and organized the Crain Hardware Company, Mr. Crain being elected president and put in active charge. The new company continued in business in the same location for a number of years, but finally sold out to Moffatt & Grimes, who continued in the same location for several years and then retired. In the meantime, Mr. Crain organized the present concern, of which he is now president, C. W. Crain being secretary, and N. H. Conine, treasurer. The new concern was almost immediately successful, and from modest beginnings has grown and developed until it occupies a leading place in Fort Scott's commercial affairs, being at this time one of the largest enterprises of its kind in this part of the state, and the largest at Fort Scott. The company employs nine men regularly, and has in use approximately 10,000 square feet of floor space, the building being located at No. 11 Main Street. In times of business stress Mr. Crain is often consulted by his business associates, for he is known to be a man of unusual sagacity and clearness of commercial foresight. To advance the general welfare of his city he has ever felt to be a responsibility incumbent on good citizenship and he has been foremost in encouraging movements promising to be beneficial to all rather than to a favored few. He was president and one of the organizers of the Fort Scott Foundry and Machine Works, that in its day employed from seventy-five to eighty people, and continued in business for six years, but owing to unfavorable railroad freight rates was so handicapped that business had to be discontinued. Mr. Crain was also one of the organizers and a director of a bank of Fort Scott. A republican in politics, he has been active in the ranks of his party, and in the fall of 1912 was elected a member of the board of commissioners of Bourbon County. Fraternally, he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. While Mr. Crain holds membership in the Episcopal Church, he gives liberally to other denominations and every worthy movement enlists his support.

Mr. Crain married Miss Clara Colton, the only child of Ephraim Colton, who was a prominent factor in the upbuilding of Fort Scott, owning the Colton Block and other valuable city properties, as well as large farming interests. Mr. and Mrs. Crain have two sons: Clifton Woodward and Franklin Colton. Clifton W. Crain is a graduate of the Fort Scott High School and a member of the Crain Hardware Company. He married Miss Agnes McElroy, daughter of Edwin J. and Hannah L. (Holstein) McElroy, natives respectively of London, England, and Linn County, Kansas. Franklin C. Crain is also a graduate of the Fort Scott High School, and is connected with the firm of Crain Hardware Company.

E. E. KELLEY during his thirty years of residence in Kansas has played a varied and honorable part in affairs, as an educator, farmer, and, in more recent years, as editor and publisher. He is now head of the Toronto Republican and a former president of the Kansas State Editorial Association.

Taken in connection with what he has accomplished himself in life, Mr. Kelley may take a reasonable degree of pride in his American ancestry. The Kelley family goes back to Ireland. While the population of America was still straggling along the Atlantic coast in thirteen colonies, James Kelley emi-

grated from Ireland and settled in Virginia. His ardent sympathies with the cause of the country led him to take part in the Revolutionary war, and he served as an officer of a Virginia regiment.

William Kelley, a son of this revolutionary officer, was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1775. He, too, took a part in one of our nation's wars, and having in the meantime moved from Virginia to Ohio he served in Company A of the First Ohio Militia during the War of 1812. He was with the troops under General Hull at Detroit, when that stronghold was surrendered to the British forces. He afterwards followed farming in Ohio, and moved from that state to Warren County, Indiana, where he died in 1863. William Kelley married Susan McPherson. She was an aunt of the Civil war hero, General McPherson, who was killed at Atlanta, Georgia.

Two of the ancestors of Mr. Kelley have been mentioned, and a third is another William Kelley, who was his grandfather. Grandfather William Kelley was born in the historic City of Chillicothe, Ohio, the first capital of that state, in 1815. He married Harriet Bateman, who was born in Ohio in 1817. Immediately after their marriage they set out for Indiana and settled on a pioneer farm in the northwestern part of that state. William Kelley was a farmer and died in Benton County, Indiana, in 1907. His first wife died in Tippecanoe County in 1845, and their only child was Albert Kelley, father of the Toronto editor. William Kelley married for his second wife Mary Alexander, who died in Benton County, Indiana, in 1867. The children of that union still living are: James A., a retired farmer in Benton County, Indiana; and Margaret, wife of A. A. Knaur, of Mokence, Illinois. Grandfather Kelley married for his third wife Mrs. Elizabeth (Liptrap) Morgan. They had one child, Nettie, who is the wife of Jacob Rucker, and they live on their farm in Warren County, Indiana.

Warren County, Indiana, was the birthplace of Mr. E. E. Kelley. He was born September 13, 1861. His father Albert Kelley was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, February 22, 1840. He grew up in Tippecanoe County, but when a young man his parents removed to Warren County, and he married there. His active career was spent as a farmer. He had just arrived at young manhood when the war broke out, and in 1862 he volunteered his services and went out with Company I of the Seventy-second Indiana Infantry. He remained in service until July, 1865, and took part in that grinding struggle which marked the progress of the Union armies through the central part of the Confederacy. He fought at Murfreesboro, at Chattanooga, Chickamauga, in the advance upon Atlanta, received a dangerous wound at Resaca, was present at the capture and burning of Atlanta, and afterwards went back with General Thomas through Tennessee and participated in the bloody battles of Franklin and Nashville. At Resaca he had some ribs broken, and the injury shortened his life. He died in Warren County, Indiana, July 4, 1888. Politically he was a republican, served as assessor of his home township, and was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Rebecca McCleister. She was born in Fountain County, Indiana, in 1839, and died at Yates Center, Kansas, in 1909. Of their children E. E. Kelley is the oldest. Ida is the wife of Harry Evans, who for the past twelve years has been county superintendent of schools of Warren County, Indiana, and lives at Williamsport. Clint is a

painter by trade and resides at Yates Center, Kansas. Rexford died at the age of twenty-two in Warren County, where he had begun his vocation as a farmer. Edith and Walter died in infancy.

Mr. Kelley grew up on the home farm in Warren County, Indiana, remaining there until he was eighteen. He acquired his early education in the public schools, and as soon as possible qualified for work in the schoolroom as a teacher and spent eight years in that occupation in his home county of Warren.

Mr. Kelley came to Kansas in 1887. His first location was at Toronto and he was principal of the local schools for six years. The following three years were spent as principal of the Chanute High School, and then for three successive terms he served as county superintendent of instruction. He was also for four years superintendent of schools at Neosho Falls. While teaching Mr. Kelley used his vacation seasons for farming and has maintained more or less active connection with the agricultural district of Kansas ever since he came to the state.

In 1909 Mr. Kelley returned to Toronto and in the fall of that year bought the Toronto Republican. The Toronto Republican is now in its thirty-fourth year. When it was established in 1883 it was known as the Toronto Topic. Its first proprietor was W. H. Jones. In 1888 the name was changed to the Toronto Republican, and in June, 1909, it consolidated under one proprietorship as the Toronto Republican-Record. It is one of the chief mediums of news in this section of Kansas, and also exerts an influence as a republican organ. It circulates over Greenwood, Woodson and Wilson and other counties. The paper has well equipped offices located on Main Street in Toronto.

Mr. Kelley served as president of the Kansas Editorial Association in 1914. He is himself a republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with Woodson Lodge, No. 121, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Toronto. Among other interests he owns his home on Main Street in Toronto.

In 1882 in Warren County, Indiana, he married Miss Lillie Sutton, daughter of F. M. and Elizabeth (Shanklin) Sutton. Her parents reside at Toronto, Kansas, and her father though seventy-seven years of age is still practicing his profession as a lawyer. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have six children, namely: Ruth, who is a graduate of the Yates Center High School, lives at home and assists her father in the office of the Toronto Republican. Marcia, who is teacher of Domestic Science in the high school at West Lebanon, Indiana. Albert, who is auditor of the Richfield Oil Company, and resides at Los Angeles, California. Elmer Eugene, a young newspaper man, whose career is briefly sketched in following paragraphs. Thomas, a printer living at Los Angeles, California. Katherine, a student in the high school at Toronto.

Mr. Kelley's son Elmer Eugene Kelley was born at Chanute, Kansas, May 12, 1891. He was educated in the public schools of Yates Center and Toronto, graduating from the Toronto High School in 1907. After a year spent on his father's farm he entered the service of the Santa Fe Railway Company and was employed in its station at Dodge City for two years. He joined his father on the Toronto Republican, gained his experience as a newspaper man in that plant, and in January, 1915, when he and his father bought the Livestock Belt at Madison, he took the editorial management. When they bought the Belt they immediately changed the name to the Madison News. The Livestock Belt was established in 1909 by Ed. A. Mebourn. It is a republican

paper, with circulation in Greenwood and surrounding counties and has a well equipped plant.

Elmer Eugene Kelley is a republican, a member of the Fourth District Editorial Association and belongs to Madison Lodge, No. 196, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was married at Toronto May 27, 1914, to Miss Irma Pearl Cornette. Her parents, W. H. and Jane (Matlock) Cornette, reside at Toronto, her father being a veteran of the Civil war and a retired farmer. Elmer Eugene's one child is Bonnie Jean Elizabeth, born July 23, 1916.

C. G. PIERCE. A quarter of a century is a long time to be identified with any line of business in one location, and twenty-five or more years of continuous management of a country paper almost constitutes a record in itself. C. G. Pierce was the founder of the Severyite at Severy, Kansas, more than twenty-five years ago, and is still its editor and proprietor.

He was born at Cobleskill, New York, January 1, 1869. His Pierce ancestors came out of Ireland and settled in New York in colonial days. His great-grandfather is buried at Fergusville in Delaware County, New York. His grandfather was born in Delaware County, New York, in 1823, and died there in 1888, having spent his active career as a farmer. He married a Miss Patton, who died in Delaware County, New York, in 1900.

B. R. Pierce, father of the Kansas editor, was born in Delaware County, New York, in 1844, grew up and married there, spent his early life on his father's farm, but then became engaged in the lumber business as a lumber inspector. He was employed in that capacity at Albany, Oswego, Buffalo and other places in New York State, from there went to the lumber districts of Tennessee, but for the past five years has enjoyed a comfortable retirement at Kutch, Colorado. He is a democrat and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During the Civil war he served with the Home Guards of Delaware County, New York. B. R. Pierce married Minnie E. Smith, who was born in 1842 at Oneonta, New York, and died at Delaware County in that state in 1885. C. G. Pierce is the oldest of their children. His brother, Harvey, was in the Government service at New York City until a few years ago, when he bought a summer resort at the historic old Town of Haddam, Connecticut, where he now resides and continues its management. B. F. Pierce, the youngest of the three sons, is a farmer at Ramah, Colorado.

C. G. Pierce acquired his early training in the public schools of Bath, New York. At the early age of eleven he left school, and for the next five years worked as a tally boy in the Albany and Buffalo lumber yards. In 1886 Mr. Pierce came to Severy, Kansas, and in October of that year began working for Doctor Littler on the old Severy Record. After about two years Doctor Littler sold the paper to George H. Doud. Mr. Pierce then bought what was known as the Kansas Clipper, which had been established in 1888. Mr. Pierce acquired the stock and business on January 1, 1889, and brought out its first issue under the name of the Severyite. From that time to the present the paper has been under his proprietorship and he has had active charge of its editorial columns and its business management. He has furnished the news of his section of Greenwood County to many families through nearly a generation. The paper is a weekly, is published as a republican organ, and circulates

throughout Southern Greenwood and Northern Elk counties. Mr. Pierce has a well equipped plant and owns both the plant and building, located on Kansas Avenue. His own home is on the same street.

Mr. Pierce has himself been identified with republican politics since casting his first vote. He has served as a township clerk and for the past twenty years has been city clerk of Severy. He is a member and clerk of the Congregational Church, and fraternally is identified with Twin Groves Lodge, No. 213, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Severy, with Severy Chapter of the Eastern Star, is past noble grand of Severy Lodge, No. 483, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the Rebekahs and Knights and Ladies of Security. He has used his influence toward furnishing wholesome amusement for the people of his community, and has been secretary of the Severy Opera House Company since its organization.

In 1890, at Severy, he married Miss Anna L. Huff, daughter of T. D. and Mrs. (Dehl) Huff, both of whom are now deceased. Her father lived retired for several years before his death. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have two children. Hazel L. is now a senior in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Gloria is a member of the freshman class in the Severy High School.

ROBERT FORBES is now living retired at Carbondale, where more than forty years ago he had his first experience in Kansas as a coal miner. Thus he was identified with Carbondale in the height of its prosperity as a mining center.

He came out to Kansas from Ohio in 1875, making the journey by railroad. He had followed coal mining in Ohio, and was practically reared to that vocation in his native land of Scotland. He was born in Scotland in September, 1849, and was twenty-three when he came to America in 1872.

Forty years ago Carbondale was a very prosperous mining town, and the mines produced a very large tonnage of coal every day. Mr. Forbes did not remain in Carbondale long, going west to Colorado and from there to New Mexico. He was a mining prospector, and very few people realize what hardships, hazards, dangers and difficulties the mining prospector contends with in the course of a few years. The West forty years ago was still a dangerous country, and the life of the prospector was one of special hazard. The Indians were still hostile in some sections, and Mr. Forbes had many narrow escapes, and one of his partners met death at the hands of the red skins.

He was one of the comparatively few who "struck it rich." He discovered a large deposit of silver, and with the development of the mines he was insured of a fortune, as he regarded it at the time. He finally sold his interest in the silver mines in 1884.

In the meantime he had returned to Kansas and secured a farm of 740 acres in Fairfax Township of Osage County. Even then he did not have smooth sailing, since he had to encounter hardships of all kinds in the development of his farm and in contending with the plagues of grasshoppers and dry years. But that is all now a matter of the past, and long before he retired from active business Mr. Forbes was one of the most prosperous farmers of Osage County. Even now his holdings approximate 3,000 acres, most of it in Osage County.

In 1876 Mr. Forbes married Mary Mitchell. They reared a family of four sons and two daughters, and they provided liberally for the education and training of these young people. The four sons are John,

Robert, Daniel and Andrew. John, the oldest son, and Daniel, the third in age, have both been admitted to the bar, while the other two are practical farmers. Mr. Forbes has voted the democratic ticket since 1896. He retired in 1903, and with his wife is now enjoying the comforts of a substantial home in Carbondale.

FERNANDO A. PARSONS. The career of Fernando A. Parsons, of Chanute, is remarkable in many ways, but principally because of the number of fields which it has invaded and the success which has attended the ventures in which its author has been engaged. From his youth, when he paid his own way through college, Mr. Parsons has pushed steadily forward, always assisting his community's interests while advancing his own. With a handsome fortune gained through his good business ability and persistent labors, and at an age when most men are content to retire, Mr. Parsons still continues as an active factor in business life, and is now president and manager of the Kansas Co-Operative Refining Company.

Fernando A. Parsons was born at Readsboro, Bennington County, Vermont, September 29, 1849, and is a son of Benjamin Battles and Polly Maria (Blanchard) Parsons. The Parsons family came from England to Vermont during Colonial times, and on his mother's side Mr. Parsons is a direct descendant of Governor Winslow of Massachusetts. Benjamin Battles Parsons was born in 1827, in Vermont, and was there reared and educated, and became a farmer and stockraiser, as well as a noted horse trainer and breaker. He served for several terms as sheriff of Windham County, Vermont, and was a prominent leader in civic and political affairs of his community, where he resided until 1849. In that year Mr. Parsons went to Dodge County, Wisconsin, where he invaded the virgin forests and cleared a small tract, on which he erected a rude cabin. To this unsettled community he took his family in 1850, and there resided for eleven years, during which time he cleared his farm of the timber, developed a productive property, and made a comfortable home. In 1861, the family traveled across the prairies in an open wagon to Waterloo, Iowa, in the vicinity of which place Mr. Parsons cleared several farms, which he subsequently sold, and finally purchased a farm of 280 acres, one-half mile east of Waterloo, 120 acres of which still remain in the family possession, being the home of F. A. Parsons' sister, Mrs. Lenora E. Bishop. There the father passed the remaining years of his life, dying in 1908. He was first a whig and with the formation of the republican party, joined its ranks and continued as a staunch adherent of its policies during the remainder of his life. A pillar of the Universalist Church, he was a great investigator in religious and spiritual matters, and lived a life of probity and integrity. He was a member of the Masons and of the Odd Fellows. In all the affairs of his community he took a leading part, and was highly respected as a man of honor, who was true to every engagement and whose transactions were always carried on in a straightforward manner. Mr. Parsons was married at Readsboro, Vermont, to Miss Polly Maria Blanchard, who was born in that state in 1829, and died at Waterloo, Iowa, in 1906, and they became the parents of four children: Roscoe Murray, who was a physician and surgeon of Traer, Iowa, for thirty years, and died there in 1909; Fernando A.; Winslow Randall, an inventor and manufacturer of hardware novelties of Chicago, Illinois; and Lenora Eveline, who is the wife of William S. Bishop, and resides on the old home farm near Waterloo, Iowa.



E. A. Parsons.

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ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Fernando A. Parsons received his early education in the district schools of Dodge County, Wisconsin, and near Waterloo, Iowa, and was graduated from the Waterloo High School. Later he pursued a course at the Muslemann Commercial College, at Waterloo, and then returned to his father's farm, where he remained until reaching the age of twenty-one years. Mr. Parsons was anxious for a more extensive education, and accordingly sought the ways and means of gaining one. He was possessed of \$69.50 when he entered the Illinois Industrial University (now the University of Illinois), at Champaign, Illinois, and in order to pay his way worked at whatever employment he could find, no matter how humble. In his senior year he taught in the university and worked as a bookkeeper, and thus was able to complete his course, graduating in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later the degree of Master of Science was conferred upon him by the same university. After his graduation he took charge of the commercial department of the university, beginning in 1876, and in the next four years built that department up until it had 145 students. In 1880 Mr. Parsons came to Wellington, Kansas, which community he had visited two years previously, and engaged in the hardware and implement business. This being before the advent of the railroads, it was necessary to haul all goods across the prairie from Wichita and a paying business was established when the railroads came through, Mr. Parsons' foresight being vindicated, for the enterprise grew and extended until Mr. Parsons and his partners had eight branch stores in Sumner, Harper and Barber Counties, and conducted them until 1885. The firm was known as C. G. Larned & Company, Mr. Larned being Mr. Parsons' father-in-law. While at Harper Mr. Parsons embarked in the banking business in 1880, the same known as Woods, Parsons & Company, and attracted a large list of depositors and erected a handsome banking house, and conducted the business until June, 1882, when he sold out. In this enterprise he established one of the greatest records in the history of Kansas banking, for in thirty months he paid back all capital and 212½ per cent. dividends. In 1881 the business of C. G. Larned & Company suffered by a fire, their business buildings at Wellington being burned out completely in the great fire which swept an entire block, and the company rebuilt the Arlington Hotel, a three-story structure, 50 by 140 feet, a large hostelry in its day, still standing, and went on with their business, greatly enlarging and extending it. In 1885 Mr. Parsons went to Western Kansas, locating at what is now Scott City. He superintended the work of staking, surveying and platting the town of Scott City, which he located in 1886 and organized in 1887. This time marks the period of settlement and development of the western part of the State of Kansas, in which Mr. Parsons took a prominent part in the organization of the Counties of Scott, Wichita and Greeley, being instrumental in building up and securing the location of the county seat in each of these counties. He was secretary and manager of the Scott City Company, which town became the county seat of Scott County without a contest. He was a member of the Leoti Town Company which became the county seat of Wichita County in a contest with its rival, Coronado, although several citizens of Leoti were killed in the town of Coronado during the contest. He was the president of the Tribune Town Company in Greeley County, and conducted the election campaign which made Tribune the county seat over its rival, the town of Horace, notwithstanding that the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company favored the town of Horace and refused to build a depot at

Tribune and ran its trains through the town of Tribune to its depot and division point at Horace.

Mr. Parsons took the matter up personally with the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the state, secured a hearing at Tribune and Horace and an order that a depot be built at Tribune, went into the campaign for county seat on this order and won out on the election by 126 majority for Tribune.

In 1886 he established stage line and mail route from Garden City to Scott City and Leoti and was influential in getting the railroads built to Scott City, Leoti and Tribune and by 1888 the former had a population of from 1,500 to 2,000, with four banks and twenty-one loan offices. At that time he organized the Scott County Bank, which he conducted until 1889 and sold. In 1885, with Mr. Larned, he also founded a hardware and implement store at Garden City, conducted under the firm name of C. G. Larned and Company. This company still retained ownership of the Arlington Hotel property at Wellington, Kansas, and Mr. Parsons went there in 1888 and built a \$15,000.00 addition to this hotel in response to the demands of the public, which gave to Wellington a first-class, modern hotel for more than twenty years until it was sold by Mr. Parsons.

In the fall of 1889 Mr. Parsons disposed of the hardware business at Garden City, sold the property it occupied at a good cash price before the collapse of the boom, went to Pueblo and invested heavily in good business property at a dull time. The two contesting towns, North and South Pueblo, soon after combined and made a great and prosperous city and property there greatly increased in value during the decade of the '90s following the Kansas real estate boom which was the hardest financial period in the history of the state, when all loan companies failed, banks broke and men who counted their equity assets in six figures were wiped off the financial slate by foreclosures. During this period of serious financial depression Mr. Parsons sold their Pueblo property at a hundred per cent. advance, settled all company obligations and came through those hard times with a good cash surplus. After these varied and successful ventures, Mr. Parsons left Scott City and went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he entered the loan business in partnership with the Gibson brothers. About this time Mr. Parsons became associated with James T. Elwell, whose properties he handled for nearly a year. Returning to Kansas at that time, he went to Kingman to adjust matters in regard to having a railroad to run through a ranch belonging to himself and Mr. Larned, and there formed connections that once again brought him back into the field of finance. From 1890 for two and one-half years he was cashier of the Farmers and Drovers Bank, and when the bank was closed was appointed receiver. He closed up the affairs of this institution in nineteen months, paying every dollar of indebtedness, an achievement that earned favorable comment from such newspapers as the Wichita Eagle as one of the best pieces of financial work ever done in Kansas.

For five years following his banking experience, Mr. Parsons lived on his ranch, which was situated in Valley Township, near Rago, and at the end of that time disposed of the property and gave up his interests as a shipper of cattle to the Kansas City markets. On December 31, 1899, he went to Kansas City with the intention of retiring permanently from active affairs, but his energetic nature and keen business mind would not allow him to remain idle long, and he was soon interested in a brick business at Villisca, Iowa. This he conducted for four years, building up what had been a non-paying venture into an enterprise that paid

regular 10 per cent dividends. This he sold out in 1908. In the meantime, in 1903, he had become interested in the oil business at Chanute, and since then has drilled wells from Humboldt to Thayer and all over the country surrounding Chanute to the west and southeast, having drilled about ninety wells in the Chanute, Humboldt and Thayer fields. He has been interested as field manager and a director in eight producing companies, including the Leader, Success and Anchor companies, and, with his brother, W. R. Parsons, was one of the founders of the Parsons Drilling Company. He is now president, treasurer and manager of the Kansas Co-Operative Refining Company, the plant of which was built in the fall of 1905 as a direct result of the boycott placed upon oil from these fields by the Standard Oil Company. The plant is situated near the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, southeast of the city limits of Chanute and has a still capacity of 1,000 barrels per day, in addition to which there is a lubricant plant run in connection with the offices of the concern are located in the Barnes Building.

Mr. Parsons' success is the result of a number of things combined. His insight into business conditions has always been keen and far-reaching; his knowledge of men profound, and his ability in grasping opportunities unlimited. Throughout his career he has maintained an unsullied reputation for honesty in all transactions; men have always known that they could depend upon his word. Such a reputation is an asset of incalculable value to the man of business, and Mr. Parsons has always possessed it in marked degree. He has a fine home at No. 803 South Central Street, Chanute, has an interest in the old home farm near Waterloo, Iowa, and valuable coal lands in Oklahoma. Politically he is a republican, but not a politician. He is a member of the Universalist Church of Kansas City, Missouri, and while living in that city was one of the church trustees and superintendents of the Sunday School. He belongs to the Chanute Commercial Club, and is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Kingman Commandery No. 34, Knights Templar, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Parsons was married in 1881, at Champaign, Illinois, to Miss Mary S. Larned, daughter of the late Charles G. Larned, who died in 1893, and who for many years was Mr. Parsons' partner in various of his most successful business ventures.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have no children, but are great favorites among the young people everywhere. Mr. Parsons' liberality and friendship for young men and women has found expression in extending aid to them in their educational efforts. As an incentive to higher and better literary work in the Chanute High School, six years ago Mr. Parsons established an annual literary contest for Chanute High School graduates by giving four cash prizes aggregating \$100 to the winners in thought, composition and delivery. These prizes have been a great help to many deserving young men and women in giving them a start in a college course.

EDWIN TUCKER. Of pioneer Kansans and of men who made the state what it is today Greenwood County contributed no character of wider influence and of finer personality than the late Edwin Tucker. He was one of the very first pioneer settlers in the county, one of the builders of Eureka, achieved a splendid success in business affairs as a land owner and cattleman, participated in the public life of his home county and state at large, and many of the

interests which he established and maintained are now being continued through his worthy son.

The late Edwin Tucker was born at West Newbury, Vermont, in 1837. He died on the old farm adjoining Eureka on the south in 1911. The Tuckers came out of England, three brothers of them, and were settlers in Vermont before the Revolutionary war. Edwin Tucker's father was David Tucker, who was born in Vermont in 1794. He moved West and became identified with the lumber industry in Wisconsin. He suffered injuries in the lumber camp which made him almost an invalid during his later years. In 1857 he came to Kansas, but lived practically retired until his death in 1869. He died on the old farm at Eureka.

Reared and educated in Vermont, though finishing his schooling in Wisconsin, Edwin Tucker was twenty years of age when he arrived in Greenwood County in 1857. His homestead of 160 acres is just south of Eureka and adjoining the city limits. Of the settlers who preceded him and of those who came with him, none remained so long as Edwin Tucker. Though he endured all the toils and vicissitudes of the early pioneers, it seemed that what he did prospered, and at the time of his death he owned 1,200 acres in one farm, and also a section of pasture land and a farm in the State of Washington. He also owned various other properties. His great success came as a farmer, stock man and banker, though his influence and means helped to vitalize various other organizations. He founded the Eureka Bank, served as its cashier, and later was its president until he died. He was personally identified with the growth of Eureka. More than any other one man he built the town. In the early days he was elected to both houses of the Legislature and from 1891 to 1895 he again sat as an honored member of the Senate. Few men in Kansas can be said to have exercised a larger influence for good in their respective communities. He was utterly unselfish. Strong and independent himself, he nevertheless could sympathize with the unfortunate, and he extended a liberal hand to many families suffering from the devastation wrought by the drought of 1860 and the grasshopper plague of 1874 as well as at other times. He had completed an academic education at Beloit, Wisconsin, and in the perfect command of the English language and almost punctilious care as to grammatical construction, he was an exception among the early settlers. He used his talents for the benefit of the community in teaching the first school in Eureka. He was forceful as a speaker, logical in argument, and though rather modest and averse to seeking notoriety for himself he could express himself with singular felicity on occasion when it seemed necessary. He had a wide range of knowledge and could put his ideas into forceful language. He served as deacon of the Congregational Church and was a teacher in Sunday-school for over half a century. Those who remember this fine old pioneer say he never lost his temper, and that he possessed a singularly even disposition. For all the varied business interests that demanded his attention, his first chief delight was in his own home. He early fostered education, and was the founder of the Southern Kansas Academy, which he maintained largely through his own means and it closed its doors after his death.

Edwin Tucker married Amelia Willis. She was born in Illinois in 1849 and still resides on the old home farm near Eureka. Her father, Harrison Willis, was also a Greenwood County pioneer, coming in 1859. He was a homesteader in this section of

Kansas, and served as a member of the first board of county commissioners of Greenwood County. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Tucker were the parents of seven children: H. D. Tucker, the oldest, is mentioned particularly in following paragraphs; A. Tucker is a farmer and stockman at Eureka; Mabel married W. W. Finney, and they reside at Emporia, where he is manager of the Telephone Company, and Mr. Finney is also a former member of the Legislature and is a son of the late Lieutenant-Governor Finney, who died at Neosho Falls, Kansas, in 1916; the fourth of the children is George E. Tucker, referred to in later paragraphs; Mary is the wife of George G. Wood, editor of the Eureka Herald; Nettie still lives with her mother on the home farm; Florence is the wife of A. B. Harris in the insurance business at Kansas City, Missouri.

Howard D. Tucker, oldest son of the late Edwin Tucker, was born on the home farm at Eureka February 13, 1865, was educated in the local public schools, and graduated from Washburn College at Topeka in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He has been a banker. He entered the Eureka Bank, established by his father in 1870, as a private institution, was promoted to bookkeeper, then to cashier, and has been its president since his father's death. The late J. W. Johnson was vice president of this institution until recently. Its cashier is Leslie A. Gould. The Eureka Bank has a capital of \$50,000, a surplus of \$30,000, undivided profits of \$18,000, and has stood solid as a rock ever since it was established more than forty-six years ago. Its home is a building erected in 1876 at the corner of Main and Second streets, the upper floor being used as lodge rooms by the Odd Fellows.

Howard D. Tucker is a republican in politics, a member of the Congregational Church, is a trustee of Washburn College, and has acquired some extensive interests in his home locality. He is treasurer of the Eureka Building and Loan Association, owns a residence at First and School streets and farm land in Greenwood County. In 1893 at Eureka he married Miss Amy Sparr, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Sparr. Her father was a Lutheran minister. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Tucker have two children: Edwin Sparr, a senior in Washburn College; and Howard N., who was born April 10, 1913.

George E. Tucker, who is one of the most extensive cattlemen and farmers of Greenwood County and has filled such places of trust as state representative and state senator, was born at his father's home in Eureka August 9, 1874. Besides the local schools he attended the Southern Kansas Academy, graduating in 1891, and was a student at Washburn College until he had completed a portion of the senior year. He left college in 1897. His main business has been farming and stock raising, though for eleven years, from January, 1900, to January 1, 1911, he conducted the Eureka Herald. In 1902 he was elected state representative for the session of 1903, and served as a member of the State Senate from 1904 to 1908. While in the State Senate Mr. Tucker was chairman of the railroad committee and had a very influential part in enacting the two-cent-fare bill and the anti-pass law as well as other measures of railway regulation during that period. He was a member of the printing, the insurance and other important committees.

With all these activities he has kept his attention pretty closely upon his farm. With his brother Albert he now conducts the old home place of his father and has a 320 acre farm of his own in the

southern part of the county. Altogether he operates about 2,000 acres of farming land in this county. His home is at the corner of First and School streets in Eureka. Mr. Tucker served as a trustee of the Southern Kansas Academy until that fine old local school closed after his father's death. He is a member of the Congregational Church and superintendent of its Sunday-school. Politically he is a loyal republican. Mr. Tucker is affiliated with Fidelity Lodge, No. 106, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Eureka Chapter, No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, Eureka Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, and also belongs to Eureka Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Eureka Lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Ossian Lodge, No. 58, of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Fraternal Aid Union. At the present time Mr. Tucker is president of the Carnegie Library Board at Eureka.

In November, 1902, he married at Eureka Miss Frances L. Lindsay, daughter of R. W. and Mary (Hunt) Lindsay. Her father, now deceased, was a Kansas cattle man. Mrs. Lindsay makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Tucker. To their marriage have been born two children: Mary, born September 27, 1906; and Frances, born March 24, 1913.

H. J. HUISKAMP. The continuation and extension of the business enterprises which bring reputation and prosperity to a community, in these days of keen competition, depend largely upon the sound business methods under which they are operated, under the management of able and efficient officials. While vast capital is invested in so great an enterprise as is the Buffalo Brick Company, at Buffalo, Kansas, much of its unexampled prosperity must be credited to the energy and good judgment of its general manager, H. J. Huiskamp, who is also secretary. Mr. Huiskamp has developed this into the largest concern of its kind in Kansas, and its annual volume of business, at a low estimate, more than doubles that of any two other plants.

H. J. Huiskamp was born at Keokuk, Iowa, October 19, 1873. His parents were S. A. and Alice (Britts) Huiskamp. As the name indicates, Mr. Huiskamp is of Dutch ancestry, both father and grandfather having been natives of Holland. The grandfather, Herman Huiskamp, was born at Amsterdam, married there and was engaged in a substantial business when his death occurred, in 1846. Two years later his widow decided to emigrate with her children to the United States. The family settled first at St. Louis, Missouri, and from there removed to Pella, in Marion County, Iowa, and still later to Keokuk.

S. A. Huiskamp, father of H. J. Huiskamp, was born in 1841, in the City of Amsterdam, Holland, and died in Germany in 1913. He was seven years old when his mother brought the family to America, and began to attend school after settlement was made at Pella and continued later at Keokuk, Iowa. In that city he embarked in the boot and shoe manufacturing business and continued in that line during his years in business. At the outbreak of the Civil war he proved his personal courage as well as his loyalty to his adopted section of country by enlisting in the Union army, and served four years as a member of the First Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, receiving an honorable discharge. He was a Knight Templar Mason and in this relation as in others, was held in esteem. Although he had reached an age when many men cling to their firesides, Mr. Huiskamp, at seventy-two was not considered too

venerable to undertake a long projected visit to Europe, but possibly the strain and changed conditions to which he was subjected in travel were too great for his vitality and his death occurred while in Germany, at Weisbaden, in 1913.

S. A. Huiskamp married Miss Alice Britts, who was born in Indiana in 1844, and died at Santa Barbara, California, in 1888. Three children were born to them, namely: H. J., secretary and general manager of the Buffalo Brick Company; John, who died at Santa Barbara, California, at the age of twenty-two years; and Hazel, who is the wife of E. Carroll Taber, who is a lumber merchant at Keokuk, Iowa, where they reside.

H. J. Huiskamp was afforded educational advantages in both public and private schools, being a pupil in the former at Keokuk and Fort Madison, Iowa. When thirteen years old he attended the Catholic University at Notre Dame, Indiana, for one year, and later was a student in private institutions at Santa Barbara and Montecito, California, thus laying a sound educational foundation. He began to learn business methods in his father's manufacturing plant at Fort Madison and from there became a bank employe in the same city, after which for some time he was connected with a wholesale shoe house at Keokuk, Iowa. Subsequently, for several years, he was connected with the Burlington Water Company, at Burlington, Iowa, and then became interested in mining and prospecting, this line of work taking him through California and Oregon and into Canada.

It was in 1905 that Mr. Huiskamp came to Buffalo, Kansas, and took charge of the Buffalo Brick Company, which had been established here in 1902, Mr. Huiskamp being one of the original stockholders. The plant of this company is situated one mile west of Buffalo, occupying a large territory. It is equipped with modern machinery and has a capacity of 100,000 blocks a day, shipments being made to Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Colorado, with trade promising in other sections. Employment is afforded 140 skilled workmen, and as Mr. Huiskamp is a wise, prudent and just employer and manager, industrial conditions have always been satisfactory.

In politics Mr. Huiskamp prefers to be an independent voter but is not by any means an indifferent citizen. He gives intelligent attention to all that concerns Buffalo and his fellow citizens are sure of his co-operation in movements for the general welfare. In addition to his business interests mentioned, he is president of the Buffalo Electric Light Company, and belongs to the Western Paving Brick Association, of which he is vice president. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belonging to the lodge at Fort Madison, Iowa. Mr. Huiskamp resides in the northeastern part of Buffalo, where he owns a comfortable residence. He is unmarried.

CALVIN M. SPENCER, a well known Emporia business man and citizen, is head of the firm of Spencer & Baltz, proprietors of the New Process Steam Laundry, one of the two leading laundries of Emporia. Both are expert men at the business, and by extensive remodeling and equipment have made their plant in fact and in name a place of service, and consequently their patronage is not confined to the City of Emporia, but their work is distributed all over that part of the state.

The Spencers are an old American family, and it is said that they originated in Normandy, whence the first of the name went to England along with William the Conqueror. From England the descendants came to America in colonial times. John Quincy Spencer, grandfather of the Emporia laundryman, was born in Ohio in April, 1825, grew up and married in that state, and about 1853 went to Iowa, where he was an early settler and where he followed farming until late in life. He died near What Cheer, Iowa, in July, 1902. He was a Quaker or a member of the Friends Church, and reared a whig he afterwards adopted republican politics. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Ridgway, who was born in Ohio in February, 1825, and died near What Cheer, Iowa, January 11, 1903. Their four children were: George, a retired farmer at Whittier, Lynn County, Iowa; Elizabeth, who died in What Cheer in 1902, unmarried; Adnah; and William, a farmer at Emporia.

Adnah Spencer, father of Calvin, was born near Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1857. Later his parents moved to the northeast part of Mahaska County, Iowa, where he grew up and received his education and was a farmer there until in 1881 he married at Dexter, Iowa, the home of the bride, Miss Alice Mills. She was born in Indiana in 1857 and died at Emporia in the spring of 1911. After his marriage Adnah Spencer lived in Earlham, Iowa, eight years. In 1889 he moved to What Cheer, in Keokuk County, where he was an active farmer for seventeen years. In the fall of 1906 he came to Emporia, where for a few years he was in the laundry business, until he sold his interests to his son and son-in-law, the firm of Spencer & Baltz. He is now living practically retired at Emporia. He and his wife were parents of eight children: Calvin M.; Mary, who died in infancy; Edith, wife of Henry Baltz, of the firm of Spencer & Baltz; Sina, wife of D. C. Harrison, who is principal of schools at Tampa, Kansas; Chester, a farmer at Neosho Rapids, Kansas; Edward, employed in a store at Tampa, Kansas; Barclay, a student in the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, and also pursuing a course in journalism; and Russell, who died at the age of five years.

Calvin M. Spencer was born at Earlham, Madison County, Iowa, December 5, 1882, and was quite young when his parents moved to Keokuk County. He attended the public schools of that county and was also a student in the Friends Seminary at What Cheer. Leaving school in 1902, Mr. Spencer followed farming until 1906, when he came with his parents to Emporia. For a time he was employed by the Emporia Gazette and then for two years was with the Martin Steam Laundry. In that way he became familiar with the laundry business, and in 1909 he and his father and Mr. Brunt bought the E. A. Garlick laundry. Later Mr. Spencer and his brother-in-law, Mr. Baltz, acquired all the interest, and under their management the laundry is known as the New Process Laundry, located at Merchant Street between Fourth and Fifth avenues. As progressive business men they have added fifty feet to the rear of their original lot, and have introduced extensive equipment of machinery and added a dry cleaning department, and it has been their constant ideal to give the best possible service.

In political matters Calvin Spencer is an independent. He is a member of the Friends Church, in which he was reared, and in fact is a birthright Quaker. In 1911, at Emporia, he married Miss Nina Reider, daughter of Nathaniel and Alice Reider. Her father is in the electric shoe manufacturing shop on Commercial

Street. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have one child, Ernest LeRoy, who was born May 23, 1913.

EBER COWEN. One of the oldest residents of Osage County is Eber Cowen, who came to this part of the state when it was raw and new, nearly half a century ago. The business by which he has gained his prosperity has been farming, and at the same time he has enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellowmen by his sturdy citizenship and his ability as a home maker and valuable factor in community affairs.

He was born in Jersey County, Illinois, February 22, 1846, a son of John and Maria Cowen, his father a native of Vermont and his mother of New Hampshire, and both of old New England stock. John Cowen was a carpenter after the fashion the sturdy builders of a by-gone generation. He helped put up some of those substantial structures which still stand, an object of admiration to those who might be content with comparatively flimsy processes of modern construction. He was very skillful with all the tools used by the carpenter of that early day, and many times he hewed out by hand, then fashioned with ax and drawing knife the timbers which went into houses he was building. Thus he carried on every process in the manufacture of lumber from the timber in the woods until it finally found a place in construction. The old home which he built in Jersey County, Illinois, during the '40s is still standing and is a monument to his ability as a workman.

John Cowen came out to Kansas about 1863 or 1864, and acquired a tax title to 960 acres of land in Osage County. By purchase Mr. Cowen acquired 160 acres of land, and that was the nucleus of his property as a farmer, and on it he began his career when he came to Kansas in 1868. He made the trip by railroad as far as Lawrence, and then took a stage to Seranton. His old farm lies about 1½ miles south of Carbondale.

In 1870 Eber Cowen married Sarah Little, a daughter of John and Agnes Little, who came from England. Mrs. Sarah Cowen died in 1911, the mother of three sons and two daughters. The oldest, Fred A., is living in Detroit, Michigan, and married Grace Culver. Effie A. married Joseph Andrews and lives at Overbrook, Kansas. Frank M. is unmarried and is living at Houston, Texas. Charles E. and Arvilla E. are both unmarried and living with their father at Carbondale.

As to matters of politics Mr. Cowen is a republican. He has taken much interest in his party and in local affairs. He is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Cowen took great pains to give his children good educations in the schools of Carbondale and Topeka, and it is a matter of satisfaction to him that they have grown up to be worthy men and women.

ELBA ELTON EDWARDS, M. D. A physician and surgeon of splendid capabilities and with a large practice at Admire, Doctor Edwards is a native of Kansas and represents one of the early families to settle in Lyon County.

He was born in Rock Creek, in Jefferson County, Kansas, December 23, 1883. His grandfather, William Edwards, was a native of Germany, coming to this country as a young man and spent the rest of his life on a farm in Ohio. Henry Edwards, father of Doctor Edwards, was born in Ohio in 1842, was reared and married in that state, and during the last ninety days of the Civil war served in an Ohio regiment. In 1879 he moved to Valley Falls, in Jefferson County, Kansas, and has lived in that county ever since. After two or three years he moved to Rock Creek, and is still

a resident of that community, where he is highly esteemed as one of the early farmers and stockmen. He is a democrat, has served as a member of the township board of trustees and the school board and is active in the United Brethren Church, in which he is a deacon. He married Luna Marshall, who was born in Ohio in 1864. Their children are: Villa, widow of Samuel Gish, who was a farmer, and she resides at Rock Creek; Everett M., who is in the automobile business at Rock Creek; Dr. Elba Elton; Nora, at home with her parents; and William, a grocery merchant at Rock Creek.

Doctor Edwards gained his public school education at Rock Creek, was a student for two years in Campbell College at Holton, and in 1904 entered the Kansas Medical College at Topeka, where he remained until completing his course and receiving his degree Doctor of Medicine in 1908. He has since taken post-graduate work in diseases of the eye and holds a diploma in ophthalmology.

His first six months after graduation were spent in Kensington, Kansas, but since November, 1908, he has had his home at Admire, where he looks after a general medical and surgical practice and also specializes in diseases of the eye. Doctor Edwards has his office in the City Drug Store, which he owns, and he also owns his residence in the southwestern part of the town.

Politically he is an independent democrat. He belongs to the Lyon County and Kansas State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, and is affiliated with Lodge No. 386, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Admire.

At Lawrence, Kansas, in 1908, the year he graduated in medicine, Doctor Edwards married Miss Addie Jaynes, a daughter of H. J. and Clara Jaynes, retired farming people at Meridian, Kansas. Dr. and Mrs. Edwards have one child, Donald Jaynes, born March 13, 1911.

RALPH M. MCKEE is superintendent of the consolidated city schools at Neal in Greenwood County. He is one of the younger men engaged in educational work in Kansas, and has a highly creditable record for the work he has already done and stands high both among his fellow teachers and in his home community.

Mr. McKee was born at Xenia, Ohio, December 1, 1893. His McKee ancestors were early settlers in America. Mr. McKee has strains of English and Irish ancestry, and inherits good qualities through both lines. His father, W. T. McKee, was born in Ohio in 1861, and first came to Kansas in 1880. For several years he was engaged in the cattle business about Grenola, and he was married at Concordia that state, where he farmed for several years. Later he returned to Xenia, Ohio, where he resumed farming, and in 1908 came back to Kansas, and has since been a farmer at Elk Falls. He is a democrat in politics. He married Anna E. Liggett, who was born in Ohio in 1862. Of their children, Austin, the oldest, died at Elk Falls, Kansas, at the age of twenty-four, having finished his education in Berea College in Berea, Kentucky. The second in age is Ralph M. and the youngest child is Julia, a graduate of the Howard High School and teaches at Howard, Kansas.

Ralph M. McKee received his early training in the public schools at Xenia, Ohio, and in 1913 graduated from the high school at Moline, Kansas. The following year he spent as teacher in a rural school near Howard, the next year was in the schools of

Eureka, and in the fall of 1915 became superintendent of the consolidated school at Neal.

Mr. McKee is an active member of the Kansas State and Greenwood County Teachers' Associations. He also belongs to Woodson Lodge, No. 121, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and politically is a democrat.

KEENAN HURST, a veteran of the Civil war, forty years a resident of Elk County, is one of the most widely known and esteemed men in this section of Kansas. He followed farming and stock raising several years, took an active part in politics, finally entered the legal profession, and has handled a general practice as an attorney at Howard. He is now serving as city attorney and deputy county attorney.

Mr. Hurst was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 5, 1839. His Hurst ancestors came from England to Virginia in colonial days. His grandfather, George Hurst, was born in Virginia, near Richmond, and died on his plantation in Loudoun County in that state in 1820.

Herod Hurst, father of Keenan Hurst, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, on his father's plantation, in 1820 and died at Howard, Kansas, in 1907, aged eighty-seven years six months. Long life and prosperity have apparently been dominant characteristics in the Hurst family history. Herod was reared in Loudoun County, spent his early life on a Virginia plantation, and at the age of twenty-one, moved to Warren County, Ohio. He was there engaged in farming and stock raising and later went to Clermont County in Southern Ohio. In 1870 he was one of the pioneer settlers in Linn County, Kansas. Later he retired from active life and moved to Howard near his sons. As a youth he had been affiliated with the old whig party and afterwards became a republican. He enlisted for service in the Mexican war, but his company was never called into the fighting forces. He was a deacon and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was also a Mason. Herod Hurst was married in Warren County, Ohio, to Miss Nancy Kelsey. Their children were: Phineas, who died in Polk County, Missouri, in 1904; Keenan; William, now living in Pike County, Illinois; Jefferson, a retired farmer at Howard, Kansas; Thomas, of Elk County; George, now living at Leadville, Colorado.

Keenan Hurst spent his early life on his father's farm in Southern Ohio in Clermont County. He was still quite young when on August 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company K of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry. He was with the armies of the Union through some of the most hotly contested campaigns in the South. He fought at the battles of Chickamauga, Corinth, Nashville, and was in the advance upon and the siege of Atlanta. At Big Shanty Station in Mississippi he was taken prisoner, but made his escape the following night. At Dalton, Georgia, he was wounded in the ankle, and on July 22, 1864, during the siege of Atlanta, he was twice wounded. That was the same day that General McPherson was killed. His wounds incapacitated Mr. Hurst for only a week. He has always taken a great interest in Grand Army affairs and is a genial old soldier and finds much pleasure in recounting the incidents and hardships of army experience. He is affiliated with E. M. Stanton Post No. 23, Grand Army of the Republic, at Howard, and is a past commander.

After the war Mr. Hurst diligently applied him-

self to making up some of his early deficiencies in the way of education.

Coming to Kansas in the '70s, Mr. Hurst engaged in farming and stock raising in Linn County for five years, then became a resident of Elk County. He lived on his ranch in this county a few years, then was elected clerk of the District Court and removed to Howard, and that city has since been his home. During the four years spent in the office of District Court clerk Mr. Hurst utilized his leisure in the study of law, and on October 13, 1888, was admitted to the bar. However, his official duties continued for a number of years and interfered somewhat with the establishment of a regular clientage as a lawyer. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Live Stock Sanitary Commissions, remaining with that board four years. As a lawyer he has handled many cases, both in the civil and criminal branches. For the past twelve years he has looked after the legal business of the city as city attorney, and for six years has been deputy county attorney. Mr. Hurst is a republican.

His home at Howard is in the southwest part of that town. He was first married in 1858, in Clermont County, Ohio, to Miss Margaret Long, whose parents, Rev. Daniel Long and Rachel Van Horne Long, came to Ohio from Virginia. She died at Howard in 1894. All his children are by the first marriage. Clara, who died at Wichita, Kansas, married J. M. Eaton, a hardware merchant, who is also deceased. Margaret Louise is the wife of A. M. Garber, an attorney of Birmingham, Alabama, formerly attorney-general of Alabama. Wilbur Jefferson Hurst was a progressive young farmer and stockman at Howard when he died at the age of twenty-eight. Daniel H. Hurst became manager of a sash and door factory at El Paso, Texas, but died at the age of thirty years. Charles F. Hurst is in the automobile business at Dallas, Texas. Lottie Lee is a teacher of music in the State Industrial School for Girls at Montevallo, Alabama.

On August 6, 1902, at Emporia, Kansas, Mr. Hurst married Mrs. Mary (Pennington) Shaw. Her first husband, George W. Shaw, was a merchant of Pittsfield, Illinois. Mrs. Hurst was a daughter of Joel and Mary C. (Moore) Pennington, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Hurst died December 29, 1915.

WILBUR AUSTIN LAWTON. When Mr. Lawton came to Lyon County more than thirty years ago he found the district around what is now the flourishing little City of Americus a raw and almost unbroken prairie. He was one of the men who undertook to convert the former cattle range into a fertile farming district, and he has contributed to this development to the extent of several hundred acres at least. At the same time he has been an important factor in local affairs, has been a banker, active in local politics, and for a number of years has been postmaster at Americus.

He is an Eastern man, and when he came West he had a liberal education and was thoroughly trained to meet the exigencies of Western conditions. He was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga County, New York, February 7, 1857, grew up on a farm, attended a country school two miles south of his birthplace, afterwards Quaker Seminary at Union Springs, New York, and until 1876 was a student in the Academy at Skaneateles.

It was in 1880 that he came West, and after one year as shipping clerk in a transfer implement house at Kansas City, Missouri, made a trip to Mexico and Western Texas, and then to Colorado Springs, Colo-

rado, in which locality for three years he was in charge of a large sheep ranch.

Coming to Americus in the spring of 1884, where he found himself among the early settlers of that locality, he established his home on a raw piece of land and in a few years had it transformed into a farm. That was his home until 1904, and he still owns the place, comprising 240 acres and situated a mile east and a mile north of Americus. He also owns 240 acres in Woodson County, Kansas. In 1904 Mr. Lawton took another farm half a mile east of Americus and in the next two years did much to improve that with buildings and equipment. He sold it in 1906 and after serving as under-sheriff of Lyon County for eight months he resigned and entered the Americus State Bank as cashier, which post he held three years.

In 1909 he was appointed under President Taft postmaster of Americus, and has now looked after the local office and has been its capable manager for seven years. He is also a director in the Americus State Bank.

Politically Mr. Lawton is an independent republican, for two years he held the office of township clerk, was on the school board six years, a justice of the peace two years, and he is always ready to turn aside from private affairs to serve the public welfare. Fraternally he is affiliated with Americus Lodge No. 109, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Americus Lodge No. 28, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with Lodge No. 286 of the Occidental Mutual at Salina, Kansas.

In November, 1884, soon after coming to Lyon County, Mr. Lawton married Miss Etta Little, daughter of T. F. and Edna Little. Her father died in 1911 at the age of eighty-seven and her mother in 1915 aged eighty-six. F. F. Little came from Indiana to Kansas in 1859, during territorial times and was one of the pioneers in the southern part of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton have seven children: Marian, wife of Earl Clayton, who manages Mr. Lawton's home farm; Edwin F., who was killed in a railroad accident in 1905; Wilbur Austin, Jr., a farmer in Arkansas; Edna E., a teacher of domestic science in Syracuse, Kansas; Henry Brownell, a junior in the Manhattan Agricultural College; Loverna and Anna, both attending school at Emporia.

This branch of the Lawton family came from England to Rhode Island in the seventeenth century. Mr. Lawton's father, Edwin F. Lawton, who was born in Greene County, New York, April 14, 1833, was a New York State farmer all his life, and died at Auburn in that state in 1907. He was a member of the Quaker Church. He married Mariam Austin who was born at Skaneateles, New York, October 6, 1834, and died in 1903. She was born, reared, married and died in the same house. Their children were, Wilbur A.; Harriet, of Buffalo, New York; Charles Edwin, a resident of Auburn, New York, where since 1889, for more than a quarter of a century, he has been principal of a grammar school; and Laura, wife of George M. Turner of Buffalo, New York. George M. Turner is head of the Mastin Park High School at Buffalo, and when that institution was recently rebuilt he had entire supervision in regard to the building, furnishing and equipment, all of which cost about \$850,000. Mrs. Turner is a naturalist, has written and delivered many addresses on nature studies, is secretary of the Buffalo Audubon Society, and for some years up to 1916 was secretary of the Confederation of Mothers' Clubs of New York.

JAMES MEDILL. The late James Medill was one of the men who came to Kansas during its territorial period, and while he was but one of scores of similar pioneers, he bore his part worthily, although inconspicuously, in the upbuilding of the commonwealth. Mr. Medill was born on a farm in Jefferson County, Ohio, near Steubenville, May 21, 1824, a son of Joseph Medill, who was of the same family that produced the Medills who made the Chicago Tribune famous.

James Medill was reared to manhood in his native county, where he acquired a good, practical education. As a young man he flat-boated up and down the lower Mississippi River and also was engaged in merchandising. His mind was early fired by the stories of Kansas, and in April, 1857, voyaged here by river and landed at Leavenworth, at that time away out on the frontier. For a few years he boarded with "Uncle" George Keller, who kept a boarding house at Leavenworth, and oftentimes was compelled to sleep on the floor, owing to the flood of emigrants passing through to the communities farther west. Eventually he began buying land, and at one time owned large tracts, in one body having thirteen quarter-sections near Effingham. He never engaged in farming to any great extent himself, and not at all until after his marriage, which occurred June 3, 1863, to Lydia A. Redburn, a native of Pennsylvania. When Mr. Medill first came to Leavenworth, he taught a term of school, but this was only at the urgent request of the settlers who wanted their children to secure an education. He came from a locality where there was considerable money and his friends in the East entrusted a large amount of money to him to invest and in this way he carried on a number of transactions. Passing time increased the value of his holdings in realty and he became well to do. He was a staunch republican in politics and a Protestant in religious belief. He was elected and served two terms as a member of the Kansas Legislature and was also Kansas railroad assessor for two years. Mr. Medill was one of those who helped organize the Kansas State Agricultural Society, in March, 1862, and was a member of the committee which drafted its constitution. His death occurred July 3, 1894. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Medill: May, who married William Hollingsworth, had one daughter, and died in 1891; Sherman; and Nannie, who died in young womanhood.

SHERMAN MEDILL, president of the State Savings Bank of Leavenworth, and one of the city's leading citizens, is the only male representative of his father's family. He was born on a farm in Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas, December 27, 1865, and during his early life was engaged in farming. He was educated in the district schools and at Lawrence Business College, and has long been prominently connected with business and financial affairs. One of the original stockholders of the State Savings Bank, at Leavenworth, he moved his home to this city in 1906, and served as vice president of the institution for a period, and in 1913 was elected president, a position which he has since retained. The other officers are T. I. Mains, vice president; F. M. Potter, cashier; and J. R. Burt, assistant cashier. The growth of the State Savings Bank during recent years is shown in the fact that from September 11, 1912, until April, 1917, the deposits increased from \$109,626.07 to over \$600,000.

Mr. Medill was married June 4, 1900, to Miss

Monica Morgan, and they have had six children: one who died in infancy, unnamed; James S.; William Harold; George T. and Joseph, twins, the latter deceased; and Loraine. Mr. Medill is a republican and in 1898 was elected to the Kansas Legislature, but with this exception has never aspired to office. He is a prominent and popular member of the Masonic fraternity.

LESLIE J. CAMPBELL. One of the oldest and most prominent families of Allen County has been the Campbells. They arrived here when Kansas was still a territory, and through the various members of the relationship they have exercised worthy and helpful influence as teachers, farmers, lawyers and in various lines of business and in civic affairs.

The pioneer Campbell was James H. Campbell. He was born in Indiana, came from Switzerland County, that state, to Kansas in 1860. By profession he was an attorney, and locating in Allen County he practiced in that pioneer district for several years. He rose to prominence in early day politics, and from 1865 to 1867 was county attorney of Allen County, and while the war was in progress, in 1863-4, he represented his county in the State Legislature. He was a member of the Legislature in the formative days of the state and impressed his influence upon some of the early legislation. He continued in the active practice of his profession until 1870, when, on account of ill health, he was obliged to abandon the law.

After coming to Allen County James H. Campbell met and married Bethia Simpson. She was also a native of Indiana, and came with her parents from Parke to Allen County, Kansas, in 1859. Her father was a teacher and newspaper man in Indiana and Illinois, but after coming to Allen County took up a homestead. For several terms he served as county superintendent of schools in Allen County.

Altes H. Campbell, a son of James H. and Bethia (Simpson) Campbell, has long been a prominent lawyer at Iola. He was born near Carlyle in Allen County, Kansas, May 4, 1862. The environment of his early days was a pioneer community. He attended the district schools near Carlyle, and on account of his father's ill health he was obliged to make his own way in the world from an early age. As an occupation to provide for self support until he could attain his ambition for a professional career he clerked in stores, worked at various other employments, and about 1880 began the serious study of law. He pursued his studies in the intervals of a wage earning occupation, and for a time was employed as a hay baler and was also assistant postmaster at Iola.

On August 21, 1885, he was admitted to the Kansas bar and at once took up his practice at Colony, though maintaining an office at the same time at Iola. After three months at Colony he removed to Iola, and for over thirty years has been one of the leading members of the bar of that city. For three terms he served as city attorney, was county attorney of Allen County one term, and for two years was mayor of Iola. In politics a republican, he has taken an active interest in his party for many years. He has also done much to promote the commercial development of Iola.

On June 12, 1888, Altes H. Campbell married Mrs. Mary Jeanette (Potter) English. Her parents, C. S. and Adelaide (Waful) Potter, were natives of New York State, where Mrs. Campbell was reared and educated. In her early years she was a school teacher in New York, and for a time taught in an Indian

school in Indian Territory. Mr. and Mrs. Altes H. Campbell have three children: Leslie J., Carl B. and Helen. The family are all members of the Episcopal Church. A. H. Campbell is affiliated with the Masonic order, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Leslie J. Campbell, whose name has been given at the beginning of this article, is a son of the Iola lawyer, and though a young man has already reached a creditable position in business affairs at Iola, being president of the Campbell Undertaking Company.

He was born at Iola April 22, 1889, was educated in the public schools, learned the undertaking business, and in November, 1910, established the Campbell Undertaking Company, whose headquarters are at 18 Jackson Avenue. It is a corporation, with Mr. Campbell as president and his wife, Mrs. Almeda O. Campbell, secretary and treasurer.

In politics Mr. Campbell is a republican, and he is a vestryman in the Episcopal Church. He thoroughly believes in the good accomplished by fraternal organizations, and has affiliated himself with a number of the better known fraternities. He belongs to Iola Lodge, No. 569, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Iola Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Prairie Rose Encampment, No. 19, of the Odd Fellows; Iola Camp, No. 101, Woodmen of the World; Iola Lodge, No. 43, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor commander; Sons and Daughters of Justice, Iola Council, No. 84; Kansas Fraternal Citizens; Court of Honor; and Iola Homestead, No. 990, Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

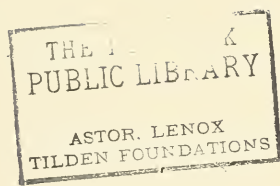
On June 8, 1911, at Iola, Mr. Campbell married Miss Almeda O. Arnold, daughter of Elias W. and Louisa Arnold. Her parents reside at 802 South Washington Avenue in Iola, her father being a retired farmer.

ALONZO J. TULLOCK. The profession of civil engineering is one which offers great opportunities to those equipped by nature and study for this line of work. It demands, however, perhaps a more thorough technical knowledge of more subjects than almost any other vocation in which man may engage, but its rewards are commensurate with its difficulties and on the pages of history the names of civil engineers who have seemingly accomplished the impossible appear with those of other benefactors of the human race. The great western country, without these able, trained, accurate and daring men would today have been yet sleeping, instead of offering homes and untold riches to the world at large. Among the men of Kansas who have represented this honored and difficult calling was the late Alonzo J. Tullock, whose work still lives, although more than a decade of years have passed since its author's death.

Mr. Tullock was a native of Winnebago County, Illinois, born on a farm near Rockford, March 21, 1854. His parents, George and Mary (Milne) Tullock, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of England and of French ancestry, were farming people and among the pioneer settlers of that part of the Prairie State. On one occasion, when the father drove to the markets at Chicago, before the days of the railroads, he returned from his long and tedious journey to find that two of his children had died of diphtheria. George Tullock was a studious man, a geologist of something more than local note, and, through his love of study of the rocks, became a believer in evolution. He was honest to the penny,



A. J. Tuohy



and the confidence in which he was held by his neighbors led him frequently to be called upon to act as administrator of the estates of his fellow-townsmen.

It is probable that Alonzo J. Tullock inherited his love of learning from his father. Even as a boy he was inordinately fond of reading and study, mathematics being his favorite. Early in life, while not employed in assisting his father in the work of the home farm, he attended the neighboring district schools, and later he attended and was graduated from the high school at Rockford. Subsequently, he matriculated at the University of Illinois, at Champaign, from which institution he was graduated, and succeeding this he took a course in engineering at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, there completing the prescribed four-year course in three years. During his collegiate career, Mr. Tullock was forced to employ his spare time in various ways to secure the means for the continuation of his college courses. During one season he was employed to help make the surveys and maps in Wisconsin for the United States Government, and while he never taught school as a regular instructor, during his college days much of his time was passed in tutoring.

After the completion of his engineering course, Mr. Tullock was employed in the engineering office of William B. Howard, of Chicago, and it was while residing at that city that he was married, June 25, 1878, to Miss Katherine Southwick, a daughter of Jonathan E. and Nancy Elizabeth (Plint) Southwick, of Quaker stock. Mr. Tullock remained with Mr. Howard only a year or so. In 1880 he was induced by the banking house of Insley, Shire & Company, of Leavenworth, to come to this city and take charge of a bridge works that through mismanagement had met with financial reverses. Although he expected to remain at the most but a year, he was induced to locate here permanently, and eventually he bought the concern and became the sole owner of the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Works, or as it is now known, the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company. Through the indomitable energy, efficient management and shrewd foresight of Mr. Tullock, this enterprise was made a great success. He was an absolutely tireless worker, and undoubtedly the great strain which he placed upon his energies hastened his death.

Among the great engineering projects accomplished by Mr. Tullock, only several will be mentioned. To his skill and talent is accredited the bridge across the Mississippi River, at St. Louis, the harbor at Galveston, Texas, which was built prior to the great Galveston flood and cyclone, and the gigantic wharf at Tampico, Mexico, which he completed just before his death. He was a great reader on technical subjects and possessed a large and comprehensive library dealing therewith. He had no time for politics with its intrigues, nor for the petty affairs of the community. He was jealous of his reputation, and was brilliant in conception and accurate in execution. Much to his regret he was forced to be much away from home, for he loved the quietude of his fireside, where he could be surrounded by his loved ones and companioned by his books. Always a firm friend of education in any form, he had much to do with the organization of the Leavenworth Public Library and was one of its main supporters for many years. His death occurred at his home at Leavenworth, July 21, 1904. Mr. Tullock left his widow and three children: Florence, who is now the wife of Frederick D. Bolman; Hubert S., who is now a member of the firm of Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company; and Lucy M.

ROBERT SCOTT MAHAN, M. D. While a high medical authority has declared that man's organs, under natural strain only, ought to last 300 years, the fact is patent that only in rare cases do they function one-third of that time, and that threescore and ten, according to the Psalmist, covers the life history of the majority in any community who reach what is termed "old age." To combat by medical knowledge and surgical skill the diseases that attack and the accidents that lay low mankind that shorten his life and ruin his happiness, the physician and surgeon is called. There can be no profession more deserving of honor than that which alleviates human pain and brings healing, and no matter how great may be the monetary rewards in some cases, it is largely a humanitarian career, that has been often illuminated by acts of heroic self-sacrifice in the cause of science. The great opportunity does not come in the practice of every practitioner, but if a history were published of the unselfish self-imposed acts performed by the humblest physician in his charity and pity, his place in medical annals would be no insignificant one. A physician and surgeon who has but recently established himself at Elgin, is Dr. Robert S. Mahan, coming here from Cherokee County with years of professional success behind him. Doctor Mahan was born at Paola, Orange County, Indiana, January 29, 1856.

The pioneer of the Mahan family in the United States was Peter Mahan, the grandfather of Doctor Mahan. He was born in the City of Dublin, Ireland, in 1775. His first American place of settlement was Virginia, from there he proceeded with the pioneers into the mountains of Kentucky and thence to Indiana. In that state he became a man of consequence and acquired lands and cattle and was one of the wealthiest men of his day there when he died in Orange County, Indiana, in 1873.

In Kentucky he was married to Mary Reed, who was born there in 1780, and died in Orange County, Indiana. Two of their children survive, one being the father of Doctor Mahan, Samuel Mahan, and the other, the father's sister, Elizabeth, who is the widow of Gideon Daugherty. Mrs. Daugherty has reached the unusual age of ninety-six years, almost that of her father, and makes her home in Page County, Iowa.

Samuel Mahan was born in Orange County, Indiana, in 1826, and is passing a peaceful old age at Chambersburg, in that state. In his active years he was a leader in the republican party in politics and for ten years served on the board of county commissioners. His seat on the Baptist Church is seldom vacant, he being one of the deacons and all his life a consistent member of that religious body. For many years he was an extensive farmer and large stockman. He married Sarah Daugherty, who was born in 1838 in Orange County, Indiana, and died there in 1906. She was the beloved mother of eight children: Franklin Green, who was a farmer in Cherokee County, Kansas, at time of death, in 1901; Mary E., who is the wife of Joseph Danner, who is a druggist in Davis County, Indiana; Robert Scott; Peter, who is a farmer near Pittsburg, Kansas; Jane, who is the wife of James McCoy, and they reside on the old Mahan homestead in Orange County; Emily, who is the wife of Benjamin Williams, who is a farmer in Orange County; Clara, who is the wife of Robert Kirby, who is a farmer in Orange County; and John W., who is engaged in the jewelry business at Colorado Springs, Colorado. They were all reared and educated in Orange County

and all are respected residents of the communities in which they make their homes.

After completing his public school education, Robert S. Mahan entered the Southern Indiana Normal School at Paola, from which he was graduated in 1875 with a certificate that entitled him to teach school in any part of the state. For the following five years he was engaged almost continuously in educational work in Orange County, in the meanwhile preparing himself for a first course of medical lectures, and in 1882 to benefit by them entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville. His second lecture course was taken at the Kansas Medical College, Topeka, Kansas, in 1896, his third and graduating course, in the winter of 1897-8, at the old Medical University of Louisville, from which he received his medical degree in 1898.

In the meanwhile the young student, as an undergraduate, had been engaged for twelve years in practice, beginning at Cherokee, Kansas, in 1886. After two years there he went to Scammon, Kansas, where he practiced from 1888 to 1904 and then took up practice at Mineral, where he remained until 1914, when he removed to Girard, Kansas, and remained there until May 13, 1916, when he settled at Elgin and opened his office in the Elgin Drug Company's building. Doctor Mahan has made a favorable impression here and inspired confidence. He is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society and of the American Medical Society, and formerly belonged to the Cherokee County Medical Society.

Doctor Mahan was married October 17, 1875, in Washington County, Indiana, to Miss Emma L. Patton, who was born in Indiana and is a daughter of Granville and Clementine (Trabue) Patton, the latter of whom is deceased. The father of Mrs. Mahan is a retired farmer still residing in Indiana. To Doctor and Mrs. Mahan the following children were born: Arthur Lee, who is a civil engineer residing at Frontenac, Kansas; Horace P., who is a physician and surgeon in practice at Ellsworth, Iowa, is a graduate of the medical department of the Kansas University, at Lawrence, Kansas; Ethel, who is the wife of Charles H. Walbert, who is in the hardware and implement business at Girard, Kansas; Edith, who is the wife of John B. Fulton, who is mine foreman for the Hamilton Coal Company and they reside at Arma, Kansas; and J. Russell, who has been in the United States naval service for the past eight years.

In politics Doctor Mahan has always been identified with the republican party. Ordinarily he has no political ambitions but while living in Cherokee County has consented to serve as coroner and remained in office for two years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is connected with a number of fraternal organizations at West Mineral, Kansas, these including: the Modern Workmen of America, Camp 6385; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 391; and the Sons and Daughters of Justice. Doctor Mahan has a wide acquaintance over the state by which he is highly esteemed both personally and professionally.

JAMES A. WALKER, a resident of Kansas for more than thirty years, has applied himself with credit to various lines of business and official activity, but is now most widely known as state deputy of the Modern Woodmen of America, with headquarters at Emporia, where he has had his home for the past six years.

Born at Winterset, Iowa, February 12, 1866, he grew up on his father's farm in Missouri, gained his

early education in the public schools of that state, and early in 1884 at the age of eighteen arrived in Jefferson County, Kansas. Then followed two years of farm work, while for the next two years he was with the construction department of the Santa Fe Railroad as a painter under Superintendent B. F. Crocker, working both in Kansas and Oklahoma. With this experience he set up for himself in the painting business at Madison, Kansas, and remained there until 1899.

In the latter year he became acquainted with the Modern Woodmen of America as district deputy, and was traveling in the interest of that great fraternal organization all over the state. He deserves special credit for the successful organization and extension of the influence of this fraternity, and his work brought him the high honor in 1913 of appointment as state deputy, in charge of the order throughout the state, with headquarters in the New England Building at Topeka. He kept his headquarters at Topeka until July, 1914, since which time his official home has been in Emporia. His family has lived in Emporia since 1910. Mr. Walker has his home at 1224 Market Street and his offices in the Kress Building. He also has a fruit farm of 400 acres in Texas.

The Modern Woodmen of America now has about 70,000 members in Kansas. There are 775 local organizations, known as camps, and the Emporia Camp alone has a membership of 500.

The great-grandparents of Mr. Walker were Scotch people, and in the year 1800 they emigrated to America. While they were still on board the ship in Boston Harbor a son, Seth, was born to them. Seth Walker, grandfather of James A., spent his youth in Massachusetts, went with his parents to Kentucky, and while in that state he and Thomas A. Hendricks, who subsequently became vice president of the United States, formed a partnership and ran a steamboat on the waters of the Ohio. Later he removed to Hancock County, Indiana, where he attained considerable wealth and owned a large amount of farm land. His death occurred at Hancock, Indiana, in 1874.

John Harvey Walker, father of the state deputy was born in Hancock, Indiana, in 1839, moved from that state to Iowa in 1865, and in 1870 located in Harrison County, Missouri. In 1881 he moved to Lafayette County, Missouri, and in 1884 arrived in Greenwood County, Kansas, and he is now living at the age of past seventy-five at Madison in that county. Until he left Missouri he followed farming and stock raising, but in Kansas has been a contractor and builder. During the war he enlisted in the service at Indianapolis, but after a time was mustered out on account of physical disability. Politically he is a democrat. John H. Walker married Harriet Nash, who was born in Iowa in 1846, the year that state came into the Union. Their children are: John William, a contractor and builder at Wichita, Kansas; James A.; Mary, who is a specialist in electrotherapeutics at Philadelphia; Flora, wife of Charles Pritchard, cashier of the Fall River State Bank at Fall River, Kansas; and Ira, a contractor and builder at Madison, Kansas.

James A. Walker is a democrat of the old school. While living at Madison, Kansas, he served seven years on the city council and was also city treasurer. That completes his official record in politics, though he has frequently been urged to run for office since. Besides his prominence in the Modern Woodmen of America, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Emporia and the Royal Neighbors of America. He is a stockholder in the Lyon County Bank.

In April, 1890, at Madison, Kansas, he married Miss Belle Brumbaugh, a daughter of Samuel and Rachel Brumbaugh of Madison, Kansas, where her father is a retired farmer and banker. Former Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania is of the same family stock. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have three children: Adlai, Hazel, and Martha. Adlai, completed his education in the State Normal School at Emporia and in Iola College, is now connected with the printing department of the Emporia Gazette. The daughter Martha is still a student in the State Normal School at Emporia. Special mention should be made of the scholastic record of the daughter Hazel. She was not yet twenty years of age when she graduated June 1, 1915, from the State Normal School at Emporia, being awarded a life teacher's diploma and also a certificate as a teacher of public school music. Members of the faculty have stated that she was one of the most brilliant students ever graduated from the Emporia institution. In six years time she completed four years of high school work and four years college course, and not only that but also carried a music course and won her diploma in that department as well. She is now pursuing her work as teacher at Corwin, Kansas.

CLARENCE CASE GODDARD, M. D. While Doctor Goddard now gives all his time and attention to the Evergreen Place Hospital at Leavenworth, a high class sanitarium for nervous and mental troubles, liquor and drug habits, he has occupied such a distinguished position in Kansas medical circles for so many years that hardly any name in the profession is more widely known and more highly honored.

In 1911 he was elected president of the Kansas State Medical Society. He served four terms as president of the County Medical Society, has been the president of the District Society, has been a delegate from Kansas to the American Medical Association, and he has also contributed a number of articles, based upon his individual experience as a specialist in nervous and mental diseases, to the medical journals of the country. Doctor Goddard is a member of the Burlington Railway Surgeons Association, was for many years a surgeon for that company, and held the chair of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, Kansas, now the department of the State University, for four years when he resigned. He has also been a professor in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Clinic of Kansas City, Missouri.

Doctor Goddard has been a resident of Kansas more than fifty-seven years. He came with his parents to Leavenworth in 1860, and that city has been his home ever since, though during his connection with the regular army as assistant surgeon his duties called him to various parts of the West.

He is of old American ancestry. His forefather, Marcellus Goddard, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father, Edwin Pinney Goddard, was born in Connecticut in 1808, and married Maria Fillmore, a native of Wayne County, New York. She was of the prominent Fillmore family and a second cousin to Millard Fillmore, who was elected vice president of the United States in 1848 and succeeded General Taylor as president in 1850. During his youth Edwin P. Goddard moved to Wayne County, New York, and became an active business man. At one time he was "Receiver of the Port" at Palmyra, and he also operated the first packing industry in that section. Reasons of ill health compelled him

to remove to the West, and by gradual stages he finally arrived in Kansas. In 1856 he moved to Knox County, Illinois, and for several years was a merchant at Abingdon. In 1858 he made a tour of the West with a view to a permanent location, and at that time decided to establish a home at Leavenworth. This plan was not finally carried out until 1860. In that year he brought his family to Kansas, going by rail as far as St. Joseph, Missouri, and descending the river on board the Blackhawk to Leavenworth. About a mile south of the then City of Leavenworth, at a place now included within the corporate limits, he established one of the first nurseries in Kansas, and continued that business successfully until his death in 1866. His widow survived him until 1906, being ninety-two when she died. They had ten children, eight of whom reached maturity, and four are now living. One son, Luther M., was for fourteen years a member of the Colorado Supreme Court and for ten years previously had been a judge of the district bench.

Clarence Case Goddard was born at Gorham, Ontario County, New York, March 21, 1849. Since he was twelve years of age his home has been at Leavenworth. Most of his early education came from the public schools of this city, and here he took up the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Brock. Subsequently he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, and was graduated M. D. in 1873. For about six months following his graduation he was acting assistant surgeon in the regular army, and during 1874-75 he pursued post-graduate studies at Bellevue. He then resumed his connection with the regular army as acting assistant surgeon, and served altogether nearly fourteen years. He was connected with the Department of Missouri, and was assigned to duty at different posts in Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

On January 1, 1887, Doctor Goddard resigned from the army and took up regular practice at Leavenworth. Since 1890 he has specialized in mental and nervous diseases. It was in 1890 that he founded the present Evergreen Place Hospital and Sanitarium, in the southern part of Leavenworth. He modeled and furnished for the purpose what was originally a country home of fourteen rooms with twelve acres of grounds, occupying a place attractive in all its physical surroundings and furnishing the quiet so necessary for the treatment of patients received in the institution. In two years' time the patronage had so grown that Doctor Goddard was compelled to add twenty rooms and a cottage annex of ten rooms. The main building of the sanitarium was burned in 1898 and again in 1908. At the latter year he erected the present hospital building, which represents the Moorish design or architectural features, and is solidly constructed of brick and cement. The present capacity is for thirty-three patients and Doctor Goddard now gives his entire attention to the management.

Doctor Goddard is a prominent Mason, has served as master of his lodge, as eminent commander of the Knights Templar and as potentate of Abdalla Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, is a democrat in politics, and in 1910 was elected to the legislature from Leavenworth County.

In 1874 he married Miss Clara Weibling, of Denver, Colorado. Her father, Harmon G. Weibling, came to Leavenworth from Baltimore, Maryland, in 1854, was a contractor, and died in 1872. Doctor

Goddard's only child, Clarence B., was graduated A. B. from the Kansas State University in 1904, in 1908 finished his course in the Denver Gross Medical College at Denver, and was in active practice from that time until his death in 1913. He married Harriet Stearns and is survived by one daughter, Clara Cecelia.

GEORGE W. LEE, M. D. For fully twenty years Doctor Lee has practiced his profession as a physician and surgeon in Woodson County. The greater part of this time he spent at Toronto, but is now looking after his widely extended patronage from home at Yates Center. He is a highly qualified professional man and of equally high standing in social and civic affairs in Yates Center.

Dr. Lee was born at Markham in Morgan County, Illinois, December 4, 1867. His paternal grandfather, George Lee, was born in 1814 in Yorkshire, England, and on coming to America settled near Jacksonville, Illinois, and took up farming. He died at Garrinville, Illinois, in 1879. The maiden name of his wife was Miss Audis.

Doctor Lee's parents were born and reared and spent all their lives on a farm at Markham, Illinois. His father, Thomas Lee, was born in 1838 and died in 1908, and his mother, Martha Hall, was born in 1837 and died in 1904. Thomas Lee was a farmer, a republican in politics, and very active in the Methodist Protestant Church of his community, serving as trustee for a number of years. He and his wife had the following children: Mary, wife of Thomas Eades, a hay dealer at Toronto, Kansas; Sarah and Ida, both of whom died in infancy; Minnie, who died at Markham, Illinois, and married Samuel Coultas; Dr. George W.; Mattie, wife of J. Fox, a farmer at Chapin, Illinois; Clara, deceased, married Henry Alderson, a farmer at Chapin, Illinois; Eva, wife of Louis Alderson, living retired at Chapin, Illinois; and Nellie, who died in infancy.

Doctor Lee spent his boyhood on the old farm at Markham, Illinois. He had good home training and the advantages of the rural schools, but most of his higher education he gained by his own efforts. He attended the course in the business college at Jacksonville, Illinois, and spent one year reading medicine in the office of T. M. Cullimore at Jacksonville. Then entering the Marion-Simms Medical College at St. Louis, he graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1892. He is an active member of the Alumni Association of that institution. In 1894 he completed the course of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and received the *adeundem* degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After one year of practice at Meredosia, Illinois, Doctor Lee removed to Toronto, Kansas, where for seventeen years he remained in active practice. In February, 1913, he removed his home and offices to Yates Center. His offices are in the Stephenson and Hale Building on State Street. For the past seven years Doctor Lee has served as health officer.

He is a republican, a Presbyterian, a member of Benevolent Lodge, No. 52, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Meredosia, Illinois, of Wichita Consistory, No. 2, of the Scottish Rite, and belongs to Yates Center Lodges of Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Professionally he is a member in good standing of the Woodson County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Lee was married at Toronto, Kansas, in 1897, to Miss Minnie Kaltenbach. Her parents

William and Alice (Kain) Kaltenbach reside at Toronto, where he is in the real estate business. Doctor and Mrs. Lee have three children: Thomas, a senior in the high school at Yates Center; George, also a senior in high school; and Eva, who is in the freshman class of the high school.

HON. BENJAMIN C. BOND. In the public service that frequently crowns the career of men of personal high standing in a community, very often is shown a great capacity for public usefulness that the opportunity presents. In electing Benjamin C. Bond, an honored citizen of Buffalo, Kansas, cashier of the State Bank of Buffalo, to the State Legislature, the people of Wilson County gave evidence of wise discrimination and intelligent judgment. Not only is Mr. Bond an exact business man, with those habits of mind that assure investigation and accurate decision concerning the important measures brought before the legislative assembly, but he is also a man whose life has ever been marked with unselfish devotion to duty and to fearless championship of causes he has believed to be just.

Benjamin C. Bond was born April 21, 1878, at Mount Sterling, in Brown County, Illinois. His parents were John A. and Parthenia (Bush) Bond. One of the very earliest settlers in Brown County, Illinois, was Rev. Granville Bond, a Methodist preacher, a faithful pioneer in the cause of religion. He was the founder of the family at Mount Sterling and was the great-grandfather of Hon. Benjamin C. Bond, of Buffalo, Kansas. His son, Benjamin Bond, was born in the circuit rider's cabin at Mount Sterling which he built after emigrating from Kentucky, and Benjamin became a farmer and doubtless was prosperous on the rich soil of Illinois, until the outbreak of Civil war led him to join with his loyal neighbors, in the effort to preserve the Union. He died in the army during the progress of the war.

John A. Bond, son of Benjamin and father of Benjamin C. Bond, was born at Mount Sterling, Illinois, August 2, 1853. He grew to manhood there and became a farmer and stockman and remained in his native place until 1915, when he transferred his stock interests to Wilson County, Kansas, and took up his residence at Buffalo. In Illinois he was somewhat active in politics as a republican and frequently served in township offices. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and has been an elder, and for many years has been prominent in the Masonic fraternity. He married Parthenia Bush, who was born in 1859, at Dallas, Texas, and they have four children, namely: Benjamin, C.; Bertha, who is the wife of John H. Means, a farmer residing near Curtis, Wisconsin; Mabel, who is the wife of Stanley Bishop, who is a newspaper man and they reside at Bloomington, Illinois; and Ada, who is the wife of Everett Buck, who is in the city mail service at Norman, Illinois.

Benjamin C. Bond attended the public schools at Mount Sterling and in 1896 was graduated from the high school, shortly afterward entering the teaching field. After two years as an educator he accepted a clerical position in the First National Bank at Mount Sterling and continued with that institution for five years. He then became bookkeeper in the First National Bank at Roseville, in Warren County, Illinois, and remained so connected for one year. He came then to Kansas and in 1903 became cashier of the State Bank of Buffalo.

The State Bank of Buffalo was established in

1887, by J. H. Gumby, as a private bank and continued in business as such until 1899, when it was incorporated as a state bank under the above caption. The present officers of the institution are: L. L. Legg, president; W. A. McClain, vice president; Benjamin C. Bond, cashier; Arthur Puckett, first assistant cashier; and C. L. Sutherland, second assistant cashier. The bank building is situated on Main Street and its equipments do credit to its stockholders. For the past seven years Mr. Bond has largely directed the policy of the bank as its manager. It has ample resources and works with a capital of \$10,000 and a surplus of \$5,000.

By inheritance and conviction, Mr. Bond has always been a republican and has felt deep interest as a loyal party man, but, occupied with business cares, has seldom permitted the use of his name in connection with public office. His election in 1916 to the State Legislature was but just recognition of Mr. Bond's sterling character and was very gratifying to his many political and personal friends.

At McComb, Illinois, on November 7, 1901, Mr. Bond was married to Miss Anna M. Legg, who is a daughter of James M. and Mary (Runkle) Legg. The mother of Mrs. Bond is deceased. Her father, a retired farmer, lives at Macomb. Mr. and Mrs. Bond have four children, namely: Ruth, who was born June 9, 1903; Benjamin C., who was born November 13, 1906; George Louis, who was born April 14, 1910; and Rayburn C., who was born September 2, 1912. The attractive family residence is situated on Buffalo Street and additionally Mr. Bond owns a valuable farm located near Buffalo. He is a director in the Buffalo Electric Light Plant and has other minor business interests.

Fraternally Mr. Bond is identified with Buffalo Lodge No. 379, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master, and with Chanute Lodge No. 806, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church but is a broad-minded man and since no Presbyterian organization exists at Buffalo, he has united with the Congregational Church, being unostentatiously and quietly useful in this body, lending influence and giving practical assistance.

H. L. Cox. For some of its best citizenship, South-eastern Kansas is indebted to the New England states. The men who have made their way from the states bordering on the Atlantic Coast who have journeyed across the country to the land of the sunflower, have displayed in their citizenship and their characters the same sterling qualities of their sturdy forbears, who, like them, braved a new and untried section, and planted the seeds that brought forth a fine civilization. Of the men of Chautauqua County who lay claim to New England birth, one who has gained success in this section is H. L. Cox, of Cedar Vale, merchant and oil producer and one of his community's energetic and progressive citizens. While born in New England, he is essentially a Kansan, as he was but one and one-half years old when he came with his parents to this state, but his long line of New England ancestry is typical of the stock that has given to the West some of its best men.

Mr. Cox was born at Manchester, New Hampshire, May 12, 1869, and is a son of L. M. and Abbie M. (Andrews) Cox. The family traces its ancestry back to early colonial times, when the first emigrant came from England and settled in Massachusetts, in which state was born the grandfather of H. L. Cox, Mason Cox, who passed his entire life in the Bay State and

died before the birth of his grandson. L. M. Cox was born in 1836, in New Hampshire, and received his education in the country schools. His father had been a farmer, but the youth did not fancy that vocation as it was carried on in his native state, and instead turned his attention to learning the trade of cabinet maker, an occupation which he mastered and which he followed for some years at Manchester. In that city, also, he was married, and after the birth of one son, came to Kansas, in the fall of 1870, and drove overland from Emporia, a distance of ninety miles, to his farm seven miles north of Cedar Vale, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land. After nine years of experience as an agriculturist, Mr. Cox again resumed the vocation of his youth, moving his residence to Cedar Vale, where he followed carpentry and cabinet-making until his death in 1913. He was a republican in his political tendencies, and served as township trustee of Jefferson Township for several years. In 1861, Mr. Cox enlisted in the Third Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years and three months, and took part in a number of hard-fought and important engagements, among them Bull Run and Gettysburg. His record was that of a good and faithful soldier, whose services upheld the military prestige of his state. He married Miss Abbie M. Andrews, who was born in 1850, at Great Falls, New Hampshire, and died at Cedar Vale, Kansas, in 1912, and they were the parents of two children: H. L.; and Fred E., who resided at Cedar Vale until 1916 and is now a resident of Ponca City, Oklahoma, where he is engaged in business as an insurance agent.

H. L. Cox was educated in the rural schools of Chautauqua County, Kansas, and resided at his father's home until he was twenty-two years of age. He was herding sheep and working on a farm, but subsequently turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He was only sixteen years of age when he first became identified with commercial affairs, at that time becoming employed by the firm of Adam Brothers & Dale, a young and promising concern. Throughout his career, Mr. Cox has been connected with this business, now known as the L. C. Adam Mercantile Company, of which he has been president since 1912. Mr. Cox's rise in this business has been steady and consistent. He has worked his way up through the various branches of the enterprise, and is thoroughly familiar with every detail of this incorporated business. The business conducted is a department store, handling all kinds of merchandise except lumber and drugs, and also buying cattle, grain, etc., and the establishment, situated on Cedar Street, has a main floor space of 100x120 feet, and second floor space of 50x150 feet. This is the largest department store in this section of the state, the largest outside of Arkansas City in Southeastern Kansas, and has a greater variety of stock than the Arkansas City concern. A large amount of its success must be accredited to the abilities and good management of Mr. Cox, who has watched and participated in its rise from the days of its infancy. Mr. Cox is also interested in various other enterprises and is a director in the Dosbaugh National Bank. As an agriculturist, he is the owner of an Upland stock farm, located 2½ miles south of Cedar Vale, a tract of 280 acres. He has, also, oil interests, and is a producer in the vicinity of Elgin, Kansas. His residence is located on Caney Street. In politics, a republican, he has not been too busy to take an interest in the success of his party, and on a number of occasions has been called upon for public service, always responding cheerfully to these calls to discharge the duties of

citizenship. He has been city clerk and city treasurer, and for four years was a member of the board of county commissioners. His only fraternal connection is with Chautauqua Lodge No. 355, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1892, at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, Mr. Cox was united in marriage with Miss Alice M. Maher, daughter of John B. and Amelia (McEwen) Maher, both deceased. Mr. Maher, who was a native of New York, was a hotel keeper after coming to the West. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cox: Harold B., born August 23, 1895, who is a junior at the Kansas University, at Lawrence; and Hubert D., born March 19, 1897, who is a member of the sophomore class at the same institution.

GEORGE VANDERSCHMIDT was a prominent early pioneer citizen of Leavenworth. He came to Kansas in 1868, nearly fifty years ago. Leavenworth is still the home of his daughter, Emma, and of his two progressive sons, Louis and Fred Vanderschmidt, both of whom are prominent merchants of the city.

The name Vanderschmidt was originally spelled Von Derschnitt. The late George Vanderschmidt was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, July 11, 1839. He grew up in Germany, attended the public schools, and was between sixteen and eighteen years of age when he left his native land and came to America. An older married sister was living in Jefferson County, New York, and she had advanced the money necessary for his passage across the Atlantic. Upon his arrival here he paid back the money by day labor and farming for his brother-in-law in Jefferson County. When this obligation had been paid George Vanderschmidt continued working as a farm hand, and having an eye to the future and being naturally thrifty he saved a considerable part of his earnings. From those earnings he bought a farm of his own in Northern Jefferson County.

He left his farm to go to New York City and marry Pauline Steinker. Her father was a man of considerable importance in Osnabrueck, Germany, where he held the position of Government toll gate keeper and was also what would be called in America a postmaster. George Vanderschmidt finally sold his farm in Jefferson County and removed to New York City, where he established himself in the business of importing foreign cheese and manufacturing domestic cheese. He had a successful business and acquired some city real estate.

Through the arguments presented by Frederick W. Wulfekuhler Mr. Vanderschmidt finally disposed of his property in the East, and with his wife and three children came to the City of Leavenworth, where he arrived on the Fourth of July in 1868. He was soon prosperously embarked in the retail grocery and general merchandise business, and he continued along those lines steadily with growing prosperity and influence until a year prior to his death, when on account of ill health he sold his business. His death occurred in Leavenworth in 1892, and his widow passed away in 1896.

George Vanderschmidt was a devout member of the German Evangelical Church, and was strict in the observance of his church duties and brought up his family in the same faith. In character he is remembered as having been honest to the penny, a man determined in his actions, and extremely charitable. His books show large amounts that were credited to the needy and that were never paid back. He and his wife were the parents of five children: Emma; Edward, who died at the age of

eleven; Louis; William, who died when twenty-two years of age; and Fred.

Louis and Fred Vanderschmidt are now associated in business under the firm name William Small & Company. Louis Vanderschmidt was born in New York City October 25, 1867, and was brought to Leavenworth when an infant. Fred was born at Leavenworth in February, 1873. Both the sons were educated according to the advantages afforded by the public schools of Leavenworth. Louis began his business career as clerk for L. Lowenthal, and was afterwards with the firm George H. Weaver, Bruns & Company. For three years he was in business for himself under his own name, and in 1892 he acquired an interest in the business of William Small. William Small & Company is one of the prominent firms of Leavenworth, and has had a prosperous existence for fully a quarter of a century. Fred Vanderschmidt was clerk in the store until 1895, when he also acquired an interest.

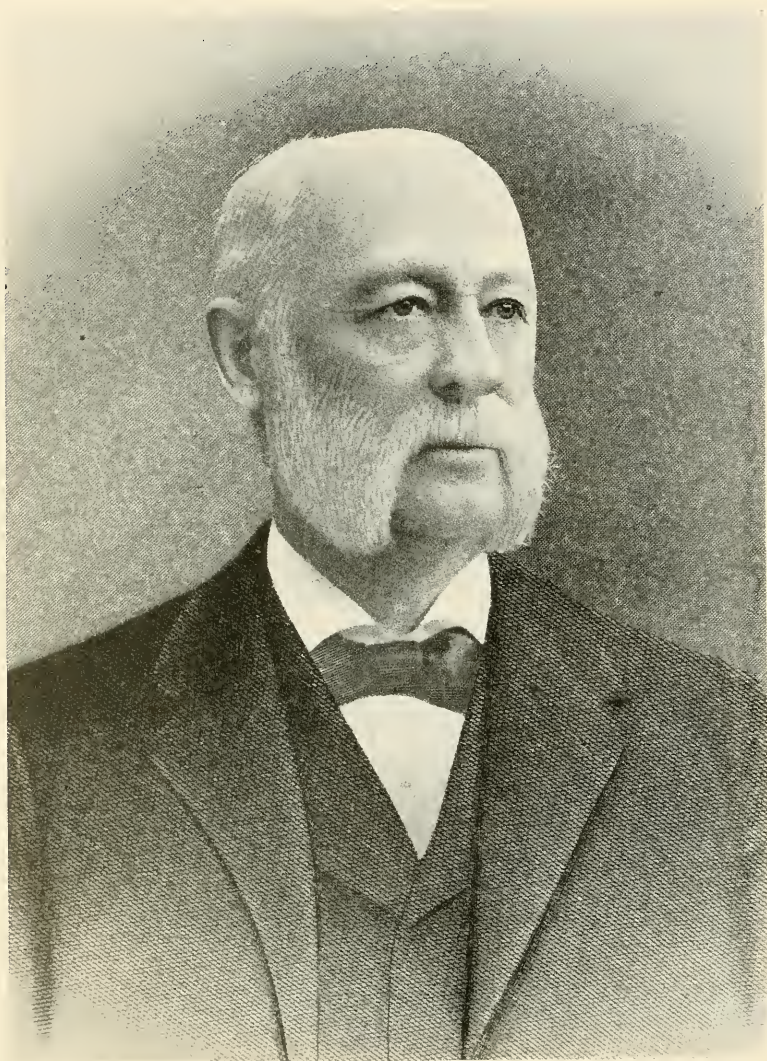
Louis Vanderschmidt was married to Ada F. Burrell, daughter of Dr. D. D. Burrell. They are the parents of two children: William Willies and Louise. Fred Vanderschmidt married Daisy Gardner of Fort Scott, Kansas. She is a graduate of the University of Kansas and was an instructor in the high school at Fort Scott at the time of her marriage. They also have two children, George Frederick and Gretchen.

MALCOLM CAMPBELL NEWMAN, M. D., whose work as a physician and surgeon has brought him high standing among the citizens of Toronto and over a large part of the county, moved to Toronto in 1913 from Virgil, where he had practiced for several years. Doctor Newman looks after a large general medical and surgical practice, having his offices on the main street of town, and since locating at Toronto has served as health officer. He is a member of the Woodson County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Newman was born in Gentry County, Missouri, August 20, 1881. The Newmans combine both Scotch and English stock and were early settlers in the State of Ohio. Doctor Newman's mother's people were pioneers in Indiana. Isaac B. Newman, his father, was born in Pike County, Ohio, in 1841. In 1865 his parents removed to Gentry County, Missouri, and he came with them and married there. For a number of years he was a merchant and hotel proprietor at Darlington, Missouri. In 1886 he came to Greeley County, Kansas, and was identified with stock raising there until he retired to California in 1911. He died at Huntington Park, California, in 1913. He made a creditable record as a soldier during the Civil war. He went out with the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry in 1862, and was in the army three years until 1865. He followed the regiment in all its campaigns, and two of the conspicuous battles in which he took part were Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain. It is not known that his soldier experience made him a republican, but through practically all his life he was loyally identified with that party and aided its success wherever possible. After coming to Greeley County, Kansas, he served two terms as register of deeds. Isaac B. Newman married Miriam Elliott, who was born in 1841 and is now living at Huntington Park, California. Their children were: Cordia, wife of E. E. Bennett, who lives in Los Angeles, California; Sadie, whose home is in Los Angeles, California, the widow of J. H. Record, who was a merchant and died at Pomona, Kansas,

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J. F. Richards

in 1908; Louise, wife of C. H. Adams, a tinner living at San Pedro, California; J. C. Newman, editor of the *Carnegie Herald* at Carnegie, Oklahoma; Margaret, wife of C. A. Wright, a carpenter living at Los Angeles; T. D. Newman, a worker in the oil fields of California; Dr. Malcolm C.; and Ruby, wife of A. N. Hewitt, a Methodist Episcopal minister living at Los Angeles.

Doctor Newman was five years of age when brought to Kansas, and he acquired his early education in the grammar and high schools of Tribune. He spent three years gaining a medical education in Marion-Sims-Beaumont College at St. Louis, and in 1907 was graduated Doctor of Medicine from Barnes Medical University. He did his first practice as an undergraduate at Shields, Kansas, in 1906, and during the summer of 1907 was located at Sharon Lake, Colorado. Following that came four months of interne experience in a hospital at Pueblo, Colorado, and in 1908 he removed to Virgil, Kansas, where he practiced five years preceding his removal to Toronto.

Doctor Newman owns his home in the central part of town. He is a member and official of the United Brethren Church and is a republican in politics. He belongs to Woodson Lodge, No. 121, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Toronto, to Virgil Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is past venerable consul, and is a member of the Kansas Fraternal Citizens.

In 1909 at Virgil he married Miss Ina Ayres, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ayres. Her mother is deceased, and her father, who is a railroad carpenter, resides with Doctor and Mrs. Newman. Two children have been born to their marriage: Coyce Albert, born January 31, 1910; and Fennie Wardell, born December 14, 1912.

JOHN F. RICHARDS, born October 23, 1834, in Bath County, Virginia, the founder of the wholesale hardware house Richards & Conover Hardware Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and now residing at 200 Forty-fourth Street in that city, is not only one of the merchants who have risen to prominence in this section of the Middle West, but has a career connected by many experiences and activities with the Territory and State of Kansas.

His parents were Walter and Nancy (Mayse) Richards, both natives of Virginia. Their old farm, Cloverdale, was situated on one of the stage lines which then crossed and recrossed the country before the railroad era, and this farm was also near a stage station where horses were changed. Mr. Richards' maternal grandfather, Joseph Mayse, was a soldier in both the Revolutionary and Indian wars, and at one time was wounded in a battle with the Indians. Twenty years later his leg was amputated. The daughters of Walter and Nancy Richards were: Elizabeth Ann, who married William Saunders, at New Franklin, Missouri; Louisa, who became Mrs. Henry C. Miller of Arrow Rock, Missouri; Maria, who married Wesley Wickersham, who served in Colonel Hardin's Illinois Regiment in the Mexican war; Mary Matilda, Mrs. Dr. A. F. Barnes of St. Louis, Missouri; the sons were William C., George Blackwell Shelton; Thomas and John Francisco Richards.

In 1836 Walter Richards started with his family from Virginia for Missouri, proceeding to Guyandotte, a small town on the Ohio River. The parents and the younger children then embarked on a steamboat for Cairo, Illinois, and thence proceeded by boat to St. Louis. The older boys took teams and servants overland from Guyandotte and met the family at

St. Louis. On leaving St. Louis they went to St. Charles, Missouri, and while there Walter Richards was taken ill and died and was buried in that historic old community of Missouri. Soon afterwards the family removed to New Franklin, opposite Boonville, Missouri, and Mr. John F. Richards had his first conscious recollections of life in that town. Later the family went to Rocheport on the Missouri River, thence to Boonville in 1842. The older sons engaged in business, and for several years the family lived at Boonville, John F. Richards recalling the great flood of the year 1844. He was then ten years of age. In 1846 his mother moved to St. Louis and lived there until her death in September, 1848.

John F. Richards attended school at St. Louis during 1846-47-48, and after his mother's death lived at Arrow Rock, Missouri, during the winter of 1848-49. There he attended school, making his home with his sister, Mrs. Miller, who died of cholera during 1849.

In September, 1849, when fifteen years of age, Mr. Richards went to Jackson County, Missouri, finding employment in a country store. He gained business experience there during the years 1849-50-51-52 and the spring of 1853. The village where the store was located was Sibley, at a point where the Santa Fe bridge now crosses the Missouri River. It was an old outfitting station and in early days was the site of Fort Osage, the military garrison subsequently being removed to Fort Leavenworth.

The winter of 1852-53 was spent as a student in an academy at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Richards entered the service, as clerk, of an old Indian trader, Capt. John S. Shaw, formerly of St. Charles, Missouri. Captain Shaw had a Government license as a trader with the Sioux and Cheyenne and other tribes. His ox teams were made up at Westport, Missouri, thence proceeding to Fort Leavenworth, where they were loaded for the Indian country. The so called Indian country at that time comprised what are now the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado. Most of his trading was done along the North Platte River from Scott's Bluff to Green River on the Salt Lake Trail. A trading trip with a large train covered a period of about fifteen months. In 1854 Mr. Richards returned to St. Louis, and was a clerk on a Missouri River steamboat until September, when, through the influence of Captain Shaw, he was given a position with Child, Pratt & Company, hardware merchants of St. Louis. He started in at wages of \$25 a month, and was accorded increasing responsibilities with that firm during the next four years.

In 1857 Mr. Richards determined to go into business for himself. Recognizing the opportunities of Leavenworth, which was then one of the important cities along the Missouri River, he invested his modest capital and with credit given him by the hardware firm where he had been employed he loaded a stock of hardware on a steamboat and landed at Leavenworth March 4, 1857. The stock of hardware was shipped on the steamboat *Emigrant*. It was valued at about \$1,700, which did not represent its worth as hardware was expensive in those days. The *Emigrant* was heavily loaded and was perhaps a week or ten days making the trip up the Missouri River. Mr. Richards took passage on the passenger boat the *New Lucy*, and made the trip in three days, arriving several days before the *Emigrant*. The *New Lucy* left St. Louis at 1 A. M. on the first of March and landed at Leavenworth March 4th. For his load of goods on the *Emigrant* he paid freight

rates of from 30 to 35 cents a hundred without classification.

The stock of hardware was first put into one-half of a 24-foot frame building, making a store room 12 feet front and 40 feet in depth at the southwest corner of Second and Cherokee streets, with a small counter running along one side under which the owner slept at night. Leavenworth in those days was quite an outfitting place for points west, especially frontier military posts. Emigration into Kansas increased rapidly so that the demand for all kinds of merchandise was heavy and the increase in the Richards business soon compelled him to move to a larger building. This building now stands on the southwest corner of Third and Delaware streets, and being three stories and basement was considered quite a structure for those days.

Mr. Richards exhibited considerable enterprise as a merchant, and even at that time realized the value of pictorial advertising. He had a large poster 2½x3 feet printed at St. Louis as an announcement of his store at Leavenworth and that poster is one of the interesting documents in the pioneer mercantile history of the Missouri River Valley. Above a pictorial announcement of various wares, including plows, horse power mills, and one of the old fashioned combined mower and reapers, one of the very first of its type, the general announcement read as follows in large type: "Hardware for Emigrants, Farmers, Miners and the whole People of Kansas and Missouri, at the new three story brick building corner of Delaware and Third streets. Call at J. F. Richards' pioneer hardware store and agricultural warehouse, Leavenworth City, K. T." The last letters of course signified Kansas Territory, and Kansas was a territory for several years after this advertisement was printed.

In 1862 W. E. Chamberlain moved his stock of hardware from Kansas City to Leavenworth, and the two businesses were consolidated under the name Richards & Chamberlain. Mr. Richards bought out his partner in 1866 and in the same year John Conover became identified with the house and became the pioneer hardware traveling salesman in Kansas. In 1870 John Conover became a partner and the firm of J. F. Richards & Company was established. This firm did an active and prosperous business at Leavenworth until 1884, in which year the business in that city was sold to Park-Craneer & Company.

In 1875 the partners established a Kansas City house at Fifth and Delaware streets and in 1881 put up a building on the southeast corner of Fifth and Wyandotte streets and incorporated in 1882 under the name of The Richards & Conover Hardware Company. Of the great expansion that has marked the business of The Richards & Conover Hardware Company in Kansas City little need may be said. It is one of the large mercantile houses of the Missouri Valley and in 1902 its building was erected at the northwest corner of Fifth and Wyandotte streets, giving the house a floor space of seven acres. In 1906 the company established a branch house at Oklahoma City. Mr. Richards when thirty years of age was elected vice president of the First National Bank of Leavenworth. Incidentally it should be mentioned that this was the first national bank established in the State of Kansas. It was started in 1864, only a few months after the National Bank Act was passed by Congress. The First National is still in existence. Mr. Richards is also a director of the Leavenworth National Bank and was one of its organizers. In matters of politics he has

been identified with the democratic party. He served on the school board and was president of it in Leavenworth and was also a member of the city council there. Throughout his residence in that city he took a keen interest in local affairs and allied himself with every movement for the benefit of the community.

On June 16, 1857, at Sibley, Missouri, soon after he had embarked in business for himself, Mr. Richards married Martha Ann Harrelson. Their happy union was terminated with the death of Mrs. Richards at Leavenworth on February 14, 1874. Seven children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy, while a daughter, Martha Belle, died at the age of ten years. May R., the oldest of the four still living, is the widow of the late John G. Waples of Fort Worth, Texas. Walter B. Richards and George B. Richards, both fill positions of vice presidents with the Richards & Conover Hardware Company. Helen is the wife of Dr. J. E. Logan of Kansas City, Missouri.

On December 1, 1877, Mr. Richards married Lucia M. Durfee, widow of E. H. Durfee of Leavenworth. There were no children of this union and Mrs. Richards died December 19, 1906. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Richards is a Mason and has filled the various chairs in the Knights Templar Commandery. Though not affiliated with any church he has given liberally to the various denominations.

Few men now living have a recollection that extends as far back and affords a more intimate view of conditions in the Missouri Valley while Kansas was in its formative condition. At the time of Quantrill's raid on Lawrence in 1863, he and others mounted horses and, heavily armed, proceeded to Lawrence, arriving the night after the raid. They found corpses on the street and houses still burning. They assisted in burying the dead, in extinguishing fires, and for two days rendered all the assistance they could to the stricken town. During the war Mr. Richards was a member of the Nineteenth Kansas State Militia under Colonel Hogan and under Capt. J. L. McDowell. Captain McDowell at that time was mayor of Leavenworth. This company was ordered to Shawnee, Kansas, on the border, remained in camp there about a week, was then ordered to Missouri, passing through Westport and on to Independence, and while along the Little Blue east of Independence the company met the advance guard of Price's army. Mr. Richards served in the battle of Westport, which battle was the turning point, as the southern troops retreated south after this. During this campaign Mr. Richards was detailed to guide the men carrying dispatches from General Pleasanton at Independence to General Curtis at Kansas City on October 23, 1864. During this invasion he was in active service for twenty-one days.

As a business man of Kansas City, Missouri, he was one of the organizers in 1886 of the First National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, is the oldest officer of that institution in point of continuous service, and is now chairman of its board of directors. By appointment from Mayor Reed he served from 1900 to 1904 as a member of the Park Board, and while he was on the board the present park and driveway system of Kansas City, Missouri, was planned. In 1903 Mr. Richards was president of the Commercial Club, and in that capacity he took the leading part in rendering assistance to the people stricken by the great flood and also took effective measures for the reconstruction of the city after that disaster.

Mr. Richards is a member of the Blue Hills and Country Club and the Kansas City Club.

A. H. SKIDMORE. The general instances in the early life of men who "do things" are peculiarly similar. Differing in detail, the general outline is the short and simple story of the rise and progress to eminence from poverty to prosperity. Assiduous toil, the common school advantages, and the struggle for supremacy generates reliance on self, the natural, rather than art is their guide; individual talents are developed and each shows through the originality thereby becoming and recognized as self-made men. Judge Skidmore was born in Virginia February 14, 1856, was reared to manhood on a farm by parents possessing the energy, zeal and thrift of the hardy Highlanders of Scotland. His father, now eighty-seven years of age, is hale and hearty, although he underwent the hardships of almost five years' service in the Civil war, participating in many closely contested engagements, and was mustered out as captain of his company.

Judge Skidmore was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Illinois, on September 14, 1876, after spending 1874-5 in the department of law of the University of Michigan, and spending about one year in the law office of Hon. C. H. Frew of Paxton, Illinois. After being admitted to practice he sought the better opportunities existing in the West, and on November 14, 1876, opened a law office at Columbus, Kansas, at which city he continued to reside and practice his profession until he was elected, in 1903, to the bench of the Eleventh Judicial District, composed of Cherokee, Labette, and Montgomery counties. He was re-elected in 1907, and after eight years of satisfactory service in his judicial office he declined further political favors, preferring the practice of his profession. He built a neat, commodious law office and again resumed private practice and still has a successful and prosperous business. He is also extensively connected with banking interests and coal industries in Cherokee County.

As a judge he was noted for his fair rulings, consideration for the less fortunate while in the discharge of his duty, and economical and conservative in transacting the business of the court, which brought the expense of court proceedings down to a minimum. Appeals were taken in numerous cases but less reversals exist from his rulings than in a like number of appeals from any other one judicial district in the state.

Being in the front rank of his profession, with a sufficient income to guarantee the necessities of life, he, his wife, and children are entitled to the confidence and respect of their neighbors and friends, as well as to enjoy the comforts of the good home they possess and occupy in the suburbs of the city.

WALTER A. JONES is judge of the Probate Court of Lyon County and represents one of the very first families in Lyon County and in that section of Kansas. Both he and other members of the family have accounted well for themselves in the business, farming, professional and civic life of the county.

His father, Griffith P. Jones, formerly a merchant at Emporia, is one of the most extensive raisers and breeders of Hereford cattle in Lyon County. He was born in Carnarvonshire, Wales, in 1847, a son of John and Jeanette Jones. John Jones was born in Carnarvonshire, Wales, and spent his life there on the farm which his ancestors had occupied for fully three centuries before him. After his death his widow Jeanette

Jones, in 1852, brought her family to America, landing in New York City and afterwards going to Lewis County, New York. She married for her second husband Richard Humphries, and in 1880 they came to Emporia, where she died. Griffith P. Jones, who was five years old when brought to America, lived in New York State during his youth and in 1868 at the age of twenty-one arrived in Lyon County, Kansas. Emporia was then a village, and for four years he was employed by the firm of Baneroft & McCarty, merchants. He then established the G. P. Jones Clothing Store which is still in operation at 508 Commercial Street, being now owned by his nephew, George R. Jones. After continuing in the clothing business until 1888, he sold out his mercantile enterprise and removed to the Hereford Ranch which he still owns and which comprises 1,500 acres of land in Lyon County. The Hereford Ranch has become widely known as the home of blooded Hereford cattle. It is a matter of interest that a brother of Griffith Jones, John C. Jones, was a schoolmate of Lloyd George, the noted English statesman. Griffith Jones is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a charter member of Union Lodge No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Emporia. He married Abbie C. Allen, who was born at Turin, Lewis County, New York, in 1856. Their children are: A. C. Jones, who lives on a dairy farm two miles north of Emporia; Edward G., who operates his ranch of 400 acres near the Hereford Ranch in the southwestern part of Lyon County; Walter A.; and Lucina, at home with her parents.

Walter A. Jones was born at Emporia August 22, 1886, and when an infant removed with his parents to the Hereford Ranch. He gained his first education in the public schools of Lyon County, and also pursued two years of study in the State Normal School at Emporia. Later he was a student four years at Baker University, where he specialized a part of the time in the fine arts. This was followed by three years in the law department of Washburn College at Topeka, where he was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1911. After one year of preliminary practice in Topeka and one year spent in New Mexico, he returned to Emporia and at the time of his election as probate judge in November, 1916, had already succeeded in building up a profitable civil and criminal practice. His offices are in the Jones Building on Commercial Street.

Mr. Jones is unmarried. He is a republican, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, is active in the Lyon County Bar Association and the Emporia Commercial Club and fraternally is affiliated with Emporia Lodge No. 12, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Emporia Chapter No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, Emporia Lodge No. 749 of the Maccabees; Emporia Lodge No. 184 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Emporia Lodge No. 633 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

WILLIAM SMALL. In the death of William Small Leavenworth lost one of its greatest merchants and one of its most upright, energetic and lovable citizens. He had been a resident of Leavenworth nearly thirty years. He developed the largest real estate establishment of the city, a permanent monument to his name, and still conducted as William Small & Company. He was a man of even and gentle disposition, thoroughly alert in business matters, and public spirited in his attitude toward citizenship and towards the larger social life of his community. He

was an invaluable factor in the growth and enterprise of Leavenworth.

While his character was in every respect above reproach he was often misunderstood. His chief characteristic was an unswerving honesty. In business affairs his thrift and keenness were developed to a high degree, but in his personal relations his heart was as tender as that of a woman. It was not easy to convince him with new and untried propositions or with new friendships, but once his word was given his constancy was as perfect as the needle to the pole star. Naturally enough his confidence was sometimes betrayed and sometimes those whom he had aided were disloyal to his friendship.

William Small was born at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, in 1841. His death occurred at Chicago on March 1, 1900. He grew up in his native city and was married there to Zephy Steele. From Canada he came to the United States and located in St. Louis, where he was a dry goods salesman for D. Crawford & Company.

He came to Leavenworth about 1872. In 1875 he was a member of the firm of Weaver & Small, and later became a member of the firm of Small, Ramsey & Vories. This business subsequently came under his sole ownership, and through his fine integrity and ability he made it the most important retail establishment of the city. Throughout his career his honor was his most perfect possession. Of Scotch-Irish ancestry and of Presbyterian family, he possessed all the characteristics associated with these people and with the sect of Presbyterianism. He was saving, industrious, never permitted a bill to go to protest, and while so exact and scrupulous in his individual transactions, he had a thorough-going sympathy for the common frailties and shortcomings of humanity, and his benefactions were extremely large though never set down in any book of record.

Mr. and Mrs. Small had no children. His best monument is the mercantile establishment that still carries his name and the business which has grown up and has been developed upon the solid foundation of his personal character. Mrs. Small has been actuated by many of the generous motives which inspired the life of her husband, and has done much to perpetuate his careful philanthropy. At a cost of \$50,000 Mrs. Small founded in the memory of her husband William Small Memorial Home for Aged Women, and it is one of the philanthropies of which the State of Kansas may take greatest pride.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDS has found his work in life in the field of education, and is one of the youngest city superintendents of schools in the state. He is now serving in that capacity at Toronto.

Mr. Richards is of English ancestry. His grandfather Richard Richards was born in England in 1831, and came to the United States when twenty-one years of age. He passed through New York City and Chicago and soon settled on a farm in Illinois, and from there moved to Adams County, Iowa, in 1864. He spent the rest of his career there as a farmer and died in 1896. As an American citizen he loyally supported and advocated the republican principles and candidates. He was an honored veteran of the Civil war, enlisting in 1861 in the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry. He was in service three years three months, and was in all the important engagements in which his regiment was joined. Among other hardships, he was wounded in one of his battles. Richard Richards married Sarah Walford, also a

native of England, where she was born in 1832. She died in Adams County, Iowa, in 1892. Of their children still living, William F., father of Professor Richards, is the oldest. Ed Richards, a farmer in Adams County, Iowa, and Fannie is the wife of George Tennant, a farmer in Adair County, Iowa.

It was on a farm near Corning, in Adams County, Iowa, that William A. Richards was born May 3, 1890. His father is Mr. William F. Richards, who now resides at Lyndon in Osage County, Kansas. William F. was born near Peoria, Illinois, February 22, 1857, and was eight years of age when his parents removed to Adams County, Iowa. He grew up and married there and his entire active career has been spent as a farmer. Coming to Kansas in 1893, he spent one year at Salina, and in 1894 settled in Osage County. He is a republican, is an active member and has served as trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was formerly identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. William F. Richards married Lydia E. Frederick, who was born near Madison, Wisconsin, October 11, 1861. Their children are: Harvey E., a farmer at Bridgewater, Iowa; John M., who is in the railway service at Topeka, Kansas; William A.; Laura I., who is a member of the senior class at Baker University; and Kenneth V., who resides in Colorado on a claim of 320 acres which he has taken up and which he is now busy in developing.

The public schools of Osage County supplied Mr. William A. Richards with his early training, and after graduating from the high school at Lyndon in 1908 he entered with characteristic enthusiasm into the work of teaching. For three years he taught in Osage County and then used the means thus acquired to give him a college education. Entering Baker University in 1911 he was graduated Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1913. While in college Mr. Richards became a member of Zeta Chi Greek letter fraternity.

Following his graduation from Baker University Mr. Richards became principal of the high school at Toronto in the fall of 1915, and a year later was made superintendent of the entire city school system. He has built up an effective working staff and is giving splendid satisfaction both as an administrator and as a teacher. Under him he has a corps of nine teachers, and the enrollment of the city schools is 280.

Mr. Richards is a member of the Kansas State and the Woodson County Teachers Associations. He is a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES S. GLEED was born in Morrisville, Vermont, March 23, 1856. His father, Thomas Gleed, was a leading lawyer of Vermont who held various public offices and who, while still a young man, died as he was about to enter the army in 1861. His grandfather, the Rev. John Gleed, was an English missionary preacher of great force of character who came to the United States for the purpose of participating in the movement against slavery. Mr. Gleed's mother was Cornelia Fisk, a woman of rare intelligence and refinement. His grandfather was Moses Fisk, a Massachusetts pioneer in Northern Vermont. He was one of the founders of the Town of Waterville and rendered his county and state many unusual services. In 1866 Mr. Gleed removed to Lawrence, Kansas, with his mother and his brother, James Willis Gleed. He graduated from the city schools of Lawrence and the State University of Kansas and



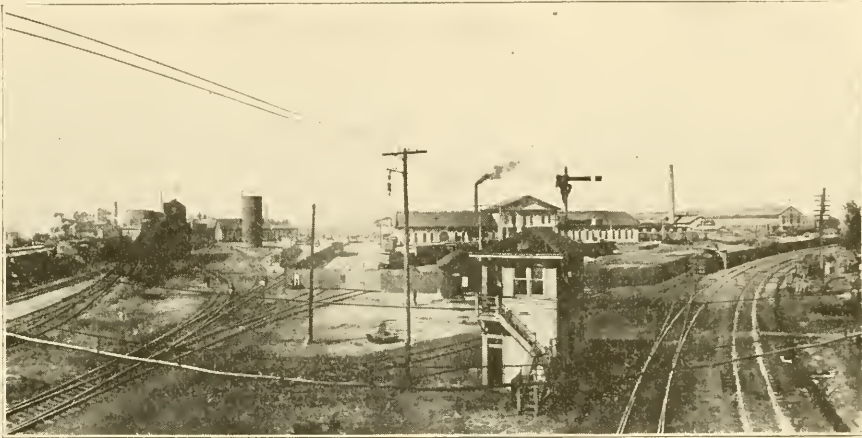
CHARLES S. GLEED

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was subsequently a member of the first class in the law school of the university. For the purpose of earning a living and an education Mr. Gleed worked at many employments. He was the first accountant of the state university, and started its first college paper. He also engaged quite extensively in newspaper work, which he has never wholly abandoned in spite of constant professional and business responsibilities of the heavier kind. He served in the business departments of several newspapers and did reportorial and editorial work for the Lawrence Journal, Lawrence Tribune, Kansas Spirit, Kansas Collegiate, the Denver Tribune, the Kansas City Journal, the Chicago Tribune and the New York Herald. He engaged in the publicity and advertising work of three transcontinental railroad companies—the Kansas Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Many years later, in 1896, he bought the Kansas City Journal in company with Hal Gaylord and became the company's president. A writer in the history of Kansas newspapers, pub-

and several years president of the Pioneer (Bell) Telephone & Telegraph Company of Oklahoma and the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri; is now chairman of the boards of directors of the Bell Telephone companies in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas; is president of the old Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company; is director of the Santa Fe Pacific Company; director of the Central National Bank, Topeka; vice president of the Pioneer Trust Company and the Farmers Loan & Trust Company of Kansas City; director of the Topeka Railway Company and the Kansas City-Western Railway Company; president of the Kansas City Journal Company; director of the Chicago Railway Equipment Company; director of the Franklin Steel Company; director of the London-Arizona Copper Company; and is or has been officer and director of many other financial, manufacturing and public service corporations. He was for about fifteen years regent of the University of Kansas; is director and president of the Kansas Historical Society; was



ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY SHOPS, TOPEKA

lished by the Kansas State Historical Society in 1917, in speaking of the Journal, says that probably no twenty odd years in the life of any newspaper in the United States will show a higher grade of editorial opinion than will be found in the Journal under Mr. Gleed's direction.

Leaving the traffic department of the Santa Fe Mr. Gleed became chief clerk of the law department of the same company. In 1884 he and his brother began law practice together in Topeka, Kansas, which practice they have since conducted with marked success. Their clients have included many of the largest railroads, telephone companies, banks and other business corporations as well as the State of Kansas in numerous contentions.

Since 1884 Mr. Gleed has held a great variety of important business relations. He was secretary of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railroad Company while it was constructing the Santa Fe line from Kansas City to Chicago. He was a member of the reorganization committees of the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Central Vermont railroads; was five years a director of the reorganized St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company; has been a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System continuously since 1895; was seven years president of the Missouri & Kansas (Bell) Telephone Company

member of the commission which established the Kansas State Printing and Publishing House; is member of the state council of defense; and has been a member of many other public committees and commissions. He has never held political office. He has written and spoken voluminously on literary, historical, legal and economic questions. His books, pamphlets, magazine articles and addresses on Kansas history, the history of the Santa Fe Railway System, and along kindred lines are exceedingly valuable. His political and biographical writings, taken consecutively, furnish almost a full history of Kansas political life. His biographical sketches are of many of the men who have been leaders in the political, educational and industrial life of the state. He is an eloquent and effective public speaker.

He has belonged since boyhood to the republican party and the Congregational Church, was a charter member of Kansas Alpha Phi Kappa Psi, the college fraternity of which President Wilson is a member, and belongs to numerous social clubs, city and country, in Topeka, Lawrence, Kansas City, St. Louis and New York.

In 1888 Mr. Gleed married Miss Mabel Gore of Lawrence, Kansas. To them have been born three daughters—Cornelia, Joanna and Grace.

A recent writer has said of Mr. Glead:

"He finds time for extensive reading which embraces every phase of literature. Perhaps no man in the country has a wider acquaintance with men in public life. He has a charming personality, is a kindly and helpful friend and neighbor, and is rightly esteemed one of the foremost citizens of Kansas."

GEORGE CROOK DYE. One of the representative men of Chautauqua County, Kansas, is George Crook Dye, mayor of Niotaze and proprietor of a large mercantile business there, and a bank director, and also one of the leading agriculturists of the county, profitably operating 530 acres of fine land. Mr. Dye has spent his entire life in Kansas and is devoted to her every interest.

George Crook Dye was born February 12, 1879, at Niotaze, Kansas. He is the only son of his father's second marriage, and his parents were Enoch and Mrs. Delia (Sheldon) (Pendleton) Dye. His mother was born in 1842, near Burr Oak, Michigan, and died in 1881, at Niotaze, Kansas. To her second marriage but one child was born, but three children survive from her first marriage, namely: J. H., who is a merchant residing at Havana, Kansas; Etta M., who is the wife of F. W. Kalb, who is in a plumbing business at Independence, Kansas; and W. L., who is in a brokerage, loan and investment business at Independence. The Pendletons were early settlers in the American colonies, crossing from England in 1653. The first governor of New Hampshire was the head of the family branch to which the mother of Mayor Dye belonged.

Enoch Dye, father of Mayor Dye, was born at Antioch, Ohio, in 1845, and died in October, 1909, at Niotaze, Kansas. His father was George W. Dye, who was born at Antioch, Ohio, in 1820, and died there in 1892. The Dye family is of English extraction and the old family records tell of two brothers of the name coming to the American colonies prior to the Revolutionary war. One settled in New Jersey and it was on his farm that the historic battle of Monmouth was fought. The other brother located in Virginia and it is from that branch that the present bearers of the name in Kansas have descended.

While working on his father's farm near Antioch, Enoch Dye heard the call to arms when President Lincoln asked for volunteers to help suppress rebellion, and he was one of the first to answer that call, enlisting in July, 1861, in the Second West Virginia Cavalry. He was a brave and faithful soldier and continued in the army until the close of the Civil war and was honorably discharged and mustered out in July, 1865. Mr. Dye saw hard service, participating in such fiercely contested engagements as the battles of Winchester and Five Forks. Later he had General Sheridan as his commander, and at Winchester was under General Crook, a beloved officer remembered in the naming of his son. At one time, the gallant Custer was colonel of his regiment.

When the war was over and four years of his life had passed by, Enoch Dye concluded to push westward and made his first stop near Jacksonville, Illinois, engaging in farming there until 1873, when he came to Kansas. He secured land in Chautauqua County and became a prosperous farmer and stockraiser. He was never active in politics but supported the republican party because he believed in its principles. He was thrice married. One daughter survives of his first marriage: Mary E., who is the wife of D. A. Greer, who is a farmer located two miles south of Niotaze. His third marriage was to Mrs. Miranda H. (Sibley) Essex, who survives him and is a highly

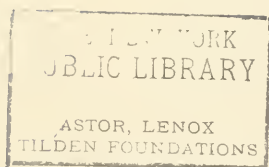
esteemed resident of Caney, Kansas. To that marriage one daughter was born: Lera A., who is the wife of Charles H. Parker, who is a farmer and auctioneer residing at Caney.

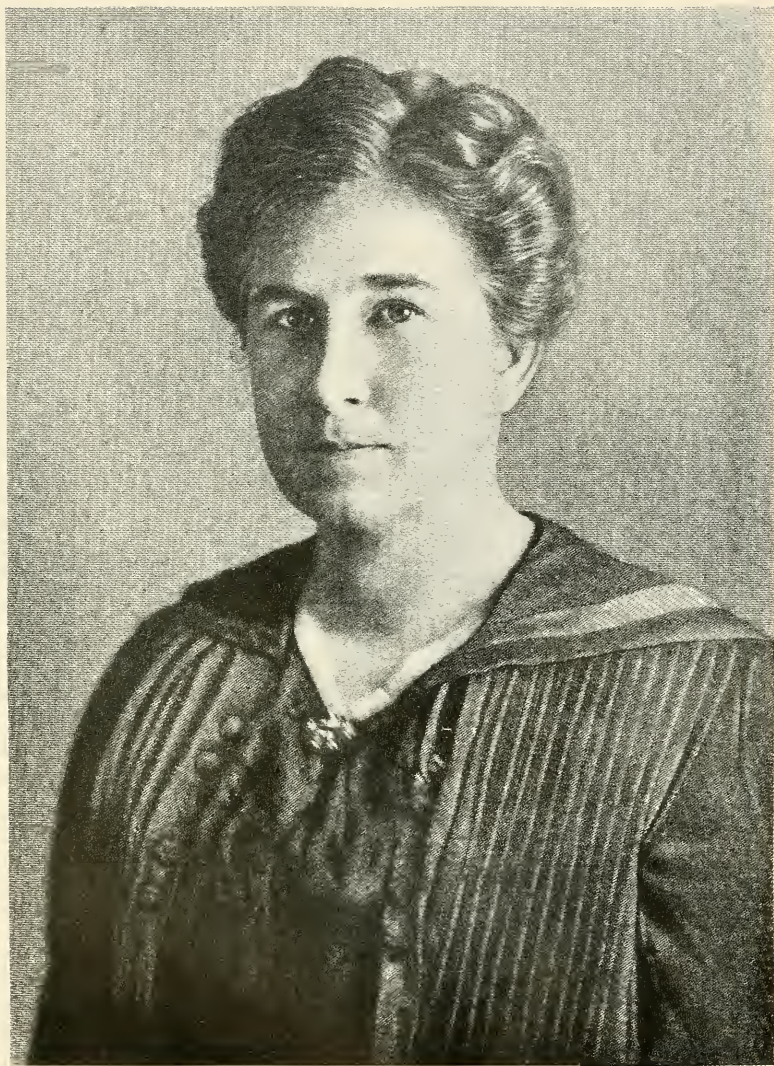
George Crook Dye attended the public schools in Chautauqua County. In 1895 he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, where he remained until 1897, when he put the instruction he had received to a practical test and continued as a farmer until 1901. Mr. Dye still owns two valuable farm properties, one of 170 acres situated one mile east and another of 360 acres, located three miles south of Niotaze. After retiring from the active management of his farms, Mr. Dye embarked in a general mercantile business at Niotaze, which he has expanded into a very complete establishment, its location on Main Street being in the business heart of the town. Mr. Dye is one of the directors of the Niotaze State Bank. In politics he is a prominent republican and is serving admirably as mayor of the town. He is identified with Niotaze Lodge No. 438, Odd Fellows. He is a man of high personal character and for many years has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a trustee of the local body.

JAMES C. LYSLE. The important industries of Leavenworth still include manufacturing and some of the soundest enterprises in this line at the present date their beginning back in the city's pioneer days. Immediately in this connection, comes the name of James C. Lysle to mind, for he was one of the earliest, one of the most persevering and one of the most straightforward manufacturers that the city has ever known. He was, entirely, a self-made man and in youth had but few educational advantages, but through quiet persistence, faith in himself and his fellow men, and a determination he never departed from, to deal justly with every one, he became possessed of an ample fortune and beyond that was an influence for good that will long remain effective in the city in which he spent forty-four years of usefulness.

James C. Lysle was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1828. His father was William Wilson Lysle, who was descended from Scotch ancestors. James C. Lysle grew to manhood in his native place and had but little school training. While quite young he went to work in a paper mill at Mount Vernon and carefully saved his earnings and finally invested them in stock in the mill and lost them when the mill people became bankrupts. Later, with others, he leased the mill and because of his knowledge of the business would, in all probability, have prospered there, but just then the Civil war came on and once more he saw his investment worthless.

These setbacks were serious for a young man just starting into business, but it is not recorded that Mr. Lysle was in any way discouraged. After the mill at Mount Vernon was closed he removed to Rochester, near Pittsburg, where he started a machine shop, in which he may or may not have done well, for about that time oil was discovered in West Virginia and Mr. Lysle with many of his neighbors, went to that section where he engaged for a time in prospecting. Recognizing, however, that his line of work was manufacturing, he visited Leavenworth, in 1866, to look the ground over as to probable business opportunities, and finding the prospect favorable, in the following year established his home here and organized a hub and spoke factory. This seemed a very promising industry because of the numerous wagon trains organized here





Miss Ida Aileen Greene,

to cross the plains, and Mr. Lysle continued the business until the building of the railroads practically brought about the abandonment of the use of wagons.

Mr. Lysle then converted his plant into a furniture manufactory and later added a flouring mill. In these activities he was associated with such men as James Dilworth and John Kelley. In 1880 they were doing three lines of business, manufacturing furniture, flour and cornmeal. Finding their ready capital too limited to carry on all three lines profitably, they sold the furniture business and concentrated on milling. In 1881 the present mill was started and completed and put in operation in 1882 and has been in use ever since. James Dilworth had early withdrawn from the firm and in 1898 Mr. Kelley retired, but Mr. Lysle continued his interest although gradually relinquishing active connection with its affairs. His entire record as a business man was one of integrity. He lived through days of commercial upheaval, at a time when panic was often a business specter and when public conditions made his business one in which dishonesty might have been concealed and through which his coffers might have been filled. No one, however, who knew James C. Lysle could have distrusted him for a moment, so just and upright was his whole career.

Mr. Lysle was married in Pennsylvania, in May, 1861, to Miss Letitia S. Dickey, whose father was Thomas S. Dickey, and three children were born to them: May, who is the wife of Clarence W. Chase; Carrie B., who is the wife of William A. Jeffers; and Eugene D.

Eugene D. Lysle was born at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 10, 1871. In 1890 he became associated in his father's milling business and in 1898 took charge as the active business manager, in 1911 becoming president of what is now a corporation. He married Miss Grace Phillips, who is a step-daughter of Judge H. W. Ide, who was a former district judge and law partner of Judge Brewer. Mr. and Mrs. Lysle have two children: James C. and Charlotte Luise.

In many ways James C. Lyle exerted a beneficial influence. He was a religious man and for many years was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and was one of a group who founded the church at Leavenworth and continued its support until it became one of the greatest organizations for usefulness in the city. From the very beginning he was interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, was a large contributor to it at all times and through his efforts more than any other man, perhaps, was the first association building made possible. He was ever ready to give to the struggling and worthy and his charities were numerous. In his political views he was a republican but he had no political aspirations. He served, however, from a sense of duty, on the school board for many years and was at one time its president. Measured by every standard, James C. Lysle was a man of worth and his virtues may well be remembered, and with profit his honorable career might be emulated.

TRUMAN W. GARDNER had a wide and varied experience as a Kansas farmer, real estate man and banker, and is now cashier of the Neosho Falls State Bank in Woodson County.

In 1906 he supplied part of the capital and much of the enterprise for the organization of that institution, and has filled the place of cashier ever since. The bank was founded by local people in Neosho

Falls and the present officers are: J. Bishop, president; L. W. Knotts, vice president; T. W. Gardner, cashier; and Errol McCullough, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital stock of \$10,000 and its surplus and profits according to a recent statement are \$5,000. The bank is housed in a substantial brick building which was erected on Main Street in 1898.

Truman W. Gardner was born in Mason County, Illinois, August 1, 1869, but has lived in Kansas since 1881. He finished his early education in the rural schools of Anderson County, and also had Normal school work there. The first twenty-one years of his life he spent on his father's farm, and then engaged in that vocation independently. Mr. Gardner still keeps in close touch with the farming interests in this section of Kansas, and owns farm lands in Woodson and Anderson counties to the extent of 440 acres. In 1899 he left the farm and removed to Neosho Falls where he was in the real estate business for seven years prior to his active connection with the Neosho Falls State Bank. Among other property interests is his home at Ninth and Pecan streets.

Mr. Gardner is a democrat, is now serving as city treasurer, is a trustee and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is past noble grand of Grove Lodge, No. 49, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is past chancellor commander of Woodson Lodge, No. 78, Knights of Pythias at Neosho Falls, and also belongs to Geneva Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

His Gardner ancestors were English people, and as Americans lived in New York and from there removed to Pennsylvania. His grandfather Hiram Gardner was born in Pennsylvania in 1804, went in the early days to Illinois, where he followed farming and stock raising, and died in Mason County that state in 1885.

Henry Gardner, father of the Neosho Falls banker, is now living at Colony, Kansas. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1847, was married in Mason County, Illinois, and has spent his active career on a farm. He removed to Kansas in 1881, and is now living retired from the active responsibilities of farming at Colony. He is a republican, has served as deacon in the Christian Church, and has been one of its most liberal supporters. Henry Gardner married Mary Fite, who was born in Illinois in 1849 and died on the farm at Colony, Kansas, in 1911. Truman W. was the oldest of their four children. Lola is the wife of Andrew Atchison, a locomotive engineer living at Perry, Oklahoma. Roy is on the home farm at Colony. Stella, the youngest, died when nineteen years of age.

Truman W. Gardner was married in Anderson County, Kansas, in 1891, to Miss Ella Fox, daughter of A. W. and Mary (Harmon) Fox. Her mother is living at Neosho Falls. A. W. Fox, who for many years was a farmer and stock raiser in Kansas, died at Neosho Falls in June, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have one daughter, Mabel P. She is a graduate of the Neosho Falls High School and took two years in the State Normal School at Emporia.

MISS ISA ALLENE GREENE grew up in Bourbon County, Kansas, and in that section taught her first school. Through her work she has become one of Kansas' noted educators. She has proved herself a real teacher. She possesses the ability, rare as it is in any time or generation and rare even in these modern times when so much emphasis is placed upon it, of vitalizing and inspiring the intellectual activities of those under her charge, and all her work has

been characterized by a depth of sympathy and understanding which is more necessary in any rational scheme of education than mere ability to impart knowledge.

Miss Greene has taught for many years in Kansas and was recently promoted to the great responsibility of superintendent of the School for the Blind, Kansas City, Kansas.

Miss Greene was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, at the Town of Smithfield December 29, 1866. She was next to the youngest in a family of ten children. Her parents, Harvey and Nancy (Jaco) Greene, were both natives of Pennsylvania. Her maternal grandfather was of English descent, while her paternal ancestors were Welsh and German. The grandparents came to America about 1800. James H. Greene was a cooper by trade, and also a local minister of the Methodist Church. He and his wife were married and lived continuously in one house in Pennsylvania until all their ten children were born. These children comprised three sons and seven daughters. Five of the daughters taught school at some time, and those living at the present are five daughters and one son: Mrs. Elizabeth Shelley of Independence, Kansas; Mrs. J. B. McClure of Fort Scott, Kansas; Thomas, of Shreveport, Louisiana; Mrs. S. H. Bollinger, of Shreveport; Mrs. A. A. Bollinger, of Wichita, Kansas; Mrs. J. A. Pretz, of Shreveport; and Miss Isa A.

In 1869 the family came out to Kansas and located in Bourbon County. The father for the first year rented a farm in the old Walnut Hill district but subsequently bought 160 acres, and by the addition of eighty acres more, developed a fine farm of 240 acres. He became a successful farmer and through his efforts he provided liberally for his large family of children, giving them all a good home and good education. Mr. Greene also did much good as a local minister, and having a large family of children he took the keenest of interest in the progress and improvement of the schools of his locality. He served on the board of education in his district and in every possible way sought to improve the advantages and influences of the school system. He was the leader in building and supporting the Methodist Church near his home. Both he and his wife were people of the finest character and were loved and held in the highest esteem. He was affectionately known in his section of Kansas either as Father Greene or Parson Greene.

The family were influenced to come to Kansas by Senator Griffin of Fort Scott, who had formerly lived in Pennsylvania. They made the journey to the west by boat and railroad as far as Fort Scott. On the old farm the parents lived from 1871 to 1903 and then moved into the Town of Redfield, where both died in 1907 at the age of seventy-nine, having been born in the same year, 1828. Father Greene was a scholar, though he had had rather meager opportunities when a boy. He was a student and reader and possessed a keen power of observation. He was long active in the republican party in Bourbon County, though personally he had no aspirations for office. He took the greatest of delight in the companionship of his home circle, and his companionship with his children was an influence for which all of them are grateful.

Miss Greene grew up in a country district of Southeastern Kansas and it was her ambition and studious tastes which gave her an education and a power to be of service in the world rather than the opportunities which surrounded her. The first

school she taught was at Hyattville in Bourbon County. Another teacher in that school was Guy Potter Benton, now one of the leading educators in America and president of the University of Vermont. Miss Greene has been connected with various schools and institutions, and in 1916 she was called from Pittsburg, Kansas, to her present work as superintendent of the School for the Blind at Kansas City, Kansas. She has been content to let her work speak for itself, and has never actively sought any of the higher promotions which have come to her from time to time. She has been too busy to marry, and expresses her natural affection for children through the pupils of her school. Miss Greene is normally republican in politics, but quite independent in her views. She is a Methodist, and was quite active in the church at Fort Scott. While educators as a rule are not people of property, Miss Greene has shown exceptional ability in a business way, and has a number of paying investments in lumber interests.

THOMAS WALTER BUTCHER. Among Kansas men who have performed services of far reaching benefit to the state there is a distinctive place for Thomas Walter Butcher, now president of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia. Mr. Butcher began his career as an educator in Kansas, and most of his work has been done within the state.

He was born at Macomb, Illinois, July 3, 1867, a son of Boman Rilea Butcher and Adaline (Vail) Butcher. His father was a Union soldier during the Civil war. Mr. Butcher was reared in Illinois and Kansas and attended the public schools of both states. He graduated Bachelor of Arts from the University of Kansas in 1894, and has since accepted opportunities to study both at home and abroad. He has the degree Master of Arts conferred by Harvard University, and spent the year 1908-09 in graduate study in the University of Berlin, Germany.

Mr. Butcher has been a teacher all his active life and has dignified the calling as a profession and not as a mere occupation. He began as a teacher in rural schools, afterward was ward principal, high school principal, superintendent of city schools, and through his individual experience has come into the closest touch with educational conditions in the Middle West. He served as principal of the high school at Wellington, Kansas, from 1894 to 1897; of the Sumner County High School from 1897 to 1906; and then became president of the Central State Normal School at Edmond, Oklahoma. He left the Oklahoma Normal School in 1908. In 1909 he became superintendent of the city schools of Enid in that state, where he continued his service until 1913. Since July 1, 1913, he has been president of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia.

In 1911 Mr. Butcher was president of the Oklahoma State Teachers' Association, and had previously, in 1905, served as president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association. He was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Kansas from 1903 to 1907, and since 1913 has been a member of the Kansas State Board of Education and the Kansas State School Book Commission. He was member and secretary of the jury of awards on social and industrial betterment at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. He is now member and president of the Kansas School Masters' Club, is a republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Butcher was married at Wellington, Kansas, July 3, 1900, to Mary W. Peck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. V. B. Holmes. They have three children: Thomas Peck Butcher, aged twelve; Walter Peck Butcher, aged five; and Mary Louise Butcher, aged one year.

JAMES WILSON. During his long residence within the borders of Chautauqua County, James Wilson has worked out an admirable destiny, and from small beginnings has drawn about him for the comfort and happiness of his later years such substantial compensations as wealth, the credit for having contributed largely to the development of the community, and the confidence and good will of his business and social associates. The major part of his attention is now devoted to his lumber business and feed mill, although he also has other business connections.

James Wilson was born near the City of Glasgow, Scotland, October 29, 1848, and is a son of Alexander and Annie (Stevenson) Wilson, and a grandson of James Wilson, who passed his life in Scotland, as a miller, and died near Glasgow. Alexander Wilson was born in 1820, near Glasgow, Scotland, and was reared and married in his native land. He received ordinary educational advantages, and as a young man became interested in the manufacture of bricks, although he also had an excellent knowledge of machinery and was an engineer of no mean skill. Feeling that the United States offered better opportunities than did his native land, in 1852 he emigrated to this country, bringing with him his family, and settling first in Pennsylvania, in which state he remained for three years. He then moved to Northern Iowa and in 1871 located in Chautauqua County, Kansas, where he spent the rest of his life. He retired from active business some years before his death, which occurred at Peru, in 1905. Mr. Wilson was a staunch republican and a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a good business man, shrewd and farsighted, with his countrymen's characteristic of thrift. While he was alive to take advantage of all business opportunities, however, his dealings were always carried on in a strictly honorable manner, and his reputation for absolute integrity was firmly established. Mr. Wilson married Miss Annie Stevenson, who was born in 1828, also near Glasgow, and died at Peru, Kansas, in 1916. They were the parents of three children, namely: James, of this notice; Robert, who resides at Peru and is a mail carrier; and George, who was engaged in farming until his death at Peru.

James Wilson secured the benefits accruing from attendance at the public schools of Iowa, where he resided during the period of his youth and young manhood. He was twenty-two years of age when he came to Kansas with the family and settled in Chautauqua (then a part of Howard) County, and for some years was engaged in farming and the raising of live stock on his homestead of 160 acres. This property he developed into a handsome and valuable farm, with modern improvements of all kinds, and in 1886 disposed thereof and moved to another farm in Chautauqua County. In 1894 he turned his attention to the livery business, at Peru, and for eighteen years conducted an establishment of this nature. In the meantime his interests had grown, with the extension and development of the town, and he gave his attention to the lumber business, which he has since built up to large proportions. To this enterprise he later added the feed and milling business, and this he has also developed into a success. The extent and usefulness of the enterprises with which

Mr. Wilson has been connected and the able and honorable manner in which he has conducted his affairs, have made him one of the men who are depended upon to uphold the city's business prestige. He is the owner of his own home, in the northeast part of the town, the lumber yard and feed mill where he does business, and 160 acres of good land southwest of Peru. He is also a director of the Peru State Bank. In politics a republican, he has not been especially active in public affairs, but served on the school board for several terms. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Peru Lodge No. 106, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand.

Mr. Wilson was married at Peru, Kansas, in 1890, to Mrs. Amanda (King) Johnson, who died in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had no children, but Mrs. Wilson had four children by her former marriage who were reared by Mr. Wilson: Minnie, who is the wife of Harry Davison, a painter and paperhanger of Peru; Lizzie, who is the wife of George Tebold, who operates an automobile livery at Peru; Lillie, who is a resident of Flint, Texas; and Rose, who is the wife of Clyde Davison, a farmer and carpenter of Flint, Texas. Mr. Wilson was again married, in 1906, at Peru, to Mrs. Emma Arnold.

FREDERICK RUDER was a pioneer in Kansas Territory in the year 1857. His home was in Leavenworth, but he was closely identified with those activities which spread out from Leavenworth over the plains to the Far West. Leavenworth sixty years ago was one of the most important cities of the Middle West. It was a river town, was thriving and bustling with trade, and to the great territory to the west, now divided among a dozen or more states, Leavenworth occupied relatively a more prominent position than Kansas City does today. Frederick Ruder was for a number of years connected with the quartermaster's department at Fort Leavenworth as an "artificer." In that capacity he had to travel across the plains many times and he came in intimate contact with Indians, buffalo and all the incidents and environments of the Far West which has been celebrated in history and story. Frederick Ruder was an unpretentious, hard working, thrifty citizen, a splendid example of the German character, and he established a business at Leavenworth which is now continued by his son, Fred W., who in many ways is a copy of his father in character and likewise enjoys an honorable position of esteem in the community.

The parents of the late Frederick Ruder were natives of Baden, Germany, where they married. They came to America in 1833. Steam vessels were not plowing the waves of the Atlantic Ocean at that time, and the Ruder family traveled on a sailing boat. The vessel was shipwrecked and it was six months before they were safely landed in this country. They established a home in Medina County, Ohio, and there Frederick Ruder was born May 28, 1835.

He grew up on the farm which had been his birthplace, and had but the ordinary advantages of the country schools of his time. He served his apprenticeship at the harnessmaker's trade in Cleveland, and as a journeyman workman he started west, remaining a time at Toledo and also at Chicago. He had the spirit of adventure, and kept on westward until he arrived at the real frontier. During the '50s there was no topic of discussion so prominent in men's minds as Kansas and the great political and economic question connected with that district.

Frederick Ruder located at Leavenworth in 1857. For the first year he worked on a farm, and then secured employment at his trade in Fort Leavenworth. About 1870 he moved out into the country and continued farming for thirteen years. In 1884 he sold his farm and returning to Leavenworth established the harness making business which has been conducted under the family name there for over thirty years.

Frederick Ruder died May 23, 1913. He married Miss Mary Helling. Of their seven children all are still living except one. Frederick Ruder was an active republican in politics. He was hard working, industrious, possessing the thrift of his German ancestors, was honest to the penny, and his life record was one of growing prosperity. He enjoyed the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances and friends, and many of the old timers recall his name and his character with expressions of regard.

The oldest of the children of the late Frederick Ruder is Fred W. Ruder, who was born at Fort Leavenworth November 13, 1865. He succeeded to the business founded by his father, and for thirty-two years as workman and owner has been connected with this one business house of Leavenworth. He is a prominent Mason, has served as worshipful master of the lodge and is a member of Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Fred W. Ruder married Ida E. Wettig. Her father, William Wettig, came to Leavenworth in 1857.

COL. ORPHEUS S. WOODWARD. The career of Colonel Woodward, who is past fourscore and is one of the most honored and respected citizens of Neosho Falls, represents a broad track of useful effort and service, beginning as a teacher, changing to the dangerous occupation as a soldier in the Civil war, subsequently as a rancher, business man, public official in Kansas, where he has lived the greater part of the last half century.

Colonel Woodward was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1835. The Woodwards were colonial Americans, tracing their original home to England. It is probable that the first point of settlement in America was in Connecticut. Oliver Woodward, grandfather of Colonel Woodward, was born April 12, 1772, lived in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, and died at Barry, Illinois, about 1847.

Ebenezer Woodward, father of Colonel Woodward, was born in Ohio April 16, 1804. He grew up in his native state, was married in Erie County, Pennsylvania, where he spent many years as a farmer and carpenter, and finally retired to San Diego, California, where he died January 25, 1882. In early life he became a whig, and from that party transferred his allegiance to the republican organization when it came into existence. He was a very active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church and for many years a pillar in his local society. Ebenezer Woodward married Cornelia Prindle, who was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1814, and died at Harbor Creek in the same county December 17, 1855. Her children were: Augustus G., who was born May 1, 1833, and is now a retired blacksmith living at Tulare, California. The second in the family is Col. O. S. Woodward. Caroline, born August 4, 1839, married Charles Keller, a rancher at Kaweah, California. Mary Cornelia, born March 23, 1848, was married April 8, 1866, to Robert Cowden, a farmer now deceased, and she now spends her time partly in California and partly in Pennsylvania with

her children. Georgia is living at Los Angeles, the widow of John Desmond, a farmer.

Orpheus S. Woodward spent his early life in that interesting and historic section of Northwestern Pennsylvania where he was born. He attended the public schools, also the Waterford Academy and the Northwestern State Normal School at Edinboro, Pennsylvania. His work as a schoolmaster was done through portions of about five years.

In 1861 Colonel Woodward enlisted in the Eighty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry. The record of that regiment during the war is practically the record of Colonel Woodward's personal service. He was in nearly all the important battles of the Fifth Army Corps. He was at Antietam, at Fredericksburg, at Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg, the battle of the Wilderness, Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, and during the hottest of the fighting in the wilderness in May, 1864, he was wounded and being incapacitated for further service was given an honorable discharge in the following September.

At the close of his military career he returned to Waterford, Pennsylvania, and while living there was twice elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, being chosen on the republican ticket. Colonel Woodward came to Kansas in 1868. His first location was at Humboldt, but he soon afterwards located on a ranch in Woodson County and directed its operations for a couple of years. He then came to Neosho Falls, and from the spring of 1870 for eight years was in the hardware business. Colonel Woodward then returned East to Erie, Pennsylvania, and spent three years in that city and in Youngstown, Ohio, but with that exception has been a resident of Neosho Falls for over forty-five years. Since locating there in 1883 he has given his time chiefly to the management of his farms and varied business interests. Colonel Woodward owns a farm of 420 acres near Yates Center and another place of 50 acres on the Neosho River, also in Woodson County. One of the landmarks of Neosho Falls is the Woodward home, situated on five acres of ground at Oak and Eighth streets.

His presence in Neosho Falls has not been without corresponding benefit to the community. For many years he was a member of the school board, served several terms as mayor, and also as a member of the council. He acted several times as master of Tuscan Lodge, No. 82, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is past commander of Neosho Falls Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and belongs to the military order of the Loyal Legion. During the administration of Governor Humphrey Colonel Woodward served as a member of the Kansas State Senate. He was brevetted brigadier general.

About the time he went into the army Colonel Woodward was happily married at Waterford, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1861, to Miss Marietta Himrod. She was of an old and prominent family of Western Pennsylvania. She was born at Waterford February 12, 1837, and died at Neosho Falls, Kansas, April 11, 1887. Her parents were David and Abigail (Patten) Himrod. Her father died at Waterford, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1877, and her mother at Chicago, Illinois, January 29, 1899. Colonel Woodward has three children. Anna Cornelia presides over the domestic arrangements of Colonel Woodward and is also a very capable business woman and has the supervision of her father's farm. Kate Abigail, who lives at Pewaukee, Wisconsin, is the widow of George Franklin Clark, who followed farming during his lifetime. Mary Alice first married James S.

McDonald, a publisher, and is now the wife of Joseph B. Ruff, who is superintendent of a department of the firm of Hirsch-Stein Company at Hammond, Indiana.

P. F. THEIS, M. D. Among the younger members of the Kansas medical profession there are many who have, through inherent ability, conscientious devotion to their calling and an earnest love for their work, gained within a short space of time positions held formerly only by men many years their seniors. Of late years the profession has made such rapid strides that the newly graduated physician in many cases is possessed of knowledge that the practitioners of several decades ago only gained after years of practice. Representing the younger generation in Crawford County is Dr. P. F. Theis, of Arma, who by inclination, natural talent and comprehensive training has won a substantial place for himself and is making rapid strides in one of the most difficult of the learned callings.

Doctor Theis was born at Weir, Crawford County, Kansas, June 9, 1885, and is a son of Peter and Ella (Dowd) Theis. Peter Theis was born in Germany, and was three years of age when his parents came to the United States and took up their residence in Wisconsin. A few years later they went to the unsettled prairies of Cowley County, Kansas where buffalo still roamed in great bands, unafraid of the white men who were so soon to wipe them out in such great numbers, and where, at night, it was necessary to build large fires to frighten the wolves from the livestock. In this frontier county Peter Theis was reared, growing to sturdy manhood, learning to be self-reliant, and securing his education in the primitive schools that the community afforded. In young manhood he left Cowley County and moved to Weir, Crawford County, where he was married and settled down to life on a farm. In connection with his agricultural operations he employed himself as a smelterman, and through industry and good management succeeded in the accumulation of a modest property. His death occurred at Weir, August 2, 1901. In politics he was a democrat, and while he never looked for public office, leaving that for those whose inclinations lay in that direction, he took an interest in his community's welfare and endeavored to secure the election of good men and the passage of helpful laws. He was reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church and remained true to that creed throughout his life. Mr. Theis married Miss Ella Dowd, who was born in 1855, in Illinois, and she still survives him and lives at Weir. They were the parents of two children: Dr. P. F., of this notice; and Mayme, who married John Hamilton, of Pittsburg, Kansas, and died in 1909.

The early education of P. F. Theis was secured in the public schools of Weir, where he was graduated from the high school in 1903, and then enrolled as a student at Ensworth Central College, of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he graduated in 1907, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of his calling at Weir, where he remained for two years, went next to Yale, where he remained four years, and in 1913 came to Arma, where he has since built up an excellent practice in medicine and surgery. His offices are on Washington Street, and his home, which he owns, on Perry Street. Doctor Theis has gained recognition as a skilled practitioner and a careful, steady-handed surgeon, and as one who is thoroughly familiar not only with the old

methods, but with the new that are constantly being discovered and tested. His professional service has ever been discharged with a conscientious sense of professional obligation, always remembering that he belongs to a body set apart, one that more than any other is helpful to humanity. He holds membership in the Crawford County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, the Southeastern Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is a student of the best medical literature of the day. Fraternally, he affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Improved Order of Red Men. As a man of understanding and civic pride, he takes an interest in all worthy public movements, but is no politician. In his political relations he supports the democratic party, but, as has been stated, his only political activity is exercised in casting his vote.

Doctor Theis was married in October, 1907, at St. Joseph, Missouri, to Miss Maude Cooke, daughter of Mrs. Alice Cooke, who lives at Burlington Junction, Missouri. Mrs. Theis, like her husband, is well known in social circles of Arma, where she has many friends. To Doctor and Mrs. Theis there has come one son: Frank, who was born at Yale, Kansas, June 26, 1911.

FRED N. ADAM. The popular and energetic postmaster of Longton, Kansas, Fred N. Adam, who was appointed to this office in April, 1916, has been a resident of Longton since 1911, and has been well known in mercantile circles as one of the proprietors of the establishment conducted under the style of Adam Brothers. Almost immediately upon his arrival here he became known as a live and energetic citizen, capable of handling official duties, and his appointment as postmaster was preceded by several terms of good work as a member of the local council.

Mr. Adam is a native son of Kansas, having been born at Monmouth, Crawford County, August 18, 1884. He belongs to a family which came originally from Scotland and located in Virginia (now West Virginia) during colonial days, and is a son of L. C. and Thursa (Casterline) Adam. L. C. Adam was born in that part of Virginia which is now West Virginia, in 1852, and was twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents to Crawford County, Kansas, the family settling as pioneers at Monmouth. His education, commenced in the public schools of his native state, was completed in the new locality, and there he was reared to manhood and married. Mr. Adam commenced his independent career at Monmouth as a mercantile operator, but in 1888 removed to Cedar Vale, Chautauqua County, where he continued to be engaged in commercial pursuits until his death, which occurred in August, 1910. He was one of the substantial business men of his locality and also took a keen interest in local and county public affairs, and as a democrat was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Chautauqua County. Mr. Adam married Miss Thursa Casterline, who was born in Iowa, in 1858, and died at Monmouth, Kansas, in 1886, and they became the parents of three children: Anna, who died in Wyoming, at the age of twenty-eight years; Fred N., of this notice; and J. F., who resides at Longton and is his brother's partner in business. L. C. Adam was again married to Miss Flo Curtis, who survives him and lives at Worland, Wyoming, and they had two children: Harry and Marie, who are residing with their mother on the Wyoming ranch.

The public schools of Cedar Vale, Kansas, furnished Fred E. Adam with his early educational training, following which he spent three years at Saint John's Military School, Salina, Kansas. Subsequently he enrolled as a student at Mount Barbara Military Academy, also at Salina, from which he was duly graduated in 1900, and at that time began to secure his first experience in the mercantile business, with his father, at Cedar Vale. In 1905 he turned his attention temporarily to ranching in Elk County, but in April, 1911, returned to mercantile affairs, this time at Longton, where he and his brother, J. F., founded the firm of Adam Brothers. From a small beginning they have built up a business that includes the trade of the entire surrounding community, and their general store, situated on Kansas Avenue, is one of Longton's leading business establishments. Mr. Adam is a progressive, enterprising business man who has made his own way in the world and has been the author of his own success. He has solved for himself the problems of business life, and thus has gained the self reliance and confidence that combine to make for prosperity in any of the fields of endeavor in life. From the time that he cast his first vote, he has supported the democratic party unreservedly, and has wielded more than an ordinary influence in local civic matters. He was elected by his fellow citizens to serve on the local council, as a member of which he established a good record for hard and worth-while work, and April 19, 1916, was appointed by President Wilson to the office of postmaster. He has endeavored to give the people good mail service, and his genial courtesy and obliging manner has made him many new friends. Mr. Adam is the owner of his own home on Kansas Avenue. With his family, he belongs to the Episcopal Church, and his fraternal connection is with Longton Lodge No. 242, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is at this time noble grand.

In 1908, Mr. Adam was married at Sedan, Kansas, to Miss Elsie Boutwell, of Cedar Vale, and they have three children, namely: Ronald, born July 1, 1912; Maxwell, born December 25, 1914; and Carol, born September 6, 1916.

OSCAR G. RICHARDS, who died at his home in Eudora April 4, 1915, exemplified in his long career the true spirit of the Kansas prairies and more important than any of the items of wealth he may have accumulated was the sterling character which men living today delight to recall and use as a source of inspiration and an example of the heroic times of Kansas now passed.

He was born in Jackson County, Michigan, January 12, 1836. With little opportunity for schooling, by self-study coupled with a fine analytical mind, he attained a real education, and was always known as a man of superior attainments. When a small boy his parents removed to Livingston County, Illinois, where he grew up on a farm. At the age of twenty he joined General Lane's forces as they went through Illinois under Capt. William Strawn. With this organization he came to Kansas Territory in 1856. Here he took a part in the suppression of border lawlessness and was one of those who besieged Fort Titus, Fort Saunders and Lecompton. He was at the battle of Black Jack when Clay Pate surrendered to John Brown and was at Bull Creek when General Lane drove Reid and his cohorts out of the territory. He was also one of the defenders at Lawrence when that place was besieged by 2,700 pro-slavery men until Governor Geary went to the

rescue. After the border war Mr. Richards took a claim near Manhattan, but sold it in 1857 and removed to Douglas County, settling on what was known as Shawnee Absentee Lands. The ten years he lived there he used his leisure opportunities to read law. He was admitted to the Douglas bar in 1869 and thereafter made his home at Eudora, where he practiced his profession.

He inherited his pioneer courage and enterprise largely from his father, Xenophon Richards, who was a pioneer in the West and a soldier of the Black Hawk Indian war. Mr. Richards served as a member of the House of Representatives in Kansas and in various local positions. Fraternally he was a Mason and Odd Fellow. On January 8, 1857, he married Martha Granger. She died June 12, 1865, the mother of two children: Jessie and Franklin. Mr. Richards married for his second wife Sophia D. Mulsow. The children of the second marriage were Charles, Hattie, Eurette and Mabel.

It is fortunate that a better tribute is at hand for the memory of this good and upright Kansas pioneer. His old friend, Dr. W. H. Robinson of Eudora, read a tribute to Mr. Richards at the Old Settlers Day meeting in Lawrence, and part of Doctor Robinson's words are quoted herewith:

"Oscar Richards was my close friend and neighbor for twenty-seven years. My next door neighbor until a house was built between our homes. We knew him in the changing scenes of life, when light hearted, laughing and gay and when the tear drops trickled down his cheek and his voice choked. We knew him and are glad of this opportunity to pay tribute to his memory. He was like the towering tree of the forest, a towering figure in our community. Intellectually his life is an inspiration to the young. Handicapped with meager advantages of school in childhood, inured in hardship and toil, coming to Kansas in 1856, a pioneer with more hardships; in the Kansas struggle for free statehood; married in 1857, taking care of a wife and children; studying law and admitted to the Douglas County bar in 1869. An unusually strenuous life, even for a pioneer. To his sturdy Scotch ancestry can be attributed the grit and determination that carried him through. In his practice of law he knew neither friends nor enemies, but always true to his client.

"He enjoyed doing good and bestowing favors upon whomsoever he met; a friend to the friendless, a loaf for the hungry, a cloak for the shivering. 'His gift was never bare,' the giver was always there. His favorite poem was 'To live by the side of the road and be a friend to man.'

"A personal friend of John P. St. John and a leader in the fight to put Kansas the second state in the Union in the dry column. Always a fearless advocate of temperance. As assistant county attorney he would prosecute his neighbor for running a joint or bootlegging. Living in a community of Germans, who claim as a personal right the privilege to drink when and what they pleased, he upheld the law. He gave private lectures free of charge whenever opportunity came, on the evil effects of liquor and tobacco on the human body physically, mentally and morally. With it all he had the respect and good will of all our people, even the men who drank. He did not have any patience with men who were leaders of men and polluted God's pure free air with vile and poisonous tobacco smoke. Ever ready in the defense of right, ready to support any enterprise for the public good.

"He walks no more among his fellow men, but

his spirit, like that of John Brown, goes marching on. Like the towering tree of the forest, Oscar G. Richards' life was a towering life spent among us, and the blessings and inspiration of that life are our everlasting heritage to emulate."

JOSEPH B. SMITH. The record of continuous service in the office of probate judge in Kansas is held by Joseph B. Smith, of Iola. The people of Allen County first elected Mr. Smith to handle the delicate responsibilities of the probate office in 1894. The term is for two years. Every succeeding two years the people have had an opportunity to express their judgment of Judge Smith's administration, and every time, apparently regardless of political party fortunes or other considerations, his ability and varied qualifications have received the stamp of approval and in 1916 he was re-elected for the eleventh consecutive term.

Judge Smith has known Kansas more or less intimately for nearly half a century, and has been a permanent resident of the state for thirty-seven years. His is an interesting family record. He was born in Springfield in Sangamon County, Illinois, November 1, 1853. His father was a prominent man in that section of Illinois and filled offices under the great Abraham Lincoln, whom he knew personally. This branch of the Smith family came out of England and were early settlers in Virginia. Judge Smith's grandfather was George M. Smith, who was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, April 23, 1785. When he was a child his parents took him into Henry County, Kentucky. In Shelby County of that state on August 14, 1810, he married Matilda Dowdall, who was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, February 18, 1793. When she was two years of age her mother died, and her Grandfather Holmes then removed to Shelby County, Kentucky, taking Matilda and her sister and brother along. After their marriage George M. Smith and wife lived several years in Henry County, Kentucky, and while there four children were born to them. In 1824 they removed north of the Ohio River to the vicinity of Vernon in Jennings County, Indiana. Another child was born while they lived there. Afterward they returned to Henry County, Kentucky, where still another child was added to their family, and in March, 1834, they arrived in Sangamon County, Illinois, at what is now Island Grove. George M. Smith spent the rest of his years there and died before the birth of Judge Smith. He was a farmer, and during the War of 1812 had fought on the American side. His wife died in Sangamon County in 1880. They became the parents of eight children. A brief record of them is as follows: Jacob H., born December 23, 1815, and married, December 19, 1838, to Joanna Higgins; John W., referred to below; Elsie A., born December 30, 1821, married Stephen Butler; Thomas D., born August 24, 1823, was married January 1, 1851, to Julia A. Maxwell; Mary F., born April 24, 1825, married December 21, 1847, Owen T. McCormick; Martha M., born December 24, 1827, married April 12, 1849, John Foutch; Harriet O., born September 19, 1830, married Addison Gibson; George W., born May 10, 1833, married Fannie King.

John W. Smith, father of Judge Smith, was born in Henry County, Kentucky, July 10, 1818, and was about sixteen years of age when his parents removed to Sangamon County, Illinois. He grew up and married there, had the training of a farmer, and though a number of years were spent in public office he followed trading and stock raising as a regular

business. He was one of the commissioners appointed by act of the Legislature to superintend the erection of the state capitol building at Springfield. Under Lincoln he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Eighth District, and during the war also served as a recruiting or enrolling officer. Another position he filled during the war was as sheriff of Sangamon County. In 1871-2 he was mayor of Springfield. He later became warden of the state penitentiary, and while filling that office was killed by a railway accident near Joliet, Illinois, August 19, 1873. He grew up in a political atmosphere that made him a whig, but he early identified himself with the fortunes of the great Illinois statesman and was a loyal Lincoln republican. He belonged to the Baptist Church and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On June 1, 1845, he married Ann E. Fox, who was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1829. She died at Springfield, Illinois, in 1871. Of their children the oldest was Amanda O., who died at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1890, the wife of George W. Parish, who now lives in Chicago and is a salesman for a wholesale grocery company. Mary M., the second in age, is the wife of Phillip G. Thomas, a retired manufacturer living at Quincy, Illinois. The third in age is Judge Joseph B. Smith, of Iola. William A. is a farmer at Chandler, Oklahoma. Carrie M. married L. C. Thomas, a farmer in Allen County, Kansas.

Judge Smith grew up in Sangamon County, Illinois, attended the public schools there, graduating from the Springfield High School in 1873. Several years before that, in 1869, he had come out to Kansas on business for his father and spent a season in Allen County handling stock. At the time he was only sixteen years of age. After finishing his high school course, his father having died about that time, he became self supporting as clerk in a dry goods store at Quincy, Illinois. He worked there six years, and in 1879 came out to Kansas to make it his permanent home. Judge Smith was engaged in farming near Humboldt until 1893, and during the following year handled and fed stock with headquarters in Humboldt. He was called from these business activities to his present office, and has since allowed no important interest to interfere with the efficient work of the probate office. On being elected to the office he removed to Iola in 1894. Judge Smith is a republican, is a past noble grand of Iola Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also belongs to the Encampment order, and is a member of Humboldt Camp, No. 987, of the Modern Woodmen of America, and to Iola Council, No. 73, of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

On November 23, 1882, in Allen County, Kansas, Judge Smith married Miss Ida G. Cloos, daughter of Hiram and A. Z. (Keeney) Cloos. Her mother resides with Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and her father, who was a carpenter, is deceased. Judge and Mrs. Smith are the parents of five children. Helen L. finished her education in the University of Kansas and is now a teacher in the Iola High School. Fred W., a graduate of the Iola High School and a resident of that city, is a traveling salesman representing a St. Louis house of men's furnishing goods. L. Margaret still lives at home and she nearly finished her senior year in the high school. Anna B. is a graduate of the Iola High School, took advanced courses in the University of Chicago, and is now a teacher in Allen County. Paul K., the youngest of the family, is still a student, being a junior of the local high school.

ALBERT A. NEWMAN has been a resident of Kansas since 1868. It is almost a half century of purposeful and earnest citizenship and business activity. Though his first home in the state was at Emporia, Mr. Newman has been principally identified with Arkansas City since 1870. Among all his contemporaries it is conceded that his has been the chief constructive enterprise and influence for the upbuilding and development of that fine city of Southern Kansas. The town was not in existence until the spring of 1870, and it was his foresight and keen judgment, backed up by untiring energy, that realized and utilized the splendid natural resources and advantages of a city eligibly placed upon a great natural water course and for years one of the gateways into the Indian country south of the Kansas line.

Many will account for Mr. Newman's striking business success by referring to the fact that he was born in the Pine Tree State, a state which has furnished as many sturdy citizens as it has been notable for its sturdy and towering forests of pine timber. He has behind him several generations of high minded and patriotic American citizens. Mr. Newman was born at Weld, Maine, January 19, 1843. His grandfather, Ebenezer Newman, was born at Billerica, Massachusetts, in 1791, and was the son of a soldier who fought for the cause of the Revolution with the Massachusetts troops. The Newmans were originally English people and were colonial settlers in Massachusetts. Ebenezer Newman was a farmer by occupation, spent many years at Weld, Maine, and was a frequent summer resident at Stillwater, Minnesota, where he died in 1857. He held the rank of colonel in the Maine State Militia. He married Miss Judith Dowse, who was born at Billerica, Massachusetts, and died at Weld, Maine. None of their children are now living.

Augustus G. Newman, father of the Arkansas City merchant, was born at Weld, Maine, in 1821. He lived there most of his life, followed merchandising, and died in 1893. He was a not infrequent visitor to Kansas, coming in 1870, again in 1891, and at other times. He began his voting career as a democrat, but subsequently became a republican, held all his local town offices, and for many years was a selectman. In religion he was a Free Will Baptist and assisted in building the church of his denomination in his Maine Village. He also served as colonel in the State Militia. Augustus G. Newman married Caroline Beedy, who was born at Phillips, Maine, in 1821, and died at Kingfield in that state in 1895. Albert A. Newman was the oldest of their five children. G. W. Newman, the next younger, has also made a name for himself in business affairs in Kansas, and is manager of the G. W. Newman Dry Goods Company at Emporia. Mary C. is the wife of R. C. Haywood, a broker at Berkeley, California; F. C. Newman is president of the Citizens National Bank of Emporia; Hattie lives at Framingham, Massachusetts, widow of C. W. Purington, who was a minister of the Free Will Baptist Church.

From this brief outline it is evident that Albert A. Newman comes of good American stock, but his early ambition was not spoiled by over indulgence and luxuries, and he had that environment and training that makes for good character and the exercise of all the talents and abilities in a man. He grew up in his native village, attended the local schools, and besides the high school course was a student in the Main State Seminary at Lewiston.

He was about nineteen years of age when he gave up his books and studies in the seminary in order

to fight for the cause of the Union. He enlisted in 1862 in the Tenth Maine Infantry, was afterwards transferred to the Twenty-ninth Maine Regiment, and lacked only two months of serving the full term of three years. He came under fire in some of the great battles in the East, including Antietam and Chancellorsville, afterwards was transferred to New Orleans and finally was in the army of the gallant Sheridan up the Shenandoah Valley, participating at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek.

After coming out of the army Mr. Newman went to Fayetteville, Tennessee, and was a dry goods merchant there three years. In 1868 he arrived at Emporia, Kansas. He became a general merchant in that city, and continued in business there until 1872. In 1871 he had been attracted to Arkansas City, where he opened a stock of general merchandise, and since the following year has had his permanent home in that city.

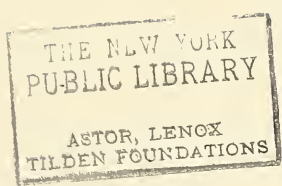
To tell all that Mr. Newman has done and has been instrumental in securing done in Arkansas City would be to give a rather complete account of the industrial and business development there. He is perhaps most widely known as a successful merchant and as president of the Newman Dry Goods Company. In the course of forty-five years the business grew into a department store recognized as the largest in this section of the state. During 1916-17 a magnificent home was erected for this store at the corner of Adams Avenue and Summit Street. There are other buildings in the state taller, but none so well constructed nor so thoroughly equipped for its present purposes. The building is 100 by 132 feet, five stories high, with basement and sub-basement and built throughout of concrete and of fireproof material. Large as the building is it is none too large for the vast volume of business transacted by the Newman Dry Goods Company. The store is equipped with one freight and two passenger elevators and a spiral for the delivery of goods. It has an improved heating and cooling process, and in hot weather air is drawn through a curtain of water. The heating plant is in the sub-basement. The sub-basement comprises two floors and there has been such a liberal distribution of light that the entire basement is as well lighted as the upper floors. The basement is so arranged that wagons and trucks can be driven to this floor direct from the street above and every facility has been provided for the prompt and efficient handling of goods. The first floor has a large gallery or mezzanine story. The second floor is for general merchandise, men's goods and dry goods, the third floor is for women's ready to wear goods and carpets, the fourth floor is house furnishings and furniture, while the fifth floor is a warehouse and stock room. One feature of the building is a marquee twelve feet wide, extending from the building over the sidewalk and providing shelter against the sun and rain.

Mr. Newman has also been prominent in financial affairs. He was president of the Cowley County Bank, the second bank of Arkansas City and the first public bank organized under the laws of the state. He was president of this institution from 1874 for a number of years, and was also one of the founders of the Home National Bank.

Hardly less credit is due him for his foresighted endeavors in improving and developing the magnificent water power at Arkansas City. This water power is the Arkansas River itself, from which the waters are diverted by a canal five miles long and finally discharged into the Walnut River, after a drop of twenty-six feet, which is sufficient to create many



A. A. Newman



thousands of horse power. This water power is used by the flour mills and is converted into electricity by the Electric Light Company, which in turn furnishes electric power to all the manufacturing concerns. It was Mr. Newman and his associates who built the first flour mill in Southern Kansas. It was erected on Walnut River, and that mill for several years furnished all the flour used by the Indians in Indian Territory. Mr. Newman freighted flour to Fort Sill in the southern part of Indian Territory and to army posts in that locality during 1876-77. He finally sold the mill in 1879, but has had many other interests in the industrial development of that city. He is a director of the City Milling Company, which he served a number of years as president; is president of the Newman Investment Company, a real estate and building company, and is president of the Land and Power Company of Arkansas City, a corporation owning large land holdings. Together with James Hill, W. M. Sleeth, R. C. Hayward, T. H. McLaughlin and Stacy Matlack he founded the Arkansas City Water Company and the Arkansas City Gas and Electric Light Company, both of which corporations he served as president for a number of years. They finally sold these public utilities to the Kansas Gas and Electric Light Company in 1915. In earlier times Mr. Newman's interests extended to the land and cattle business, and he was president of the Three K Cattle Company and had leases on 40,000 acres of land in the Kaw Reservation in Indian Territory. The Newman home, built in 1873, has long been a residential landmark in the city and is located at 301 North B Street. He owns a number of other pieces of improved and unimproved property and various business buildings and has farms in Cowley County. He furnished the capital for the erection of a number of business structures, and in one long block every building was put up by him except two. Thus the credit given him for having done more to develop Arkansas City than any other man is due to his varied activities as a pioneer, a builder, a manufacturer and a merchant.

Mr. Newman has always been a straightforward republican. For two terms he held the office of mayor of Arkansas City. For the past thirty-five years he has been a trustee of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is affiliated with Crescent Lodge No. 133, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Arkansas City; Bennett Chapter No. 41, Royal Arch Masons; Arkansas City Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar; Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, and Salina Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina.

Mr. Newman was married at Weld, his native village in Maine, in 1869, to Miss Mary M. Houghton. Her parents were Sewell and Maria (Jones) Houghton. Her father was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Newman have three children: Pearl, the first born, is the wife of Major Hase, who is a major in the coast artillery service, lives at Washington, D. C., and has offices in the Army and Navy Building; Earl G. is manager of the Newman Dry Goods Company at Arkansas City; Albert L., the youngest, is manager of the Kansas Gas and Electric Light Company and Water Power Company at Arkansas City.

CARL C. LAMB supplies the energy and enterprise for the principal garage and automobile agency and also for the editorial management of the principal paper at Dunlap, where his father John B. Lamb is president of the Dunlap Farmers Bank and an extensive landholder, and his grandfather A. B. Lamb was one of the early settlers in that section of Lyon

County. Thus three successive generations have been identified with that part of Kansas and have materially influenced its development and progress.

This branch of the Lamb family came from England to North Carolina in colonial times. A. B. Lamb, the founder of the family in Kansas, was born in North Carolina in 1826, was reared and married in his native state and in 1866 moved to Indiana and in 1868 to Cherokee County, Kansas. In 1878 he established his home in Lyon County and spent his last years at Dunlap. He was a farmer and stockman, and though a native of the South was both a republican and a Quaker, and though drafted for service in the Southern army he paid \$500 for a substitute. He married Jemima Pickett, who was born in North Carolina in 1830 and died in 1869. A. B. Lamb died at Dunlap in June, 1913. Their children were: Martha, wife of W. E. Harvey, a farmer and a minister of the Quaker Church living in Cherokee County; Emily, wife of F. M. Fulkerson, who for many years was a prominent grain dealer and elevator owner and also owner of cotton gins in Oklahoma but is now retired; the next three children in order of age died from diphtheria when very young; John B. Lamb was the sixth in order of birth; V. C. Lamb is a farmer near Dunlap and also an extensive dealer in horses and mules; Flora is the widow of W. M. Morgan, who had a plantation near Los Angeles, California, and she still resides there.

John B. Lamb was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, February 11, 1863, and has lived in Kansas since he was about five years of age. He grew up on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-one started out to make his own way in the world. He is one of the most successful men in that part of the state and he has encountered and successfully overcome many of the difficulties which poor men have to struggle with. For a year he worked on a farm at wages of \$12.50 a month. With his small capital he bought a farm on credit, and tireless industry for a number of years finally brought him well along the road to prosperity. At the present time he has a farm of 240 acres south of Dunlap, another 600 acres in Case County, and his holdings altogether aggregate 1,200 acres. He also has one of the handsomest residences in Dunlap, owns a large interest in the general store there, and for the past fourteen years has been president of the Farmers Bank. He has also taken an active part in local affairs, has served as township trustee and on the school board, is a republican, a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with Dunlap Lodge No. 50 of the Knights of Pythias. In 1884 near Americus, Kansas, John B. Lamb married Miss Kate Morgan, a daughter of the late J. B. Morgan, who was a Lyon County farmer. Of the six children Carl C. is the oldest. The second, Chloe, graduated from the Dunlap High School, had a three years' course in the State University at Lawrence, then taught for four years, and is now the wife of Steele Spraul, an electrician living at Lacon, Illinois. Clyde, the third child, is on his father's farm south of Dunlap. Flora is the wife of R. Campbell, a railway man living in Kansas City, Kansas. Lola is a graduate of the Dunlap High School and received a life teacher's certificate after completing a course in the Kansas State Normal at Emporia, and is now a teacher in the Dunlap High School. Pearl, the youngest of the family, is a junior in the Dunlap High School.

Carl C. Lamb was born at Dunlap January 4, 1886,

and was given a liberal education as preparation for his life's duties and has made himself an efficient factor in the local citizenship. He attended the public schools, graduating from the academic department of Baker University and some years later took a two years' course in the Kansas State University Law Department, though he has not carried out his earlier ambition to engage in practice as a lawyer. He gave up his law course in 1912 to return to Dunlap and has since been one of the leading merchants. His principal business is operating a fine garage which has a floor space of 100 by 80 feet. He has the exclusive agency for selling several well known makes of automobiles in Morris, Lyon and Case counties and has distributed many good cars in these counties. He is also editor of the Dunlap Rustler, a weekly paper. As a republican he has served as a member of the county central committee, and is a member of the city council of Dunlap. He also belongs to the Methodist Church. On April 10, 1906, at Dunlap Carl C. Lamb married Miss Myrtle Weaver, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Weaver, now living retired at Dunlap. They have one child, Carl C. Jr., born May 1, 1915.

OWEN C. WASSON. Because of the success which has attended his efforts, his commercial soundness and acumen, his spirit of public helpfulness and his good citizenship, the career of Owen C. Wasson, of Peru, offers an encouraging example of prosperity and position gained through a proper utilization of ordinary opportunities. Since entering upon his independent life, numerous vocations have attracted the activities of Mr. Wasson, but he has made steady advancement in each, and is now the proprietor of a well-established hardware and implement business at Peru and one of the city's substantial business citizens.

Mr. Wasson was born on a farm in Shelby County, Indiana, October 23, 1877, and is a son of George W. and Martha A. (Craig) Wasson. His great-great-grandfather was John Wasson, a native of Kentucky and early settler of Bartholomew County, Indiana, where he passed his life in farming enterprises. George C. Wasson, the son of John Wasson, was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, and was a young man when he went to Bartholomew County, Indiana. In 1837 he migrated from that county to Shelby County, and there continued to be engaged in farming during the remainder of his life and died. Among his children was John Wasson, the grandfather of Owen C. Wasson. He was born in December, 1832, in Nicholas County, Kentucky, and was five years old when taken to Shelby County, Indiana, where he was reared and educated and where his life was passed as a farmer. He was an energetic, industrious man, who made the most of his opportunities, and who occupied a place in his community as a reliable and dependable citizen. In politics he was a democrat, and his religious faith was that of the Baptist Church. Mr. Wasson married Mary Jane Goodwin, who was born in 1832, in Decatur County, Indiana, and died in August, 1907, in Shelby County, Indiana, the same year as her husband's death, and at the same age as he had attained. They were the parents of the following children: George W.; Susan, deceased, who was the wife of W. H. Phillippi, a farmer of Indiana; James, who is a retired farmer and resides at Burney, Decatur County, Indiana; Charles, who resides near Burney and is engaged in farming; Henry, who is a farmer of Shelby County, Indiana; Benjamin, who resides in the same community as an agriculturist; Marietta, who is the widow of Patrick Smith, who was a farmer, and resides at

Hope, Indiana; and Ella, who is the wife of J. R. Phillippi and lives on a farm in Shelby County, Indiana.

George W. Wasson, father of Owen C. Wasson, and postmaster at Peru, was born July 14, 1853, in Shelby County, Indiana, and there was reared to maturity, received a public school education, and was brought up to agricultural pursuits. The year 1883 saw Mr. Wasson's arrival in Kansas, for on November 13th of that year he located at Independence, but two weeks later removed to Elk City and in the following spring began farming in that locality. He remained there for three years, with an ordinary measure of success, and then removed to near Hale, in Chautauqua County, where he farmed for nine years from the spring of 1887. In 1896 he located within four miles of Peru, to the northwest, and continued his agricultural operations there until 1907, then spending a year in Oregon and Idaho. Returning to Kansas, he bought a farm one-half mile north of Peru, on which he resided for five years, and then took up his residence in the city and for a time was employed in his son's hardware store. From April, 1914, he was employed as assistant postmaster at Peru until August 4, 1916, when he was appointed postmaster to succeed his son. He is a democrat and a staunch supporter of his party's principles, and is fraternally connected with Peru Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1876, in Shelby County, Indiana, Mr. Wasson was married to Miss Martha A. Craig, who was born in that county, July 11, 1851. To this union there have been born three children: Owen C.; John, born in September, 1879, who died July 12, 1880; and Fred, born January 8, 1881, who is general salesman for the Continental Supply Company and resides at Wichita, Kansas.

Owen C. Wasson received his education in the public schools of Montgomery and Chautauqua counties, beginning at the latter when he was nine years of age, and was reared on his father's farm, on which he continued to make his home until he was twenty-two years of age. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching school, a vocation which he followed for six years in Chautauqua County, but in the meantime was furthering his own education by study. When he was twenty years old he entered the State Normal School at Emporia, where he was a roommate with Edward Fisher, who afterward became representative to the Kansas Legislature from Chautauqua County. Mr. Wasson did not remain at the normal school long, as he contracted an eye affection and accordingly returned to his home, and when he recovered resumed his activities as a teacher and continued to thus engage until the spring of 1903. At that time he accepted a position with the Interstate Oil and Gas Company, at their offices at Peru, but during the winter of the same year left and entered the employ of the National Supply Company, with which he continued to remain until January 18, 1904. At that time a position presented itself in the railway mail service, and Mr. Wasson continued as a clerk in this branch of the United States mail until April, 1912, and during this long service lost only six days. When he left the mail service Mr. Wasson again settled down at Peru, where he bought the hardware store of H. R. Davis, situated on Main Street. This establishment carries a full line of hardware and agricultural implements, and also handles furniture, harness, etc., and is the only business of its kind at Peru. Mr. Wasson owns his store building and the two adjoining lots, as well as a storehouse for his goods. He does business in a modern way and carries an up-to-date stock, which

compares favorably with those to be found in the stores in the larger cities. He is also the owner of his own home in the south part of the old Town of Peru, and has a farm of eighty acres located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city. His reputation in business circles is an excellent one and rests upon an honorable business career featured and characterized by honest and straightforward dealing. Mr. Wasson is a democrat. He has not been an office seeker, but from April 1, 1914, to October 1, 1916, served in the capacity of postmaster of Peru. He belongs to Vesper Lodge No. 136, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Peru Lodge No. 106, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Otee Lodge No. 148, Improved Order of Red Men; the Railway Mail Association, and the Mutual Benefit Association of Railway Mail Clerks. He formerly belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America.

On April 26, 1900, Mr. Wasson was married at Winfield, Kansas, to Miss Minnie J. Foltz, daughter of J. W. and Elizabeth (McLain) Foltz, who reside on their farm near Peru. To this union there have come six children, born as follows: John W., May 28, 1901; Effie Mildred, June 28, 1903; Emmett Arthur, June 20, 1905; George W., June 3, 1907; Charles Frederick, October 18, 1913; and Martha Elizabeth, December 1, 1915.

CHARLES S. HUFFMAN, M. D. It is unusual for a medical man to become so widely and prominently identified with state affairs as Dr. Charles S. Huffman, of Columbus. Doctor Huffman is also a state senator, having represented his district in the State Senate for twelve years. On account of his long and arduous participation in the state militia, beginning with service in the famous Kansas Regiment during the Spanish-American war, he has attained the rank of brigade commander, and is one of the most active figures in the National Guard of the state. He made his mark in the world as a physician first, and has been for more than a quarter of a century actively identified with the profession at Columbus.

He was born in the historic Vincennes, Indiana, October 8, 1865. In his ancestry both in maternal and paternal lines can be found Revolutionary soldiers, and thus he inherits his interest in military affairs. Doctor Huffman served as assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, in the Twentieth Kansas Regiment during the Spanish-American and Philippine wars, having enlisted in April, 1898. He was a member of Colonel Funston's staff. He spent eighteen months in the service, and was mustered out at San Francisco, October 28, 1899. Since then he has never lost a keen interest in the National Guard, and has passed through all the grades of service and is now a brigade commander.

His early youth was spent in the vicinity of old Vincennes, and he attended the public schools there, graduating from high school in 1883. Doctor Huffman is one of the early settlers in Cherokee County, having come to this state soon after leaving high school and locating near Columbus, on his father's farm. While several succeeding summers were spent in assisting his father on the farm, he taught school during the winter months for four seasons, all his teaching being done in Cherokee County. Ambitious for a larger life fitted to his talents, he entered in 1887 the medical department of the State University of Missouri, and was graduated in 1890. Doctor Huffman despite his many other interests, has been a keen and alert student of medical science and is without question one of the

foremost representatives of his profession in the state today.

During the years 1895-1896 he took post-graduate work in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City. Beginning practice at Columbus, in 1890, he has since been busy with looking after a large general and surgical practice, and is now the second oldest physician in point of continuous residence in that city. Doctor Huffman is a member of the Cherokee County Medical Society, has served as secretary of the Kansas State Medical Society since 1903, also belongs to the Southeast Kansas Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Over the state at large he is doubtless best known for his active participation in public affairs. For years he has been one of the leading republicans in this section of the state. He was first elected to the State Senate from the Tenth Kansas District in 1904 and has been re-elected in 1908, 1912 and 1916. He has in many ways wielded a strong influence in behalf of worthy legislation, and has been the means of furthering some of the laws which have given Kansas an enviable distinction among the states of the Union. For four years he was chairman of the important Ways and Means Committee in the Senate. During the last session he was chairman of the committee on military affairs, where his membership was in the nature of a fitting tribute to his long and active interest in the National Guard. It was he who introduced and secured the passage in 1907 of the Pure Food and Drug Act which is now on the statute books of the state. This was a piece of advanced legislation which placed Kansas among the forefront of the states that were safeguarding the health of the people by securing the purity of foods and drugs. Doctor Huffman has introduced and has been instrumental in the passage of a number of laws relating to the protection and safety of miners engaged in the mining industries of the state. This has been a subject of long continued study for him, and he has been equally zealous in behalf of the maintenance of the educational institutions at a high standard. He was one who led the movement for the reorganization of the old board of regents, formerly composed of six members for each institution, into the board of administration for the educational institutions, comprising three members and concentrating all power and responsibility in their hands, a change that resulted in great benefit and improvement in the administration of the educational institutions of Kansas.

Those who are in a position to know say that Doctor Huffman deserves as much credit as any other member of the State Government for the construction of the splendid Memorial Building which adorns the capital city and stands a tribute not only to those brave soldiers of the Union, but also to the modern progressive tendencies of the state. Doctor Huffman was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the Senate when the appropriation for that building was made. He concerned himself with every phase of its construction from the time the original appropriation was passed until the hall was opened for the public use. The feature of the building which more than any other makes it unique among the public structures of Topeka, is the beautiful white marble employed on a generous scale both inside and out.

Some reference has already been made to the military activities of Doctor Huffman's ancestors. The

Huffmans originated in Germany, but members of the family came to Pennsylvania in colonial times. Doctor Huffman's grandmother's ancestors were from England. His grandfather, Solomon Huffman, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1800, and was one of the early settlers in the old French Town of Vincennes, Indiana. He came in the early days before the improved methods of transportation were in vogue, and made the trip down the Ohio River in a flat boat, and then voyaged up the Wabash until he arrived at his destination. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, a vocation he followed in his younger days, but most of his active life was spent in farming near Vincennes, where he died in 1877. In politics he was first a whig and later a republican, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Solomon Huffman married Fannie Purell, who was born at Vincennes, in 1810, and died there in 1873. She was of a Virginia family.

William P. Huffman, father of Senator and Doctor Huffman, was born at Vincennes, Indiana, on April 4, 1834, was reared and married there, and became a farmer. In 1882 he moved to Hallowell, Kansas, and continued farming until he retired. He died at Hallowell, April 19, 1914. He was a republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. William P. Huffman married Mary Williamson, who was born at old Vincennes, June 11, 1841, and died at Hallowell, in Cherokee County, Kansas, July 24, 1907. The children of this worthy couple were: Dr. Charles S., Alvin, who was born October 1, 1867, and is now a resident of Nevada, Missouri, being supervisor of bridges and the building department for the Missouri Pacific Railway; William P.; who was born September 26, 1869, and is a stockman at Ordway, Colorado; Minnie L.; who was born February 9, 1872, and died in Cherokee County, Kansas, July 20, 1901, had resided until a short time before her death in Cheyenne, Wyoming, being the wife of Ray Cook, now a resident of California; Lulu M., who was born September 13, 1879, and is now living at Oswego, Kansas, the widow of Thad Rodenberger, a farmer.

Doctor Huffman was married at Columbus, Kansas, in 1893, to Miss Minnie Cowley, a daughter of W. R. and Florence (Smith) Cowley, both of whom are now deceased. Her father, though a resident of Columbus, Kansas, was general attorney for the Long-Bell Lumber Company, of Kansas City, Missouri. Doctor and Mrs. Huffman have one daughter: Mona Clare, who was born November 21, 1895, is now a senior in the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, is an active member of the Sigma Kappa Sorority and is president of the Woman's Governing Association of the University.

Senator Huffman has one of the attractive homes at Columbus, at 634 East Maple Street, and a farm of 240 acres in the southwest part of Cherokee County. He is a director in the Columbus State Bank, and for five years served as president of that institution. He has many associations with the social and business life of his home city, is active in the Columbus Commercial Club, is a prominent Mason, belonging to Prudence Lodge No. 100, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, at Columbus; Columbus Chapter No. 223, Royal Arch Masons; to Columbus Lodge No. 12, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias; the Modern Woodmen of America; and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his family are members of the Christian Church.

OLIVER WILSON FAIL. One of the most popular citizens of Cherokee County is O. W. Fail, recently clerk of the District Court at Columbus, and now engaged in the real estate business at Baxter Springs. Mr. Fail has had a varied and active career. He has been a hard worker, has associated with men who work with their hands as well as with their brains, and he long held a card of active membership in the ranks of that army connected with the operation of street and interurban electric lines. In all the relationships of his life he has shown himself worthy of trust and confidence, and it was this stable feature of his character which brought about his election to his public office.

He was born in Lenexa, Johnson County, Kansas, May 23, 1883. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Lansing, Kansas, and he began his education in the public schools there. Later, when his parents removed to a farm at Springfield in Johnson County, he attended the rural schools from 1892 to 1896. In 1896 they removed to Argentine, Kansas, and he finished his education in the grade schools there.

In 1902 Mr. Fail, then nineteen years of age, took up the serious responsibilities of life on his own account. Going to Wyandotte, now a part of Kansas City, Kansas, he entered the service of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company as conductor. He resigned his position in that capacity in 1905 to live on a farm west of Kansas City, near Edwardsville for a couple of years. In 1907, returning to Kansas City, Kansas, he spent a brief period of service with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and then for one year was conductor with the Kansas City Western Railway Company. In August, 1908, he came to Pittsburg, Kansas, and was one of the efficient conductors for the Joplin-Pittsburg Railway Company until January, 1913. His home during that time was at Scammon.

Having a large following of loyal friends and becoming well known over Cherokee County, Mr. Fail was elected in the fall of 1912 to the office of clerk of the District Court, and filled that position with admirable efficiency from January, 1913. On taking office he removed to Columbus, and after the close of his term as clerk of the District Court he entered the real estate business at Baxter Springs. In Columbus Mr. Fail and family resided at 219 North Florida Avenue, but he owns a residence at 313 South Vermont Avenue and has some real estate in Craig County, Oklahoma.

Since casting his first vote Mr. Fail has been an active republican. He is a member and deacon in the Christian Church, and fraternally is affiliated with Prudence Lodge, No. 100, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Columbus, Columbus Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Galena, Kansas, is a former member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and belongs to the Amalgamated Association of Electrical Street Railway Employees of America. His membership is also with the Anti-Horse Thief Association and the Fraternal Aid Association.

Mr. Fail represents some old and prominent stock. His paternal ancestors were originally from Germany, but settled in Virginia in early colonial days. His great-grandfather, John Fail, was born in Virginia in 1774, and was one of the early pioneer settlers of Lawrence County, Illinois, where he followed his vocation as a farmer until his death in 1849. This ancestor was a soldier in the War of 1812.

George W. Fail, grandfather of the clerk of the District Court at Columbus, was born in Lawrence County, Illinois, in 1816. He was reared in his native county and at Keokuk, Iowa, spent many years as a farmer in Davis County, Iowa, and shortly before his death removed to Schuyler County, Missouri, where he died in 1891. He was one of the early California gold seekers, having gone to the Pacific Coast in 1852. He spent seven years in the far West, and was rather more successful than the average seeker of fortune in that land. After returning from California he spent the rest of his active career as a farmer. In politics he was a whig and later a republican, and a member of the Christian Church. George W. Fail married Nancy Agnes Orr, who was born in Lawrence County, Illinois, in 1820, and died at Hamilton, Illinois, in 1856. Their children were: John, who died in childhood in Lawrence County, Illinois; Sarah, who died young; Phoebe, who died at the age of three years; William, who died at the age of two and a half years; Samuel W., referred to more at length in the succeeding paragraphs. George W. Fail married for his second wife Mary Woods, who was from Davis County, Iowa. She was the mother of one child, Nicholas, who was a car worker and died in Colorado in 1910.

Samuel W. Fail, father of Oliver W., was born at Keokuk, Iowa, June 1, 1844, and received his early education in the public schools of McLean County, Illinois, and Davis County, Iowa. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and he was only about eighteen years of age when he volunteered his services for the defense of the Union. He had a notable military record. He enlisted August 2, 1862, in Company B of the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and was in service until finally mustered out and given his honorable discharge on October 26, 1865, more than three years. He was present at the battle of Fort Pemberton, Mississippi, April 4, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863, at Little Rock, September 10, 1863; and early in the following spring took part in the noted expedition against Camden, Arkansas. He and his comrades left Little Rock March 23, 1864, and during their progress fought at Prairie D'Ane and at Camden on April 20, 1864, and at Marks Mills, on April 25, 1864. At Marks Mills the entire brigade was captured and made prisoners of war, being sent to Camp Ford in Tyler, Texas. Samuel W. Fail remained a prisoner of war from April 25, 1864, until he was exchanged on February 26, 1865.

Following this experience as a brave and faithful soldier of the Union he took up farming in Schuyler County, Missouri, where he lived until 1870. In that year he removed to Johnson County, Kansas, was a farmer in that locality until 1896, when he removed to Kansas City, Kansas, and from there in 1912 came to Columbus, where he has since been retired. For six years he was an officer in the State Prison at Lansing, but the rest of his active career since leaving the army was spent as a farmer. He owns a residence at 407 North Highland Avenue in East Pittsburg. Politically he is a republican, is a member of the Christian Church, is affiliated with Ben Hur Lodge, No. 322, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Kansas City, Kansas, and was formerly a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has long taken an active part in the organizations of his old army comrades, and is a past commander of John A. Dix Post, No. 59, Grand Army of the Republic, at Columbus.

In 1866, in Schuyler County, Missouri, Samuel W. Fail married Miss Ann Briddle. By this marriage there were two children: Sarah, wife of S. N. Kinton, in the produce business at Amarette, Missouri; and George W., a farmer in Bates County, Missouri. In October, 1873, Samuel W. Fail was married in Jackson County, Missouri, to Luthira Bookout, a daughter of Wright and Sarah (Black) Bookout. She died in Kansas City, Kansas, in 1908. Her children were: Carrie A., wife of H. W. Levi, a car repairer at Kansas City, Kansas; A. H. Fail, a farmer near Pomona, Kansas; Cora P., wife of Marion Brooks, who is a car repairer at Kansas City, Kansas; O. W. Fail, who is the fourth in age among his mother's children; Edith, wife of Tony Brizendine, a clerk in the postoffice at Kansas City, Missouri; and L. A. Fail, a railroad conductor at Yuma, Arizona.

A prominent factor in O. W. Fail's successful career has been his womanly and cultured wife. In September, 1903, at Kansas City, Missouri, he married Miss Hannah Matella Smead. The only child of their union, Nina, died at the age of ten months. Mrs. Fail was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, in the same house which was the birthplace of both her father and grandfather. Her grandfather, Suel Smead, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, and at his death, in 1882, lacked only sixteen days of being 100 years old. He was a farmer all his life. The father of Suel Smead was of Holland Dutch descent, and was a pioneer in St. Lawrence County, New York, having built there the old house in which members of the three following generations were born.

Benjamin F. Smead, father of Mrs. Fail, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, in September, 1843, and died at Richmond, Ray County, Missouri, in February, 1901. He was reared and married in his native county, became a carpenter and builder, but after his removal to Northwestern Iowa in 1876 took up farming. In 1881 he removed to Montgomery County, Illinois, where he followed his trade, and he continued work as a carpenter and builder from the date of his removal to Ray County, Missouri, in 1884 until his death. During the Civil war he was employed in an arsenal of the Union Government. Politically he was a democrat, was a member of the Masonic order and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Benjamin F. Smead married Mary Melissa Abbott, who was born in Ogdensburg, New York, in 1849, and died in Adair County, Missouri, in 1888. She was reared in St. Lawrence County, New York. Mrs. Fail is the oldest of her parents' children. The next younger, Frances, married for her first husband Harry Thomas, who was a mason by trade, and for her second husband, A. H. Fail, a farmer near Pomona, Kansas, and a brother of Oliver W. Fail; Frederick, who is in the bakery and confectionery business at Klamath Falls, Oregon; Nina, who died at Lansing, Kansas, shortly after her marriage to Harry Taylor, who has been an officer in the State Penitentiary for many years and lives at Wichita; Albert, who is a soldier in the United States army; and four other children that died in infancy.

Mrs. Fail received her early education in the public schools of Richmond, Missouri, and finished her training in a boarding school at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. She takes an active part in the Christian Church, and also belongs to Columbus Chapter of the Eastern Star.

CHARLES E. MOORE. When Charles E. Moore came home from college in 1887, his first efforts were directed along the line of the loan and mortgage business. He has been at it continuously ever since, now for thirty years, and has built up the largest organization handling loans and mortgages at Eureka or in that section of the state.

As the head of a successful business of this kind Mr. Moore's interests have naturally gone into a wider field of finance and business affairs. Since 1908 he has been president of the Citizens National Bank of Eureka. He is an active member of the Kansas State Bankers' Association and the American Bankers' Association. He is a director in the Citizens Building and Loan Association of Eureka, is a director of the Greenwood County Fair Association, owns business blocks and dwelling houses in the city, including the building in which his own offices are located on Main Street. While Mr. Moore is not to be classified as a farmer he has a direct interest in farming operations, and owns 6,000 acres in Greenwood and Kiowa counties.

He is one of the older native sons of the Sunflower State, and his people were in Kansas when it was still a territory. Charles E. Moore was born at Neosho Falls in Woodson County February 8, 1864. Both his father and grandfather were early settlers in the state. His paternal ancestors came originally from Ireland. His grandfather William Moore was born in the State of Ohio in 1815, moved in early days to Western Indiana, and in 1859 came out to Kansas, where he allied himself with the pioneer element. He died in Decatur County, Kansas, in 1896. P. M. Moore, father of the Eureka banker, was born near Greencastle, Indiana, in 1835, grew up there, and was twenty-two when he came to Woodson County, Kansas. That was in the year 1857. Kansas was still the hotbed of struggles between the slavery men and the free state men, and both life and property were insecure. As an early settler he developed one of the first quarter sections of land in Woodson County, his homestead being two miles northwest of Neosho Falls. He kept his home on that farm, which in the meantime was put under cultivation and bore many a crop of corn and other grain, but since 1883 has lived retired in Eureka. P. M. Moore is a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Melissa G. Anderson, who was also born near Richmond, Indiana, in 1845. Of their five children Charles E. was the second and the oldest now living. The oldest was Viola, who died at the age of twenty after her marriage to Park Van Nordstrend. Effie E., the next in age after Charles E., married R. Z. Swegle, who owns a bookstore at Augusta, Kansas; Ada L. is the wife of O. L. Cullison, a newspaper editor at Greeley, Kansas; Roy A., is an abstractor at Eureka.

Charles E. Moore grew up on his father's farm in Woodson County, attended the rural schools, and afterwards entered Baker University, where he graduated with the degree Bachelor of Arts in 1887. In 1911 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree Master of Arts. Mr. Moore is a trustee of Baker University. He is an active republican, and in 1916 was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago. He is past master of Fidelity Lodge, No. 106, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of Eureka Chapter, No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, Eureka Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, and of Wichita Consistory, No. 2, of the Scottish Rite. He also belongs to Beetle

Camp No. 858 of the Modern Woodmen of America at Eureka.

Mr. Moore owns a comfortable home on Mulberry Street in Eureka. He was married in that city July 8, 1890, to Miss May Morgan, daughter of Thomas T. and Kate M. (Monroe) Morgan, who are both now deceased. Her father was for many years a merchant at Eureka, having located in that town in 1880. Mrs. Moore was educated in the grammar and high schools of Eureka, and also attended the old Southern Kansas Academy of the city. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to Queen Bess Chapter, No. 56, of the Eastern Star. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one child, Morgan E., who is in business with his father.

TERKEL JENSEN. Few business men in Southern Kansas have a better record of substantial accomplishment than Terkel Jensen, who has been successfully identified with the wholesale produce business in this state for more than a quarter of a century, and is president of the Emporia Ice and Cold Storage Company, a large enterprise which is a direct outgrowth of his extensive operations as a produce commission man.

Mr. Jensen came to Kansas in 1889, and since that date has had his home in Emporia. He had been in this country only 2½ years, but he had the energy, the ability and the push which make a successful American, and he has been steadily enlarging the field of his operations until he and his associates now conduct plants at Emporia, McPherson, Marion, Eureka and Madison. The plant at Emporia is situated at 212 Commercial Street. About nine years ago, in order to furnish better facilities for the handling of produce there was organized the Emporia Ice and Cold Storage Company, which has a large plant at the corner of Third Avenue and Commercial Street.

Terkel Jensen is a native of Denmark, born August 18, 1863, in that province known as Schleswig-Holstein, which at that time was a part of Denmark but which soon afterward was wrested away in the war with Germany and is now part of the German Empire. His father, C. Jensen, was born in the same locality in 1832 and died there in 1880. He fought as one of the Danish king's body guard in the war with Germany in 1864. His business was that of a dealer in horses and cattle, and he operated on a large scale. He and his family were members of the Lutheran Church, and in that faith Terkel Jensen was reared. C. Jensen married Marion Therkelsen, who was born in Schleswig-Holstein in 1841 and died in 1913. A record of their children is: Catherine, who died in the old country; Terkel; Peter, who is in partnership with his brother Terkel at Emporia and is vice president of the Emporia Ice and Cold Storage Company; C. Jensen, also one of the partners and manager of the company's house at McPherson; Christine, wife of Jens Otte, proprietor of a creamery in Schleswig-Holstein; and Mary, wife of Jens Christiansen, a merchant in Schleswig-Holstein. At the last accounts both Mr. Otte and Mr. Christiansen were fighting for Germany in the Imperial army.

Terkel Jensen gained his early education in the public schools of Schleswig-Holstein and spent one year in the more typically German parts of the empire in order to learn the language. He then took up the horse and cattle business, but in 1886, at the age of twenty-three came to the United States. For 2½ years he worked on the farm of his uncle, J. P. Therkelsen, at Lake View, Iowa. After that experience

he moved to Emporia, where his business career has been briefly described. Mr. Jensen is also a director in the Emporia National Bank and in the Mutual Loan Association.

He has not only made himself a factor in business life of Kansas, but also in public affairs. In 1903 and again in 1913 he served as representative from his home county in the State Legislature, serving on the assessment and taxation, the cities of second class and other important committees. He is a democrat in politics. He is a member and for a number of years was treasurer of the Emporia Commercial Club. He also belongs to Emporia Lodge No. 633 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1894, at Emporia, Mr. Jensen married Miss Frances Perrear, a daughter of John Perrear, a retired citizen of Emporia. Their nine children are: John, who is taking the business course in the State Normal School at Emporia; Bernard Francis, a freshman in the University of Kansas; Ernest, a sophomore in the Emporia High School; Catherine, Emma, Jennie, Marguerite, Louise and Helen, all of whom are attending the parochial schools of the Lutheran Church.

ALMIRON E. LEET has been well known in business circles in Lyon County for more than a quarter of a century. He was formerly a resident of Bushong, and then became proprietor of the principal hardware and implement house at Americus, and occupied the honorable position of mayor of that little city.

He is a New York State man and his ancestors came from England to Connecticut in colonial times. He was born at Meredith, Delaware County, New York, November 17, 1855, a son of William Edward and Hulda (Fox) Leet. His father was born at Meredith in 1815 and died there in 1862, while his mother was born in Meredith in 1819 and her death occurred at the old home in 1903. His father was a merchant at Meredith for many years. In politics he was a democrat and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. There were four children: Onslow, died at the age of seven, and Roselia died at seventeen. The two now living are Amasa Fox and Almiron E., the former associated with his brother at Americus.

Mr. Leet was sent to the public schools in Meredith until he was seventeen years of age. After that he took up farming and that was his vocation in New York for six years. Following that came five years of experience in merchandising at Margretville, New York, and with this varied experience and equipment he came out to Kansas in 1888 and locating at Bushong in Lyon County opened a stock of hardware. For twenty-two years he was the leading hardware merchant of that town, and on selling out his interests there moved to Americus and established his hardware store at the corner of Main and Broadway streets. By fair and courteous dealings, Mr. Leet built up a trade which extended over a large part of Lyon County. Besides general hardware he handled pumps, windmills and much farm machinery.

It was in the fall of 1913 that he was elected mayor of Americus and he gave a very careful and praiseworthy administration of its municipal affairs. Politically he is a democrat. Mr. Leet is treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Americus, belongs to Americus Lodge No. 109, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, but was raised in the Masonic Lodge No. 389 at Margretville, New York. He also belongs

to Chapter No. 315 of the Eastern Star at Americus.

In his native Town of Meredith in 1881 Mr. Leet married Miss Julia McCormack, who was born at Margretville, New York, in 1858, daughter of the late Michael McCormack. Mrs. Leet after thirty-two years of married companionship passed away on May 24, 1913. Her oldest child Carrier died in childhood. E. Mac, the only surviving daughter, is a graduate of Lindsborg College in Kansas, and also of the Columbia College of Expression at Chicago, and is thoroughly trained and equipped for the teaching of expression and English. The two younger children were Celia, who died at the age of two years, and Edward, who also died young. Recently the daughter, Miss E. Mac Leet, accepted a position as teacher of Expression and English in Topeka and Mr. Leet sold his hardware business at Americus and resigned as mayor and removed to that city.

LOUIS E. HORVILLE. During the decade of years that Louis E. Horville has figured prominently in financial circles of Iola, he has proven his ability as a banker and his worth as a business man. Primarily an agriculturist, with large land interests, in 1905 he became president of the Iola State Bank, and to its management brought executive ability, foresight and acumen that have enabled the institution to maintain a high place and an enviable reputation.

Louis E. Horville is a native son of Kansas and of Allen County, having been born on a farm located 1½ miles northwest of Iola, July 27, 1865. His father, D. Horville, was born in 1828, near Nancy, France, and was about thirteen years of age when he made the trip across the Atlantic to the United States, his first location being in New York City. Subsequently he moved to Lexington, Illinois, where he became a merchant and built up a small but profitable business, but it was his desire to get to the frontier and become the proprietor of a farm home of his own, and accordingly, in 1856, he arrived in Allen County, Kansas. Here he homesteaded a claim of 160 acres and embarked upon a career that eventually made him one of the largest landholders of this section. Mr. Horville passed through all the hardships of pioneer existence and met with numerous discouragements during his early years here, but through perseverance and industry he overcame all obstacles and won through to a well-earned success. He became a stockraiser and feeder of cattle, a field in which he prospered greatly, and at the time of his death, in 1902, he was the owner of 2,800 acres of land, in addition to having an interest in a number of business enterprises. Mr. Horville was one of his community's most highly esteemed residents, an honorable man of business, a good citizen, and a public-spirited promoter of movements for the public welfare. A democrat in politics, he served his community as a member of the board of county commissioners for a number of years. His fraternal affiliation was with the Masons. Mr. Horville married Miss Margaret A. Bird, who was born in Ohio, in 1840, and still resides on the farm near Iola, and they became the parents of eight children: Flora, who resides with her mother; Louis E.; Bird, of Iola, who is the widow of John Foust, who was an attorney; Frank and Ralph, who reside on the home farm; Kate B., of Iola, who is the widow of Walter Teets, who was a printer at this place; Mary, who is the wife of Henry Puckett, connected with an Iola factory; and

Grace, who is the wife of John B. Roberts, a music dealer of Iola.

Louis E. Horville was educated in the rural schools of Allen County, Kansas, the Iola High School, from which he was graduated in 1885, and the Lawrence (Kansas) Business College, which he attended in 1886. He then returned to the home farm, which belongs to the estate of his father, and which he and his brothers, Frank and Ralph, still manage. While Mr. Horville makes his home on the farm, he is almost a daily visitor to Iola, where he discharges the duties connected with his position as president of the Iola State Bank, a post which he has held since 1905. The Iola State Bank was established in 1903, as a state institution, and has a capital of \$50,000, and a surplus of \$5,000. The present officers are: Louis E. Horville, president; A. W. Beck, vice president; J. H. Campbell, cashier; F. O. Benson and Francis McCall, assistant cashiers. The modern bank building, which was erected in 1907-8, is located at the corner of Madison and Jefferson Avenues.

Mr. Horville is a democrat. He has been a member of the school board of Iola Township since 1903, is president of the Allen County Fair Association and a member of the Iola Commercial Club, and in numerous ways has contributed to the city's growth and development. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Iola Lodge No. 569, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Iola Lodge No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which latter he is past noble grand.

In 1903 Mr. Horville married Miss Ada Wright, daughter of A. E. and a Miss (Green) Wright, the latter deceased and the former a hardware merchant of Gas City, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Horville have no children.

HON. GEORGE H. HODGES, the nineteenth governor of Kansas, was chief executive of the state from January, 1913, to January, 1915. Of his capable administration as governor, marked by progressive leadership throughout, a complete review is given elsewhere in this publication in the chapter devoted to the work of the governors. The following paragraphs serve to supplement that review with some of the more personal details and his place as a Kansas citizen and business man.

A resident of Kansas nearly fifty years, George Hartshorn Hodges was born at Orion, in Richland County, Wisconsin, February 6, 1866, a son of William W. and Lydia Ann (Hartshorn) Hodges. When he was three years of age, in 1869, his parents brought him to Kansas and they located at Olathe, in Johnson County, where he has lived almost his entire life. His father was a school teacher, a man of fine intellectual and moral character, and while at his death a few years later he left his family little material property, he left an honored name and a character which his own children strove to emulate. W. W. Hodges evinced a great fondness for young people and had the ability to win their regard and thus did much to influence the formative character of many youth.

Governor Hodges was educated in the public schools of Olathe and in 1886, at the age of twenty, began work as a yardman in a local lumber yard. His work was characterized by more than routine and perfunctory performance. Not only did he distinguish himself by the studious attention to details and the fidelity to duty, but he evidenced a broad sense of business ethics which were exemplified by his later

business successes on a larger scale and his career in the public eye. In a short time he was made manager in the lumber yard, and in 1889 he and his brother established a business of their own under the firm name of Hodges Brothers. In this initial enterprise Governor Hodges was advanced sufficient money by a friend to enable him to buy an old yard in a remote part of the City of Olathe. It was with considerable difficulty that he got his business started, and one of the factors in its early success was the liberal expenditure of money for first-class advertising. The firm of Hodges Brothers has been in business since 1889, and it is proprietor of ten or more lumber yards distributed all over this part of the state. Mr. Hodges is a director of the First National Bank of Olathe and several other commercial enterprises. He at one time served as adjutant of the First Regiment Kansas National Guard. He is a Knight of Pythias, an Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a Mason and has attained the thirty-third honorary degree in the Scottish Rite.

Mr. Hodges comes of democratic parentage, his father being a Virginian; in fact, the family tree seems to have borne democratic governors—former Governor Patterson of Ohio, Governor Mann of Virginia and Governor Hodges being distant relatives. At one time he served as a member of the Olathe City Council and his brother and business partner, Frank, was for two terms mayor of that city. Prior to his election as governor, Mr. Hodges served in the Kansas State Senate from 1904 to 1912. He is the second democrat ever elected in Kansas to a state office.

The larger facts of his political experience preceding his election as governor have been well described in an article published about the beginning of Mr. Hodges' administration as governor and written by S. T. Seaton, a well-known Kansas editor. Those paragraphs are given herewith for the value they possess as supplementing the estimation of Governor Hodges' executive administration.

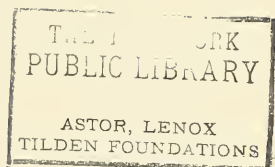
"In 1904 there was a sort of political uprising in the senatorial district composed of Johnson and Miami counties. The republican factions could not agree upon which 'boss' to elect. The democrats had their senatorial convention that year at Paola and placed George H. Hodges in nomination for state senator. He could not make much of a speech in those days, but he was a good rustler and hand shaker, and when the votes were counted in November his majority in the two counties was something over nine hundred. He thus became a state senator at a time when the people were just awakening to their political rights and it was just dawning upon them that there was such a thing as being progressive.

"In 1908 Senator Hodges was again a candidate for state senator and was again elected by about 1,400 majority. During his eight years' service in the senate he had become a campaign speaker second to none in the state, and his reputation and his ideas had permeated practically every county and town. In 1910 he was a candidate for governor and again carried the Johnson-Miami district by about 700 majority and reduced the republican majority in the state from 45,000 to 16,000. In 1912 he again carried the Johnson-Miami district by about 1,100 and the state by an official majority of twenty-nine.

"In his eight years' service as state senator Governor Hodges was always in the forefront of every fight for the enactment of progressive measures. He was one of the little band of progressives who fought the good fight for those ideas when it took



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Geo. H. Hodges



courage to make the fight. During his service as state senator there was at no time more than five democratic members in that body, yet he made himself a recognized leader on the floor of the senate and more than once turned the scale in favor of progressive measures. In those eight years no vote of his was cast against progressive measures, and the soundness and practicability of most of the reform laws enacted during that time are largely due to the wisdom of his counsel and the uncompromising attitude he has at all times taken in support of progressive principles.

"As a member of the railroad committee of the senate he laid the foundation for the present general railroad law. With Senator Stewart of Wichita he brought in a minority report. A majority of the senate was determined that the law should not authorize the railroad commission to begin rate inquiries and proceedings for rate reductions except upon complaint of shippers. Senator Hodges and his associates were equally determined that shippers should not be saddled with the expense of preparing complaints; they insisted that the commission should be authorized to proceed on its own motion. Senator Hodges and his associates were defeated in their efforts at the 1905 session, but two years later the commission was given this authority, which was demanded by the public sentiment which Senator Hodges and his associates had awakened by the discussions in 1905, and it was his support that made possible the enactment of the present public utilities law in 1911. In fact the public utilities law was written by him and three other senators appointed by the Senate. As governor he appointed the first utilities commission to serve Kansas—in fact one of the first commissions appointed in the United States. It was only because Governor Hodges was broad-minded enough to lay aside politics and support the measure, which was being pressed by the preceding administration, that it became a law.

"He introduced and secured the passage of the reciprocal demurrage bill, the coal-weighting bill, the tax on express companies; was joint author of the bill simplifying the Australian ballot law and subsequently made a valiant fight for the enactment of the Massachusetts ballot law, the passage of which as governor he secured from a democratic legislature in 1913. Jointly with the senator from Wyandotte County he was author of the anti-pass law; he prepared and secured the passage of a bill making a 15 per cent horizontal reduction in the freight rates on grain and grain products. He was one of the few senators who opposed the passage of the inheritance tax law, which was repealed by the democratic legislature in 1913. He helped prepare and pass a bank guaranty law, and the anti-lobby bill. His vote made possible the Kansas primary election law, which took the nomination of public officials from the bosses and gave it to the people. He secured the passage of a law requiring railroad companies to block and guard switches for the protection of employees. He supported the bill which strengthened the child labor law and introduced the first measure in the senate providing for the publication of text books and their distribution by the state at actual cost; also the bill requiring reports of accidents should be made to the state factory inspector. The bill requiring a better bond under the laborer's lien law. He supported the workman's compensation and employers' liability laws and secured their amendment and extension from the legislature of 1913. He was the author of the first good roads measure passed in Kansas—was

author of the concrete bridge bill and was the pioneer good roads advocate of the Middle West. These are the most important items in Senator Hodges' legislative record."

As governor he achieved a distinction throughout the entire United States by his recommendation that the cumbersome, unwieldy two-house Legislature be abolished and a single legislative body of small membership become the law-making body of the state. His advocacy of the commission form of government for county and state was noteworthy, and it is growing in popular favor. He is a recognized authority on state government and is thoroughly conversant with the delinquencies of the present inefficient form of state and county government.

Mr. Hodges is best known in democratic circles as the man "who made his party over." By the force of his own personality he forced his party to abandon its life-long advocacy of resubmission of the prohibitory laws and to become the champion of the strict enforcement of the prohibitory laws of Kansas. During his term of office the illicit sales of intoxicating liquors became almost nil.

For two years Governor Hodges has been constantly speaking in behalf of national prohibition and is recognized as one of the ablest if not the foremost prohibitory speaker of the country.

HON. PAUL KLEIN. In the record of business achievements of Allen County's citizens, the name of Paul Klein occupies a most conspicuous place. His admirable efforts have not only contributed to the growth and development of Iola, of which city he has been a resident since 1903, but his career in regard to public service has been a decidedly creditable one and places him high in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He was a pioneer homesteader in Kansas in 1886, when he located in Ness County, and his life has ranged in its scope from residence in a sod house to a seat in the Kansas State Senate.

Paul Klein was born at Mascoutah, St. Clair County, Illinois, September 7, 1856, and is a son of Paul and Mary (Leibroek) Klein. His father was born in 1801, in Bavaria, Germany, where he was married, and in 1852, after the birth of three children started with his little family for the United States on a sailing vessel. The journey consumed three months, and during this time a fourth child was born on the ocean to Mr. and Mrs. Klein, who finally made port at New York and went from the metropolis to Mascoutah, Illinois. In St. Clair County, Mr. Klein settled on a farm, and there continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1885, when he was eighty-four years of age. He was a republican in politics, and was a faithful member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, being for many years on the board of directors thereof. Mrs. Klein, who was born in Bavaria, in 1803, died at the age of seventy-four years, on the home farm in Illinois. They were the parents of the following children: Annie, born in Bavaria, who died as the wife of the late William R. Padfield, a farmer of St. Clair County, Illinois; Catherine, born in Bavaria, who died as the wife of Fred Clement, deceased, who was a brick mason at Mascoutah; Maggie, who was born in Bavaria and whose home is now at Lebanon, Illinois; Elizabeth, born on the voyage to this country, who became the second wife of the late William R. Padfield, and now resides at Summerfield, Illinois; Lottie, who is the wife of Philip Seewald, a farmer of Ness County, Kansas; Paul, of this

notice; Carrie, who died at St. Louis, Missouri, as the wife of Frank Grimm, a blacksmith of that city; Jacob, who was a traveling salesman and died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and William and Philip, who died in infancy.

Paul Klein attended the public school at Mascoutah, Illinois, but his early education was not an extensive one, as he gave up his studies when still a lad. However, since his boyhood, he has gained much through observation, experience and reading, and is today a well educated man. He was only twelve years of age when he began to learn the trade of wheelwright, a vocation which he followed at Mascoutah and Summerfield. After his marriage at the latter place, he embarked in farming and continued to be so engaged in Illinois until 1886 when he became a homesteader on the prairies of Kansas, at that time taking up a tract of 160 acres in Ness County. His first home was a sod house, or "soddy," and it continued to be his dwelling place for several years, both of his children being born therein. During the years of his residence there he experienced the hardships incident to life on the frontier, for he was far removed from the comforts and conveniences of civilization and his nearest trading point was Waukena, forty miles away. However, he persisted and labored industriously and proved up on his claim, which he still owns, and which has now grown to a magnificent tract of 800 acres. Mr. Klein remained on his homestead three years and in 1889 moved to the community of Utica, then a hamlet boasting of a few houses. There he established the pioneer business house, a store in which he sold general merchandise, hardware and implements, and which, through good business management and hard work, he built up to sizable proportions. In 1897 he added a lumber yard to his holdings and continued to operate the two ventures together until 1903, in which year he sold his interests at Utica and changed his place of residence to Iola, where he has since lived. On coming to this city he bought the lumber yard of A. L. Taylor, at 201 West Madison Street, the largest enterprise of its kind in the city, of which he is still the proprietor. In addition to his 800-acre farm in Ness County, Mr. Klein owns 160 acres in Allen County and 80 acres in Labette County, as well as his own home at 315 South Cottonwood Street. Mr. Klein has various business interests and is a member of the board of directors of the Alliance Co-operative Insurance Company of Topeka.

Mr. Klein is a stalwart democrat. One year after coming to Iola his ability and worth were recognized by his election to the city council, as a member of which he served for five years, then resigning to take the office of member of the board of county commissioners, to which he had been elected and in which he served for two years. In 1912 he became the democratic nominee for state senator from his district and was duly elected for a term of four years, and was a member of that body for the full term. During that time he was chairman of the committee on good roads and bridges, and a member of the committees on banking, education, mining, oil and gas, and cities of second class, and in both sessions was elected by his colleagues as a member of the committee on the construction of the Memorial Building, at Topeka. Mr. Klein is a member of the Board of Directors of the Kansas State Historical Society, and is vice president of the Allen County Fair Association. He is a member of Iola Lodge, No. 569, Benevolent and Protective Order

of Elks, and Neosho Lodge, No. 43, Knights of Pythias, of Iola, and is prominent in Masonry, being a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and holding membership in Iola Lodge, No. 38, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons; Valley Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons; Esdraelon Commandery, No. 49, Knights Templar; Fort Scott Consistory, No. 4, Scottish Rite Masons; and Mirza Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has numerous friends in fraternal circles, in business is known as a strictly reliable dealer and associate, and as a citizen bears the reputation of being a public-spirited factor in all that promises for the welfare of the community.

Mr. Klein was married in 1880, at Summerfield, Illinois, to Miss Katherine Reinhart, daughter of Michael and Dorothy Reinhart, the latter a resident of Summerfield, where the former, who was a butcher by vocation, died several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Klein are the parents of two children: Cora B., a graduate of Fine Arts at Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, and is the wife of Dr. C. A. Boyd, a practicing physician and surgeon at Belpre, Edwards County, Kansas, and has one son, Klein Arthur, born in 1915; and Edna H., who is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, and resides with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Klein and family are all members of the Presbyterian Church in Iola and Mr. Klein is a member of the board of trustees of the church.

HON. ALBERT N. SHAVER. Among the public officials of Chautauqua County who are combining business activity with executive ability and thus forming qualities that make for a high order of public service, one of the men well known is Albert N. Shaver, mayor of Cedar Vale and cashier of the Dosbaugh National Bank. During Mayor Shaver's administration much work in the nature of civic improvement has been done, and he has proved one of the best chief executives the city has known.

Albert N. Shaver was born January 22, 1877, in Chautauqua County, Kansas, and is a son of Neal and Belle (Dickie) Shaver, and of Scotch-Irish descent, the first member of the family having settled in Pennsylvania during the colonial period. William S. Shaver, the grandfather of Albert N., was born in that state, became a pioneer into Illinois, and finally located in Kansas, where he became a homesteader. He engaged in farming throughout his life, with the exception of a few years before his death, when he lived at Cedar Vale. His death occurred in that city prior to the birth of his grandson.

Neal Shaver was born in 1843, in Illinois, and was there reared and educated and brought up to farming. He was married in the Prairie State and in 1874 came to Kansas and settled in Chautauqua County, where he homesteaded a farm of 160 acres. While his start was a modest one, through his energetic labor and fine business ability he became one of the most prosperous agriculturists of his locality, and at the time of his death, which occurred November 11, 1914, at Cedar Vale, he was the owner of some 8,100 acres of land, located in Cowley and Chautauqua counties. Mr. Shaver was a democrat, but his attention was given to his agricultural work to such a degree that he found no time for politics or public life. He was interested in fraternal matters, belonging to Chautauqua Lodge No. 355, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Cedar Vale, and Lodge No. 158, Ancient Order of United Workmen, also of this city, as well as to Cedar Vale Lodge of the Independent Order of

Odd Fellows. His long life of honorable dealing gave him a high reputation in business circles, and in every avenue of life's endeavor he well merited the high esteem in which he was held. Mr. Shaver married Miss Belle Dickie, who survives him and resides at Cedar Vale, and they became the parents of three children, namely: E. L., who is superintendent of a ranch and resides at Cedar Vale; Albert N., of this review; and Miss Maude, who makes her home with her mother.

Albert N. Shaver received ordinary educational advantages in his youth, attending the district schools of Chautauqua County and graduating from the Cedar Vale High School with the class of 1898. At that time he commenced work on his father's farm and remained amid rural surroundings until 1903, when he became identified with the Dosbaugh National Bank in the capacity of assistant cashier. In 1910 he was made cashier of this institution and has so continued to the present time. This bank was founded in 1884 as the Cedar Vale Banking Company by the late John Dosbaugh, who continued as its president until his death in the spring of 1916. This later became the Dosbaugh Bank, and in 1903 was nationalized, the modern bank building, at the corner of Cedar and Market streets, having been built three years before. The capital of the institution is now \$50,000, and the surplus \$25,000, while the officers are: J. M. Dosbaugh, president; Madison J. Dosbaugh, vice president; and Albert N. Shaver, cashier. Mr. Shaver has become well and favorably known in banking circles of Chautauqua, and his established integrity has done much to assist in the prosperity of the institution which he represents.

Mr. Shaver has been a democrat from the time he cast his first vote, and has for some years been an active factor in local public affairs. After holding several minor offices he was elected to the city council, and while in that body was made its president. In 1911 he was acting mayor during the absence of that official, and in 1912 was elected by the people to fill that position. The excellent and energetic administration that followed was ratified at the polls in 1914 when Mayor Shaver was elected to succeed himself, and his present term of office extends until May 1, 1917. When the present chief executive entered upon his official duties he found Cedar Vale in a bad financial way, the city being deeply in debt. This indebtedness has all been wiped out and the city is now upon a sound financial footing. In addition, realizing the need for public improvements, he had built a new water tower, which now gives the city a good system, with good water for the people coming from a modern waterworks. Cedar Vale also has one of the nicest amphi-theaters to be found in a city of this size, located in City Park, and both these public utilities were installed without the issuance of bonds. Mayor Shaver is somewhat of a fraternalist, belonging to Chautauqua Lodge No. 355, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Cedar Vale, of which he is master; Cedar Vale Lodge No. 153, Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Cedar Vale Camp, Modern Woodmen of America. He owns his own residence on Cedar Street.

In 1903 Mr. Shaver was married at Cedar Vale to Miss Beatrice Dougherty, daughter of W. T. and Elizabeth (Pool) Dougherty, the latter of whom resides at this place. Mr. Dougherty, who was a pioneer of Chautauqua County, where he carried on blacksmithing for many years, is now deceased. Mayor and Mrs. Shaver are the parents of three children: Muriel, born November 3, 1903; Karl, born October 25, 1908; and Doris, born November 24, 1911.

WILLIAM J. COMBS. Among the families which have been known in business circles of Leavenworth for more than half a century, one which has always borne an honorable reputation and a name for absolute integrity combined with notable achievements is that of Combs, as represented here by the late William J. Combs, who was connected with a number of business enterprises dating from the year 1858 until his death, and his son, George W. Combs, general superintendent of the Great Western Manufacturing Company, and the inventor of several appliances which have made his name widely known.

William J. Combs, with his wife and two eldest living children, settled at Leavenworth in the pioneer days of the spring of 1858. The original home of the family was at Hartford, Connecticut, where Mr. Combs had been born, reared and educated, and where he was married to Miss Frances P. Flower, who was a member of an old and well known New York family and a relative of Governor Flower of New York. In 1854 Mr. Combs journeyed to Indianapolis, Indiana, from whence he came, as noted, to Leavenworth in the spring of 1858, at that time the foremost city on the frontier of western civilization. He was a butcher by trade and his first establishment was a small shop on Cherokee Street, and while his start was small he soon began to make his progressive spirit and enterprise felt and built and run a large establishment on the levee where he supplied meats and ice to the numerous steamboats then running on the Missouri River and became fairly prosperous. He was the first to store ice extensively at Leavenworth, and had a plant on the present site of the Schalker Paeking Company's building, at the southwest corner of Third and Choctaw streets. Before the building of the Union Pacific Railroad he branched out as a freighter and transported goods to Fort Riley and also became interested as senior partner in a livery business located on Shawnee Street, where is now situated the Tholen Brothers heating and plumbing establishment. Mr. Combs was a republican and in the trying days of border ruffianism had no hesitancy in voicing his opinions. Because of this he was frequently threatened and was twice shot at by hidden desperadoes. When the Confederate Price invaded Kansas, Mr. Combs joined the state militia as a home guard, and was stationed behind the breastworks erected in the city. Mr. Combs was noted as a great lover of the sport of hunting. Sometimes alone, and frequently accompanied by friends, he would make trips to the plains, where deer, wild turkey, prairie chicken and various other game abounded, and such was his skill as a nimrod that he rarely returned to his home without a full bag. He was one of the most highly esteemed among the early residents of Leavenworth, and at his death, which occurred May 5, 1872, he left behind him a name unsullied in business circles and respected for citizenship. Mr. and Mrs. Combs, the latter of whom survived her husband for many years, became the parents of six children, namely: George W.; Mary, who died in infancy; Nellie, who became the wife of Samuel Foster; Frank; Martha, who died at Indianapolis, Indiana, in infancy; and Annie, who died as the wife of Thomas Burnham.

George W. Combs, the eldest of the six children of William J. and Frances P. (Flower) Combs, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, January 18, 1851, and was but seven years of age when brought to Leavenworth, Kansas, by his parents at the age of thirteen years and while attending the public schools of this city he showed a natural aptitude for me-

chanics and free hand drawing, and because of his ability in the latter line was employed by the commandant of the fort for about one month at \$3 per day to draw outline maps of the territory adjacent to Leavenworth. This was during the war, at the time General Price was making his raid north. Subsequently, he attended college at Pleasant Ridge, Missouri, but suddenly abandoned his studies to become a peanut vendor, or "butcher," on the old Platte Valley Railroad, running from St. Joseph to Weston and Savannah. At the age of eighteen years he started in as a pattern-maker for the Great Western Manufacturing Company, at Leavenworth, and with the exception of about one year has ever since been with this concern. This exception was when, owing to failing health, he joined the surveying outfit of Deafendorf and Mitchell, as flagman, this concern having contracted to survey the Osage Indian lands. By the time the work was completed Mr. Combs had not only regained his health, but was in charge of one of the surveying gangs. After spending about 3½ years as pattern-maker for the Great Western Manufacturing Company, he was promoted over six journeymen who had been in the shops when he came, to become foreman of the department. For many years he has been general superintendent of the corporation and at this time has been connected with this company nearly half a century. His natural aptitude for mechanics has led to his inventing many devices of public utility, the best known of these being, perhaps, the "Great Western Automatically Balanced Controllable Flour Sifter," which is generally used by all the great flouring mills of the country, and the "Combs Portable Electric Gyrating Foundry Riddle," a device for sifting sand by electric power, which has a wide sale throughout this and foreign countries. Mr. Combs is a Methodist in religion, votes with the republican party, and is well known in Missouri, being a York Rite and Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1872 Mr. Combs was married to Miss Nellie S. Cooke, a native of London, England, and three children have been born to them: Dr. Frederick D., a dental practitioner of Leavenworth; Dr. George Ralph, one of the best known physicians and surgeons of Leavenworth; and Nina, who is the wife of E. H. Barkmann, of this city.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL. Prominent among the men identified with the financial and business interests of Iowa, Kansas, is found James H. Campbell, cashier of the Iowa State Bank and an official in various other enterprises. Mr. Campbell has been a resident of this section all his life and here has worked his own way to an edifying and well-deserved success, unaided save by inherent business acumen and persevering labor. He was born on a farm twelve miles northeast of Iowa, in Anderson County, Kansas, January 31, 1874, and is a son of James H. and Bethia A. (Simpson) Campbell.

James H. Campbell, the elder, was born in 1818, at Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana, and was there educated and reared to manhood. He was trained for the law, which he took up as a profession when twenty-one years of age, and followed that calling in his native community until 1859, when he came to Kansas as a pioneer of Allen County. Here he homesteaded a claim of 160 acres, which he subsequently traded for another property, just over the line into Anderson County, and that tract continued to be his home until 1886, when he

went to Colony, Kansas, and retired. After two years he came to Iowa, and here made his home until his death, which occurred January 15, 1889. Mr. Campbell was one of the substantial men of his community, possessed of business ability and of superior educational attainments. He was a republican in politics, and after serving in a number of minor offices was sent to the Kansas State Legislature. He married Miss Bethia A. Simpson, who was born in 1834, at Hillsboro, Ohio, and still survives, making her home with her son, James H., and they became the parents of seven children: A. H., who is a practicing attorney of Iowa; R. H., who was engaged in farming at Colony, Kansas, until his death; W. T. S., who also died at Colony as an agriculturist; Alice, who died unmarried at Iowa; Mary Jane, who died single at Kansas City, Missouri; James H.; and Kate, who died, aged five years.

James H. Campbell of this review was educated in the rural schools of Anderson County and the public schools of Iowa, and left the latter at the age of fourteen years to become a clerk in the drug store of John W. Scott, at Iowa. He was enterprising and ambitious, learned the business thoroughly and saved his earnings, and in 1892 bought Mr. Scott out and became proprietor of the store. He remained alone until 1895, when he admitted Doctor Christian to partnership, the latter being succeeded in 1898 by S. R. Burrell, with whom Mr. Campbell was associated in business until 1905. In that year he sold his interests to Mr. Burrell to accept the position of cashier of the Iowa State Bank, with which he has since been identified. The Iowa State Bank, which is one of the sound and substantial institutions of Allen County, was organized in 1903 as a state bank, and has a capital of \$50,000, and a surplus of \$5,000. The new banking house, which was built in 1907-8, is equipped with the most modern appointments, and is located at the corner of Madison and Jefferson avenues. The present officials of this institution are: Louis E. Horville, president; A. W. Beck, vice president; James H. Campbell, cashier; and F. O. Benson and Francis McCall, assistant cashiers. Mr. Campbell is a member of the board of directors of this bank, as he is also of the Piqua State Bank and the Lone Elm State Bank, also Kansas institutions. He has a number of important business connections, among them being the Central Machinery & Supply Company, of which he is treasurer; the Kansas City Brick Company, of which he is secretary, and the Iowa Industrial Building Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He has been vice president and treasurer of the Iowa Commercial Club and has always been active in helping to build up Iowa, to advance its welfare and to promote the interests of its people. Mr. Campbell is the owner of a farm of eighty acres in Wilson County and a dwelling at No. 109 First Street (North), as well as his own home, at No. 212 South Colborn Street. Politically, he is a republican, and at the present time is treasurer of the school board of Iowa. With his family he belongs to the Presbyterian Church, while his fraternal connections include membership in Iowa Camp No. 961, Modern Woodmen of America; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Iowa Lodge No. 569, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He traces his ancestry back to Scotland, from whence the original Campbell of this branch of the family emigrated to America, first settling in Kentucky, from which state his descendants moved to Indiana.

Mr. Campbell was married in 1903, at Kansas

City, Missouri, to Miss Kate V. Ausherman, who was born in Maryland, taken as a child to Springfield, Missouri, later to Bourbon County, Kansas, and finally to Allen County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are the parents of two children: Clifford James, born October 5, 1904; and Charles A., born April 10, 1912.

FLOYD E. HARPER. During his residence at Leavenworth since 1905 Floyd E. Harper has come to rank as one of the leaders of the bar, and has attained many of the substantial honors of the profession.

Mr. Harper is still young, and has the promise of his best years and best work before him. He was born at Ross Grove, DeKalb County, Illinois, March 9, 1879. He grew up on the farm with his parents, James and Bertha (Patrick) Harper. His father was a Scotch-Irishman and his mother of English ancestry, and both parents are still living, now residents of Colorado.

Mr. Harper is proud to claim a farm as his birthplace and the country as his early environment. He attended country schools and in 1899 at the age of twenty entered the University of Chicago, where he remained a student in the department of liberal arts until graduated Bachelor of Philosophy in 1903. He continued in the university as a student of the law school, graduating in 1905 with the degree J. D.

After completing his professional education Mr. Harper came to Leavenworth, and has been in practice for nearly twelve years. In 1910 he was elected judge of the city court, an office he filled four years. In 1914 he was elected county attorney of Leavenworth County and by re-election in 1916 is still the incumbent of that office. Mr. Harper is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and was its potentate in 1913. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Turnverein, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Loyal Order of Moose.

On April 30, 1909, he married Miss Theekla Renz, daughter of August Renz, whose career as an old settler of Leavenworth is outlined elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Harper has three children: Eleanor, William and Floyd E.

ISAAC E. LAMBERT, SR., whose tragic death in the burning of the Copeland Hotel at Topeka in 1908 is generally recalled, was in his time one of the most prominent attorneys of Kansas and stood in the forefront of his profession and also as a public leader. His son, Isaac E. Lambert, Jr., is also a lawyer, a resident of Emporia, and is now serving as chief clerk of the Kansas House of Representatives.

At the time of his death Isaac E. Lambert, Sr., was fifty-five years of age and in the prime of his powers. He was born in Knoxville, Illinois, in 1853, spent his early youth there, and graduated LL. B. from the Northwestern University Law School at Chicago. He began practice in Peoria, Illinois, where for a time he was in the office of the noted Robert Ingersoll. Coming to Kansas in 1875 he located in Emporia and soon had acquired a reputation and successful general practice. He was especially noted as a criminal lawyer, though for many years his practice was corporation work. The Santa Fe Railroad Company employed him as its attorney with jurisdiction over twenty-two counties from Lyon County to the western limits of the state. He was also attorney for the National Hereford Association and for a number of other associations and corporations.

He served at one time as United States district attorney of Kansas, and was postmaster of Emporia during Benjamin Harrison's administration. As a republican he was prominent both in county and state politics and was a delegate to the national convention that nominated William McKinley. He belonged to the Methodist Church and to Emporia Lodge No. 633, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Aside from his profession his favorite interest was the raising of blooded cattle and horses. He owned some extensive ranch properties, and his name was familiar to horsemen's circles as the owner of Baron Wilkes, one of the famous trotting horses of his time.

Mr. Lambert married Hattie Barnes, who was born in Grand Haven, Michigan, 1856. They were married at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mrs. Lambert died at Emporia in 1907. Her seven children were: Eddie and William, both of whom died in infancy; Boyd, who accidentally shot himself at the age of fourteen; Hattie, who died in infancy; Caroline, wife of J. B. Root, an insurance man at Emporia; Isaac E., Jr.; Calvin, now a senior in the University of California at Berkeley. A short time before his death Isaac E. Lambert, Sr., married Miss Milson Cutler, who was a first cousin of his first wife. She now resides in Berkeley, California.

Isaac E. Lambert, Jr., was born in Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas, April 12, 1890, and though only twenty-six years of age has acquired considerable prestige for his name and ability. He graduated from the Emporia High School in 1908 and took his LL. B. degree from the University of Kansas Law School in 1912. Following this came one year of post-graduate work in the University of Chicago, and since his admittance to the bar in 1913 he has handled a general practice at Emporia, with offices in the Whitely Building.

Since reaching his majority he has been interested in republican politics, and is gaining valuable experience as chief clerk of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and is affiliated with Emporia Lodge No. 12, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Emporia Lodge No. 633, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Emporia Lodge of the Knights of Pythias; Emporia Tent No. 749 of the Knights of the Maccabees; Emporia Tent No. 20, Woodmen of the World; and Emporia Tent No. 615, Modern Woodmen of America. He also belongs to the college fraternity Phi Delta Theta. In his profession he is serving as attorney for the Emporia Retailers' Association and also for the State Retailers' Association. He is an active member of the Lyon County Bar Association. On April 17, 1915, Mr. Lambert was married at Junction City, Kansas, to Miss Sarah Roark, daughter of W. S. Roark, who is a prominent attorney with offices both in Junction City and Topeka.

GEORGE W. VAUGHN. Constructive enterprise in America has had its most notable triumphs in railroad building. In that field American ingenuity, indomitable energy and resourcefulness, have been displayed at their best. The history of railway building on this continent has many splendid names, and some of the greatest of them belong to Kansas.

Not least among them was the late George W. Vaughn, or Major Vaughn, as he was more generally known, who died at Leavenworth February 3, 1916. He had a national reputation in engineering circles, and was a man, who, from the common walks of life, attained wide fame.

He was born in Genesee County, New York, in

the Town of Perry on November 24, 1829. It will not be inappropriate to recall the fact that at the time of his birth there was hardly a mile of railroad construction in the United States. His life spanned the entire period of railroad progress not only in America but practically in the world, since even in England Stephenson and his associates were only making experiments with locomotion by means of railroads.

He was reared on a farm. His educational opportunities were confined to the public schools. This lack of schooling was more than equalized by an intellect of a superior order. He was particularly gifted in mechanics, not merely with the skilled operation in handling of tools, but with a constructive and original genius. His parents moved to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in early days, and from there when a young man he went to Munson in the same state, where on September 5, 1849, he married Almina B. Parlin.

While the attention of the world was still focused on California as a land of gold and adventure rather than on a country of oranges, flowers and sunny climate, Mr. Vaughn went to the Pacific Coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The year 1855 found him in charge of the construction of a dam across one of the California rivers. This produced what was perhaps the first water supply for the purpose of hydraulic mining. That was his first important achievement as an engineer and was followed by plans for a series of dams for various California streams. Returning to the States he took Government land surveying and laid out a large portion of Northwest Minnesota. He was placed in charge in 1857 of the construction of the first division of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad in Minnesota. From that time forward his life was a strenuous one. In 1858 he was chief engineer of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad in Missouri. In 1859 he built thirty miles of levee in Chico County, Arkansas. During the Civil war period he was engaged in numerous minor undertakings, including service as custodian of Government property at Memphis, and was also employed in making Government surveys in Minnesota.

Major Vaughn came to Kansas at the close of the Civil war. For a time he was in mercantile pursuits at Ellsworth, which town he surveyed and laid out. It was named for Colonel Ellsworth, one of the first to fall in the Civil war. Major Vaughn decided after a time that Leavenworth offered a more desirable residence on account of the better educational advantages offered for his children, and in 1869 he purchased a home in that city. He located at Leavenworth when nearly every shipment of merchandise to that point came by river on steamboats. During his early life in that city he was elected and served several years as city engineer. During 1869 he served as division engineer on the Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern Railway, now a part of the Missouri Pacific Railway. In 1870 and 1871 he was chief engineer of the Kansas Central.

His larger career in western railroad work began in 1872 as chief engineer of the Wyandotte, Kansas City and Northwestern Railroad in Missouri, running from Kansas City to Lexington, Missouri (now also part of the Missouri Pacific). From 1874 to 1876 inclusive he was general manager in charge of operation of this road. In 1878 he again became chief engineer of the old Kansas Central Railroad, and from 1877 to 1880 was assistant chief engineer of the Denver and Rio Grande. There his genius in surmounting seemingly insurmountable obstacles in the mountains and gorges through which that line passed

placed his name securely among the eminent construction engineers of the time. In this work he was in charge of the location and construction of two lines over the Continental Divide; one at Marshall Pass and one at Ten-Mile Pass.

In 1880 he became chief engineer of the north end of the Mexican Central Railroad, at an annual salary of \$4,000. From 1882 to 1886 he was chief engineer of that system and the Mexican National Railway with headquarters at the City of Mexico, drawing a salary of \$8,000 a year.

In the full maturity of his powers, Major Vaughn in 1886 and 1887 was called to the service of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway as chief engineer in charge of construction of the line from Kansas City to Chicago, the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railway. That was one of the most notable feats of railway building in the past century. While the plans for the construction originated in the minds of A. A. Robinson, another great Kansan, the man who carried out the plans so thoroughly and with such rapidity of execution was George W. Vaughn, and he deserves and has always received a large share of credit for that achievement. In 1890 he became consulting engineer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe System, which important position he held, at different periods, for many years. In 1891 he was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In 1892 he was chief engineer of the branch of the Santa Fe from Prescott to Phoenix, Arizona, and the ensuing three years were spent as chief engineer and vice president in charge of operation from Ash Fork to Phoenix, but he did not like the routine of the office and when the construction was completed he resigned, in 1895.

His last, and by many experts considered his greatest work as a railway engineer, was the period from 1897 to 1907, when he had charge of the elevation and depression of terminals known as "The 16th and Clark Sts. Track Elevation," which comprised the elevation of the tracks of nine railroads, operating 1,000 trains per day and was accomplished without the stoppage of traffic for one day. This was followed by the "Joint Track Elevation for the Ills. Cent., A. T. & S. F., & C. & A. Rys.," to extend the tracks three miles west from Eighteenth Street at a cost of \$1,000,000 per mile. With a minimum of precedent to guide him in this task, he accomplished it without the slightest interference with the regular schedules of the trains, and it was a feat which when completed brought to Mr. Vaughn a more than national if not international reputation. Subsequently he was employed in the track elevation work at Joliet, Illinois, until 1911.

For sixty years he had lived an active and strenuous life. He had accomplished big things, and his work is a lasting monument to his memory. Without special training he had carried to successful conclusion undertakings which trained experts had pronounced impossible. In every generation there are men who refuse to accept the limitations prescribed by experience. To say that a thing is impossible is merely to excite their zeal and arouse every energy within them to perform the impossible. Such a man was the late Major Vaughn.

With the evening shadows of life hovering over his head he returned to his old home in Leavenworth and there spent the remainder of his days. His noble wife died June 22, 1911. To their union were born three children: Clarence G., Jessie P. and Mabel M. Jessie P., who was born at Memphis,

Tennessee, December 10, 1860, was married May 30, 1882, to Fred P. Hoeck, and she died at El Paso, Texas, August 28, 1882. The daughter Mabel, who was born at Leavenworth, Kansas, September 12, 1873, was married October 24, 1899, to Edward B. Pierce, and she is the mother of three children.

Clarence G. Vaughn, only son of the late George W. Vaughn, when the brevity of his life and the strength of his body are considered, had a career as a construction engineer which bears most favorable comparison with that of his honored father. He was born in Geauga County, Ohio, at Chardon, September 23, 1853. His education came from the public schools, for the greater part at Leavenworth. At sixteen he was employed as a chainman with a surveying party on the line of the old Kansas Central Railway. Thus he gradually grew in experience and skill in engineering work. Among his youthful experiences were interspersed a period as clerk in the bookstore of Mr. Crewe at Leavenworth. At the age of twenty he resumed railroad work with his father, becoming assistant engineer of construction on the Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway. After the completion of this road he served as a conductor for several years, living in the meantime at Independence, Missouri. Later he assisted his father in construction work on the Denver and Rio Grande, went with his father as assistant on the northern branch of the Mexican Central, and still later was principal assistant engineer of construction of the Mexican Central Railway at Mexico City. Retiring temporarily from railroad work he lived in Kansas City and kept books, and while there was also unsuccessful candidate for the office of city engineer. Later he was employed as a draftsman and constructing engineer for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway at Milwaukee. This entailed considerable outside work, and through exposure he contracted pneumonia and for many months was entirely incapacitated for service. His next post was as principal assistant engineer of the New Orleans and Northwestern Railway under Chief Engineer W. D. Jenkins. When this road was completed as far as Bastrop, Louisiana, it went into the hands of a receiver, and Mr. Vaughn became chief engineer. Continuing as such until 1899 he then went with the Southern Pacific Company as chief engineer of construction of branch lines.

While his father had gained fame by his ingenuity in surmounting the obstacles of the western mountains, and in the difficult feats of track elevation in a crowded city, the son found his great task in the great stretches of swamp and lowland through Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. He constructed many miles of trestle work through these swamps and he was regarded as second to none in the engineering skill required for such work. His previous illness and the malarial country in which he worked had by this time begun to affect him again, but he bore up bravely, and from 1899 until 1907 he accomplished some of his best work. This was the building of various lines through the almost impassable swamps of Louisiana. It was by sheer force of will and in spite of increasing bodily infirmities, that kept him at his task. In the meantime he had established a home at Natchez, Mississippi, and there death came to him August 4, 1908.

He was twice married. On September 23, 1874, he married Mrs. Susie Nelson at Independence, Missouri. She was the daughter of Alonzo P. Keane, and the widow of Benjamin Nelson, by whom she had one son Adolphus Keane Nelson. Mrs. Vaughn

died May 31, 1890, leaving one son, Clarence Keane Vaughn. On October 13, 1891, Mr. Vaughn married Mrs. Carrie Shields Poole.

The only son and only child of Clarence G. Vaughn is Dr. C. K. Vaughn of Leavenworth, Kansas. The only descendants in the male line of the late Maj. George W. Vaughn are Dr. Clarence Keane Vaughn and his two sons—G. W. Vaughn, Jr., and C. K. Vaughn, Jr. While in his younger years Doctor Vaughn gained considerable practical experience in railroad engineering work, he soon definitely determined as a choice of career the medical profession, and has earned a high place in that vocation.

He was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, July 7, 1875. He received his education in the various towns where his parents resided and his mother who was a cultured woman did much to train him in his studies and also in the principles of character which have been most valuable to him in subsequent years. He attended a Catholic Brothers school at Natchez and was also a student at Marquette College in Milwaukee. At the age of sixteen he went to Prescott, Arizona, and worked as a chainman in some of the preliminary surveys of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad which was then being constructed by his grandfather. He won promotion until in 1893 he was instrument man on construction of the United Verde and Pacific Railroad, a narrow gauge line built chiefly for carrying ore and supplies from the Clark mines to the main line. He remained as instrument man a year. Then leaving the service he took up the serious study of medicine as a resident student in the Natchez Charity Hospital at Natchez, Mississippi. In 1895 he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, but the next year became a student in the Memphis Hospital Medical College at Memphis. While a student at Memphis he took the competitive examination that gave him the position of assistant physician at the Shelby County Poor and Insane Hospital. On graduating from the Memphis Hospital Medical College in 1898, Doctor Vaughn at once located in Leavenworth, and has since carried on a general practice.

On June 6, 1900, he married Miss Maude Preston Fairchild of St. Joseph, Missouri. They are the parents of two children: George W. Vaughn, Jr., born June 15, 1901, and Clarence Keane Vaughn, Jr., born February 25, 1904.

ARTHUR D. CATLIN, superintendent of the city schools of Yates Center, is a graduate of Baker University, and began teaching before he reached his majority. He is largely self educated, a man of broad and liberal ideas and of high standards of citizenship, and is doing much to increase the efficiency and usefulness of the city school system at Yates Center.

Mr. Catlin was born at Hopkins in Northwest Missouri December 26, 1882, and spent his boyhood years there. The Catlins came out of England, and Mr. Catlin is probably descended from a branch of the family which established itself in New York in colonial days. From the East they came west into Ohio and later to Indiana. The Catlins were among the very earliest settlers in Western Indiana. Mr. Catlin's grandfather, William Catlin, was born in Indiana in 1830, spent his life as a farmer, and died in Parke County of that state in 1863. His wife, a Miss Stewart, was also a native of Indiana and died in Parke County. They had three children. One of them died in infancy, a daughter grew up and married but is now deceased, and the only

surviving son was Charles S. Catlin, who is now a resident at Olathe, Kansas.

Charles S. Catlin was born in Parke County, Indiana, in 1860, grew up and married there, in 1881 removed to Hopkins, Missouri, and in 1904 came to Olathe, Kansas. He has spent his career as a farmer and is still looking after his extensive interests at Olathe. He is a republican and a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Charles S. Catlin married Emma B. Roberds, who was born in Parke County, Indiana, in 1862. Arthur D. was the first of four children. Myrta died when nineteen years of age, William is a farmer at Olathe, Kansas, and Lawrence is a teacher in the high school at Neodesha, Kansas.

The Town of Hopkins, where Mr. Catlin was born, is in Nodaway County, Missouri. After leaving the public schools of Hopkins, he taught three years in that county, and was twenty-two years of age when he came with his parents to Kansas in 1904. In 1905 he completed the course in the Academy of Baker University, and then followed this with the regular college work of Baker University, where he was graduated A. B. in 1909. For two years following he was principal of the schools at Marysville, Kansas, and then returned to Baker University and put in a year as instructor and also pursued studies leading up to the degree Master of Arts, which he received in 1912. In the fall of that year Mr. Catlin became superintendent of schools at Irving, Kansas, but later accepted the more responsible position he now holds. Yates Center is an independent school district, has two schoolhouses, and there are twenty-two teachers under the supervision of Mr. Catlin. The enrollment of scholars is 625.

Mr. Catlin is a member of the Southeastern Kansas and the Kansas State Teachers associations and belongs to the Zeta Chi Greek letter fraternity. He is also a member of Marysville Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 94, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Marysville. He is serving as a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Yates Center, and in matters of politics exercises his independent judgment. In August, 1912, at McPherson, Kansas, he married Miss Ruth Bukey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bukey. Her mother is now deceased, and her father is cashier of the McPherson Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Catlin have one child, Marjorie, born February 21, 1916.

LUCIUS H. PERKINS, who resided at Lawrence from 1877 until his accidental death on June 1, 1907, contributed much more to the life of Kansas than the achievements of an able lawyer, great as those were and much as they distinguished him in professional circles. By his varied attainments and accomplishments, by his interest in literature and the broader humanities, he singularly enriched the thought and public opinions of his times. In a generation when the thoughts and energies of the people of Kansas were necessarily concentrated upon the fundamental problems of existence and constructive business, he exemplified that better balance between the practical business man and the thoughtful idealist and scholar. He proved that the successful lawyer could also have time for pure literature. He gained financial independence if not wealth by a large legal practice, and at the same time was one of the leaders of the literary life and affairs of the state.

The ordinary facts of biography can be briefly told. He was born on a farm in Racine County, Wis-

consin, March 5, 1855. His parents were both natives of Onondaga County, New York, and were among the pioneers of Southeastern Wisconsin. His father, Otis G. Perkins, was a farmer, was rated as successful and well to do, and in addition possessed the virtues of sterling integrity, thrift and energy. The later Mr. Perkins was also possessed of a long and honorable lineage. The Perkinses appeared in English history as early as the tenth century and were at that time an old and powerful and rich family. They possessed large estates surrounding Upton Court, the ancestral stronghold in Berkshire. Some of the descendants still own that estate. The first American of the name was John W. Perkins, who came to America in the ship *Lion* in 1631, and became a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony at Ipswich. The family later removed to Norwich, Connecticut, and the Perkins had their family seat there for nearly 200 years. From Connecticut they moved to Northern New York and from there this branch came to Southern Wisconsin. In the long line of American and English ancestry there were soldiers, sailors, lawyers, judges and statesmen.

Lucius H. Perkins had a farm training, was taught the virtues of industry and energy, and at the same time was given a liberal education. In 1877 he graduated in the classical course from Beloit College of Wisconsin. Then aspiring to a place in the world befitting his talents he came from Wisconsin to Lawrence, Kansas. He soon articulated as a student of law in the office of Judge Solon O. Thacher. After two years of diligent study he was admitted to the bar in 1879, and in the following year was graduated with the first class of the law school of the state university. He was president of the State Bar Association for a period. Perhaps he attained his lasting fame by reason of his connection with the state university. He was one of the first to be appointed on the State Board of Law Examiners connected with the university and was retained in that position until his death.

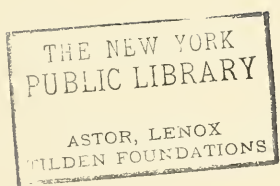
With all the burdens and demands imposed upon him as a successful attorney he was throughout his life a scholar and a student. He devoted a great amount of time and energy to general literature, philosophy, and the science of government and constitutional and international law. He never put off the role of a student. In 1897 he entered upon a course of post-graduate study and after three years was awarded the degree Doctor of Civil Laws by the University of Chicago. Mr. Perkins was entrusted with a volume of important litigation, not only in Kansas but in other states. His practice afforded him a liberal income, and he used it wisely in forwarding the many movements with which he was identified at different times.

What has been called his greatest service to his profession was the work he did to bring about a uniform system of examination for admission to the bar throughout the United States. As chairman of the national committee, composed of representative lawyers from different states, he did more than any one else to reduce the system of bar examinations to a science. Again and again he was quoted as the highest authority on the subject by the leading universities and by eminent lawyers.

From his youth up he was a devout Christian and long a member of the First Congregational Church of Lawrence. For over twenty years he was one of the active workers in the republican party. His logical mind, his gift as a debater and speaker, and his insight into economic questions enabled him to per-



L. W. Perkins



form a notable service for his party and for the country when the free silver craze was at its height in 1896. He not only saw the fallacies in the financial arguments that were so common at the time, but had the better ability to explain and expound these fallacies and show the better side of a sounder monetary system. Under the direction and at the request of the county central committee he prepared and delivered four subjects on financial topics and was a speaker in much demand during that presidential campaign.

While he was a member of several fraternal orders he was especially zealous in the Masonic Order. From 1883, when he was made a Master Mason, until the day of his death he devoted his time, his talents and his money to the upbuilding of the order, which to him stood for all that is purest and noblest in the life of man. His genial manners, his kindly smile, his keen intellect and warm heart endeared him to all who came under their spell. He meant much to Masonry in Kansas. He was at his best in the Scottish Rite, and his zeal and marked ability in its work brought him the highest honor within the gift of the Rite, that of Sovereign Grand Inspector, with the honorary thirty-third degree.

On May 15, 1882, Mr. Perkins married Miss Clara L. Morris, daughter of Dr. Richard Morris, a physician who located in Lawrence shortly after the close of the Civil war. Mrs. Perkins was a graduate of the University of Kansas and at the time of her marriage a member of the university faculty. She possessed the culture that made her a companion in study and aims as well as the helpmate of a home. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins had four children: Bertram Allan, born April 14, 1883, and died when four years old; Clement Dudley, born August 2, 1885, and now a resident of San Bernardino, California; Rollin Morris, born March 15, 1889, is at present an assistant professor in the law department of the Iowa State University, and Lucius Junius, born March 11, 1897, is now a student at Kansas University.

Mr. Perkins was fond of travel, gave his family many advantages in that direction and at one time he and his wife and children spent three years abroad. Much of that time he spent in the British Museum pursuing special study along his favorite lines. Devotedly attached to his home, loving the companionship of his fellow men, it naturally followed that his geniality at home was at its best. He could be and was dignified, but at times he acted as a boy again. He played ball with his own boys, and the home was a rendezvous for all the neighboring boys.

Considering the breadth of his culture and attainments, it is not strange that he was often thought of in connection with some of the larger honors of the profession. At one time his name was prominently suggested for appointment to the Kansas Supreme Court, and his elevation to such a position would have been as creditable to the state as a personal honor to himself.

To those who did not know Mr. Perkins personally, and to future Kansans who may wish to understand more of his life and purpose the preceding statements are inadequate as a complete picture. One of his old friends was Hon. Charles F. Scott, president of the Kansas Historical Society and editor of the *Iola Daily Register*. Mr. Scott in an editorial appearing in the *Register* after the death of Mr. Perkins expressed a tribute sympathetic but just, and supplying much that has been left unsaid above. This editorial in part is quoted as follows:

"Lucius H. Perkins had good fortune, the best

of all good fortunes, to be well born. For 200 years or more the family from which he sprang has been important people in the communities in which they happened to live. Not rich, but thrifty. Not geniuses, but strong in character and common sense. From this sterling sturdy stock Lucius Perkins came into the world endowed with a robust and athletic body, with a keen and vigorous mind, and with a character that instinctively rejected and despised the things that were mean and base and degrading. Born to neither poverty nor riches, he reached in a large measure the advantages of both those conditions. Poverty was not so far away but that the boy was bred to work and to learn by earning it the value of a dollar. And riches were not so far away but that books and music and a college education were within reach. And so the young man when he came of age fronted the world well armed for the battle.

"And the victories came. Not easily always, for the world does not surrender even to the boldest and most fortunate without a blow, without many blows given and taken. There were many long years when it was hard to tell which way the balance would turn, years of tireless toil and unremitting vigilance and relentless persistence. The sturdy body was tested to the utmost and the keen-edged intellect must parry and thrust in ceaseless fencing with adroit opponents and adverse conditions. But in the end the victories came. Victories which brought an assured and honorable professional position, the opportunity, gladly embraced, for notable and important public work, and wealth enough to assure the spacious home for which his hospitable soul thirsted and the comfort and maintenance of the family which was his soul's delight.

"And as the struggle had not embittered him, the victories did not destroy the sweet and simple kindness and modesty that made men love him. In the tiny cottage that for so many years was his home he received his friends with the same warmth of hospitality which in later years he greeted them in the stately mansion which he had builded with such loving care and in which he had looked forward to keeping 'open house' through the golden years of the slowly declining afternoon of life; and he welcomed his friends by the hundred in the new home with its rich and luxurious appointments with the same modesty and lack of affectation which marked his manner in the small beginning days.

"And the reason he could do this was because by his nature his mind was large and broad, while by training and culture his soul had attained to the full stature of unselfish and noble manhood. All of his life he was a student, not of his law books only, but of the world's best literature, not forgetting the old classics with which, in their original tongues, he was as familiar on the day of his death as he was at the end of his college course. He was not only a student of books all his life, but he was a lover of nature and a lover of men. He loved the growing things, and on his home lawn were innumerable trees, shrubs and vines that he had set out or planted with his own hands and had tended as lovingly as if they were living souls. He enjoyed far beyond the capacity of most men the society of his friends, and he was lavish in his entertainment of them. During the past winter alone, the first winter in the new home, a thousand or more of his friends had at one time or another been welcomed under his roof with a hospitality which had no limit except that of time and opportunity. And this lavish hospitality had in it no hint or suggestion of

mere vanity or self exploitation. It sprang from a kindly, sympathetic, loving nature to which the society of family and friends was as natural and as necessary as sunlight."

THOMAS W. MORGAN is warden of the Federal prison at Leavenworth. He began his career in Kansas as a newspaper man. Newspaper work brought him naturally into touch with all sorts and conditions of men and affairs and he is only one of many examples that might be noted of newspaper men who have graduated into other spheres of interest and activity. For a number of years Mr. Morgan has been connected with the penal and reformatory institutions of the state, and has become deeply interested in the many sociological problems involved in the handling and administration of prison affairs. He was not new to the work when an appointment under the present administration brought him to the wardenship of the United States prison at Leavenworth. He has an experience founded on careful observation and study along humanitarian lines. Those familiar with his works and his methods say that Warden Morgan has maintained an unusual balance between the practical and the theoretical in prison administration. He never loses sight of the fact that men go to prison because they have committed some offense against society and that they are at least a potential danger to society. Nevertheless he has regarded every inmate under his supervision as a human being and has exercised all possible care to the end that the individual may have a chance to reform and become a useful citizen when his term of isolation has expired.

Mr. Morgan was born in Benton County, Missouri, April 18, 1862. He came with his parents to Kansas in May, 1880. His father, Thomas T. Morgan, was born in Berkeley County, Virginia, now West Virginia, and all his active life was a farmer and merchant. He was living in Missouri at the time of the Civil war, and during a portion of that struggle he served in the United States Marshal's office in the District of Columbia. Thomas T. Morgan married Kate Monroe.

Warden Morgan was educated in the public schools of Missouri and attended high school at Eureka, Kansas. For three years he was a teacher and also a student of law. He never practiced the profession of law, having found newspaper work more to his liking and having the opportunity he bought the Eureka Messenger, which was conducted under his editorial management and supervision from July 4, 1884, to October 1, 1901. During Cleveland's second administration Mr. Morgan served as postmaster of Eureka. On January 1, 1902, he took charge of the Ottawa Daily Republican and Weekly Republican-Times, at once changing the name to the Daily and Weekly Republic. He continued the active management of this paper until December 31, 1914.

Mr. Morgan's first introduction to the administrative side of those institutions of the state maintained for the reformation and punishment of criminals came with his appointment by Governor Hoch on April 1, 1907, as a member of the board of managers of the Hutchinson Reformatory. When that institution was consolidated with the State Penitentiary at Lansing in 1911, Governor Stubbs appointed him a member of the State Board of Penal Institutions, of which he served as president two years. In 1913, when the Girls' Industrial School of Beloit and the Boys' Industrial School were added as integral parts of the general penal and reformatory system of the

state, Governor Hodges appointed Mr. Morgan as a member of this board, but he never qualified.

Hon. J. C. McReynolds, attorney general of the United States under the Wilson administration, appointed Mr. Morgan warden of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, and he took charge July 1, 1913.

Mr. Morgan is a democrat, was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1892 and 1904. He served twenty-four years as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Kansas. He is a trustee of Ottawa University, a member of the Congregational Church, is a York Rite Mason and Shriner, belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Ottawa Country and the Ottawa Commercial clubs. Mr. Morgan is author of lectures on "Reformation by Law."

On May 10, 1888, he married Miss Jennie Stillwell, who died October 22, 1915. There are two children, Miriam and Maurice.

FRED C. GARDNER, a Kansas educator of wide experience and exceptional qualifications, is now superintendent of the city schools of Howard, Kansas. Though a native of Missouri he has spent most of his life in Kansas and is a product of Kansas institutions of higher learning.

He was born at DeKalb in Buchanan County, Missouri, August 25, 1888, and as he is still a young man much may be expected of him from the work that he has already accomplished. He represents a branch of the Gardner family that was established in Kentucky during the pioneer days and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-grandfather, John Gardner spent all his life as a farmer in Kentucky. Professor Gardner's grandfather, Isom Gardner was born in Kentucky in 1814, and died in Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1890. He was one of the very early settlers in Northwestern Missouri, locating on a farm not far from St. Joseph and paying \$10 an acre for land that is now worth many times that price. He married Mary Therman, who was born in 1817 and died in Buchanan County, Missouri, 1903. A record of their children is briefly as follows: James, deceased, who spent most of his years as a farmer and merchant at Carthage, Missouri; Elizabeth, who died at Kansas City, Missouri, married James Hillix, deceased, who was a farmer and later a carpenter; George, who was a farmer and carpenter and died at Leavenworth, Kansas; Tabitha, who died at Leavenworth, married for her first husband William Norris, a farmer, and her second husband was Thomas Norris, a huckster and merchant, both of whom are now deceased; Harrison B., father of Professor Gardner, was the fifth in age; Warren, who still occupies the old farm at DeKalb, Missouri.

Harrison B. Gardner, who now lives in Atchison County, Kansas, was born at DeKalb, Missouri, October 16, 1854. He grew up and married in the same vicinity, took up farming as his vocation, and in 1900 moved to Kansas. He was a farmer in Leavenworth County, in the spring of 1907 removed to Gove County, and in the fall of 1913 went to his present home farm in Atchison County. He is a democrat, a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and was formerly affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Ella N. Gabbert, who was born near Easton, Kansas, July 18, 1862. Olive, the oldest of their children, after the death of her first husband, Ed Clinkinbeard, who was a farmer, became the wife of Al Wire, a gold miner, and they lived at Elkton, Colorado. Elmer is a farmer near DeKalb in Bu-

chanan County, Missouri. William is a section boss for the Union Pacific Railway, living at Delia, Kansas. The fourth in age is Fred C. Raymond, who has spent several years on a farm with his brother Elmer is now prospecting for a farm of his own in the Dakotas. Eunice is the wife of Orlando McNutt, who is a machinist and connected with a foundry at Kansas City, Kansas. Ivan died at the age of fourteen years. Fay is now in the sophomore class of the high school at Kansas City, Kansas. Wyatt, the youngest of the family, is still at home with her parents in Atchison County.

Fred C. Gardner gained his first instruction in the rural schools of Buchanan County, Missouri. After coming to Kansas he entered the Emporia State Normal School and spent altogether $3\frac{1}{4}$ years in that institution. During that time he finished his high school course and in 1912 completed the two years college course and received his diploma. In the meantime he had been teaching school a part of each year, his work in the state normal being done in the spring and summer terms. After graduating at Emporia he was superintendent of schools at Grenola from 1912 to 1914, two school years, and in the fall of 1914 became superintendent of city schools at Howard. Mr. Gardner has under his supervision three modern school buildings, a staff of eleven teachers, and an enrollment of 300 students.

Mr. Gardner is an active member of the Kansas State Teachers Association and is a thorough believer in the values derived from association with other workers in the educational field. In politics he is a republican, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with Hope Lodge No. 155 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with Howard Chapter of the Eastern Star. On July 26, 1916, at Howard, he married Miss Nettie Dolen, daughter of William and Sarah (Collins) Dolen. Her father, now deceased, was one of the pioneer farmers in Elk County, having homesteaded the 160 acres where his family still reside.

JOHN MADISON DOSBAUGH. Ready adaptation to opportunity, a capacity for gauging the possible value of investments and securities and the well developed speculative instinct that places the natural banker and business man in a class by himself, are factors which have directed the business and financial energy of John Madison Dosbaugh, president of the Dosbaugh National Bank of Cedar Vale, and one of his community's leading citizens and principal landholders. Mr. Dosbaugh has been identified with the bank of which he is now the directing head for more than a quarter of a century, during which period he has aided it materially in its development as one of the sound institutions of this part of the state, and at the same time has been interested in other ventures of a business and financial nature and has continuously done his full share of labor in the public service.

Mr. Dosbaugh was born on a farm in Clark County, Illinois, September 29, 1870, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Mumford) Dosbaugh, natives of Ohio. He is of German descent, his grandfather, John Dosbaugh, having been born at Saarbrücken, on the Saar River, Alsace-Lorraine, when that province belonged to France. He fought as a soldier in the Napoleonic wars, as a private under the great Napoleon Bonaparte, and after his marriage emigrated to the United States and settled as a pioneer farmer in Stark County, Ohio. Later he removed to Clark County, Illinois, where he died on his farm

before the birth of his grandson. John Dosbaugh married Miss Kaughman, also a native of Saarbrücken, and she likewise died in Clark County, Illinois.

John Dosbaugh, father of John Madison Dosbaugh, was born in 1834, on his father's farm in Stark County, Ohio. He was only eight years of age when he was taken by his parents to Clark County, Illinois, and there was reared and married. On November 12, 1864, he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which organization he served until the close of the war, taking part in numerous engagements and establishing a good record. Returning to Clark County, he remained there until 1868, when he came to Kansas and took up his residence at Leavenworth, although he remained there only for a short time and then went on to Labette County, where he engaged in farming. In 1871, he settled near Cedar Vale, in Chautauqua County, and engaged in farming, and continued as an agriculturist for thirteen years, when he settled in the city and founded the Cedar Vale Banking Company, an organization which was the beginning of the Dosbaugh National Bank. Subsequently this became the Dosbaugh Bank, and in 1903 was nationalized, the modern bank building, at the corner of Cedar and Lawrence streets, having been erected three years before. The capital is now \$50,000, and the surplus \$25,000, while the officers are J. M. Dosbaugh, president; Madison J. Dosbaugh, vice president; and A. N. Shaver, cashier. John Dosbaugh remained as president of this bank until his death at Cedar Vale, in the spring of 1916, when he was succeeded by his son. The elder man was a democrat in politics, and took a somewhat active part in public affairs, being a member of the board of county commissioners for a number of years during the '70s. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Dosbaugh married Miss Elizabeth Mumford, who was born in 1836, in Ohio, and died at Cedar Vale, in 1905, and five children were born to them: Esther, who died at Cedar Vale, at the age of twenty-two years; three daughters who died in infancy; and John Madison.

John Madison Dosbaugh was educated in the schools of Chautauqua County, where he received the equivalent of a high school training, and then attended the Southwest Kansas College, at Winfield, for one year, and the Kansas University at Lawrence for a like period. In the spring of 1890 he left the latter institution and entered the bank of his father, which was owned by his father and himself, and which at that time was known as the Dosbaugh Bank. Later it was nationalized and when his father died Mr. Dosbaugh became president. He is also president of the Hewins State Bank, vice president of the L. C. Adam Mercantile Company of Cedar Vale, president of the Cedar Vale Electric Company and president of the Hewins Park and Fair Association of Cedar Vale. He established the first telephone system in the county, which he operated for a number of years, and then sold out to the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, in 1906. This included all the telephone properties in Chautauqua County. Mr. Dosbaugh owns his modern residence on Cedar Street, built in 1903; has farm land adjoining Cedar Vale of over 1,200 acres, and 3,000 acres north of Cedar Vale; owns a one-half interest in two other farms; and has extensive interests in oil properties in Chautauqua County, where he is developing quite a production.

In politics Mr. Dosbaugh is a democrat, and fre-

quently has been called to public office. For several years he was a member of the school board and of the city council, and was then elected to the mayoralty in which he acted for two terms, these being characterized by excellent handling of the city's affairs. Fraternally, he is connected with Chautauqua Lodge, No. 355, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Winfield Lodge, No. 732, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Wichita Consistory, No. 2, thirty-second degree, and has been master of Chautauqua Lodge three times. He also holds membership in the Kansas Bankers' Association and the American Bankers' Association.

On October 30, 1892, Mr. Dosbaugh was married at Winfield, Kansas, to Miss Lydia A. Wright, daughter of Dr. W. T. and Lydia (Wilson) Wright. Doctor Wright, who is a retired physician and pioneer, is now residing at Cedar Vale, while Mrs. Wright is now deceased. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dosbaugh: Madison J., born December 26, 1893, a graduate of Culver Military Academy, and a stockholder and director in and vice president of the Dosbaugh National Bank, was married October 11, 1916, to Miss Nadine Gray, of Webb City, Missouri; and William Mortimer, born August 28, 1896, a graduate of Culver Military Academy, and a freshman at Kansas University, married Miss Marie L. Bishop, of Webb City, Missouri, in July, 1916.

CHARLES O. BOLLINGER. The pioneers of Southeastern Kansas have finished their work long since, having laid the foundations and made ready for the inevitable inrush of population and the adequate development of resources. Their descendants have raised noble structures upon these foundations, that are the embodiment of twentieth century civilization. Gone are the days of small accomplishments, for the sons of the pioneers, taking up their work where the elder man laid it down, have extended the scope of modern methods and progress into every part of the section and into every labor in which mankind may engage. One of the old and honored families of Southeast Kansas that has taken part in the great development of the past sixty years, and whose members are now prominent and substantial residents of the communities which have grown into being during the period of the family's residence here, is that of Bollinger. This family was founded in Bourbon County in 1855, and one of its worthy representatives at this time is Charles O. Bollinger, a leading business man of Iola, ex-mayor of the city and ex-sheriff of Allen County.

Mr. Bollinger was born on his father's farm in Bourbon County, Kansas, December 15, 1874, and is a son of Wiley and Cinderella (Lee) Bollinger, and a member of a family which, originating in Holland, settled in Pennsylvania during the era of the American colonies. John M. Bollinger, the grandfather of Charles O., is thought to have been born in Pennsylvania, although his birthplace may have been in Missouri. At any rate he was an early resident of the latter state, where for many years he was engaged in farming, and died on his home place in Greene County before the birth of his grandson. He married a Miss Stotler, who also died in Missouri.

Wiley Bollinger was born in 1832, in Platte County, Missouri, and was there reared and educated, but later removed with his parents to Greene County, where he was married and started his independent career as an agriculturist. In 1855 he

decided to try his fortunes on the prairies of Kansas and accordingly came to Bourbon County, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land. He became one of the substantial citizens of his community, and when peace and prosperity were disturbed by the outbreak of the Civil war, he joined the Home Guards, and was ready for service throughout the struggle between the states. As the years passed he accumulated more and more property, which he cultivated intelligently and managed wisely, and in the meantime found time to contribute to the public welfare by serving in offices of responsibility. For a number of years he was coroner of Bourbon County, served also as justice of the peace during a long period, and in 1880 was chosen as representative from Bourbon County to the Kansas State Legislature, being re-elected thereto in 1882 and serving in all four years. His service was an excellent one. Judge Bollinger was a stalwart republican. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church and for a number of years belonged to the board of trustees thereof.

Mr. Bollinger married Miss Cinderella Lee, who was born in Jasper County, Illinois, in 1840, and died April 21, 1907, in Bourbon County, on the farm where her husband had passed away April 1, 1902. They were the parents of the following children: David A., who is a banker of Mound Valley, Kansas; Edward S., who is engaged in the life insurance business at Fort Scott, Kansas; William Walter, pastor of the College Hill Methodist Episcopal Church at Winfield, Kansas; Alfaretta J., who is the wife of Dr. L. A. Runyon, a practicing physician and surgeon of Arcadia, Kansas; Charles O., of this notice; Ida, who is the wife of Lee Venable, who is engaged in farming in Allen County, Kansas; Fred L., who for many years has had charge of the Standard Oil station at Fort Scott; and a daughter, born third, who died in infancy.

Charles O. Bollinger received his education in the public schools of Bourbon County, Kansas, Baker University, which he attended one year and left in 1892, and Fort Scott Normal School, which he attended during the school terms of 1893 and 1894. He then returned to the farm and assisted his father until several years after his marriage, when, in 1898, he came to Allen County and settled on another property, on which he carried on farming operations until 1905. Mr. Bollinger then left the farm to engage in business ventures at Iola. His first enterprise was connected with the real estate and farm loan business, which he conducted for one year and which he gave up because of the exacting nature of the duties of the office of sheriff of Allen County, to which he was elected in 1906. During the two years of his term his duties were very capably discharged, and in 1908 he was re-elected to succeed himself and again made a good record. In 1910 he was made mayor of Iola and occupied the chief executive's chair until 1913, during which period he secured many improvements for the city. Mr. Bollinger then re-entered business affairs by purchasing the feed mill and elevator at Iola, but after conducting this business for one year disposed of his interests and in 1915 formed a partnership with L. H. Wishard, and embarked in the hardware business, under the firm style of Wishard & Bollinger. The store is situated on the corner of Jefferson Avenue and East Street and a complete stock of shelf and heavy hardware is carried, in addition to stoves, agricultural implements, etc. In business circles Mr. Bollinger maintains the reputation of being

an honorable dealer and one who respects the highest business ethics. He has always been a republican and at various times has held high position in the ranks of his party, being accounted one of the influential members of the organization in this part of the state. He was a delegate to the national convention of his party, held at Chicago in 1912, for the Second District; was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee from 1910 to 1912, and is now chairman of the Allen County Republican Central Committee, a position which he also held from 1910 to 1912. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a member of the board of trustees. Fraternally, Mr. Bollinger belongs to Iola Lodge No. 38, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Iola Lodge No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Iola Camp No. 101, Woodmen of the World. In addition to his store building, and his modern residence at No. 307 North Sycamore Street, which he erected in 1907, he is the owner of 160 acres of valuable farming land, located eight miles northwest of Moran, Kansas.

Mr. Bollinger was married in 1895, in Bourbon County, Kansas, to Miss Maude L. Kepley, daughter of Ephraim and Jane (Pipkin) Kepley, the latter still a resident of Bourbon County and eighty-seven years of age. Ephraim Kepley, who is now deceased, was one of the earliest pioneers of Bourbon, where he arrived in 1854, and built the first log cabin erected by a white man on the Osage River. Mr. Bollinger has a picture of this old historic landmark. Mr. and Mrs. Bollinger are the parents of one son: John Merl, born November 8, 1901, who is attending the public schools.

HENRY ETTENSON, who died at Leavenworth October 19, 1909, though of foreign birth deserved and exemplified every characteristic associated with the title of a true American citizen. His was a career remarkable for obstacles overcome, for successes attained and for influences that helped make a community better and greater.

He was born at Wilkovichken, Russia, June 30, 1850, one of a family of five children. He received the foundation of a practical education in his native country, and like most Jewish boys was well grounded in those two essential cardinal virtues of success—thrift and industry. To avoid the compulsory military duty that was required of Russian citizens two of his brothers had emigrated to America. Probably it was because of this he too left home at the age of sixteen and came to this country for the purpose of making it his future home.

He landed in New York City practically penniless. His first efforts to make a living, to use his own language, were as a "wholesale and retail lumber merchant." He humorously applied that pretentious description to what was in fact the work of peddling matches. Four years later he arrived in Kansas. He had heard that splendid opportunities existed in this state for making money. Though he possessed the knowledge of the glazier's trade he found no opening in this line and again he became a peddler. In that capacity he traveled all about the country. Selling goods from house to house and by personal interview he thus acquired a knowledge of the English language and also a keen insight into the different phases of American character.

Henry Ettenson was no ordinary individual. He had fixed ideas of business, the foundation of which was honesty. Because of his birthright he at first received scant courtesy at times. But he possessed

an unusual capacity for inspiring confidence and making friends. This was a great asset in his future career. In two years he had a small store at Leavenworth. Perhaps there never lived in Kansas a man so gifted with a keen business foresight as Mr. Ettenson. He looked ahead. He foresaw possibilities and had the rare faculty of correctly weighing probabilities. With the passing of time he prospered to an unusual degree. The original store burned, but on its ashes he founded the present magnificent four-story and basement brick structure and established a general line of dry goods. This property is now the Ettenson-Winnig Company, in which three of his sons are largely interested.

The activities of Mr. Ettenson were not confined to mercantile pursuits alone. He was one of the first to foresee the future possibilities of Excelsior Springs, Missouri. He made extensive investments in property there. He bought the old Elms Hotel and surrounding grounds. This hotel was destroyed by fire before being insured, but that calamity did not in the least daunt him in carrying out his plans. In this as always Mr. Ettenson seemed to be a man who could thrive on difficulties. At Excelsior Springs he erected a bottling works, and in the end his investments and management made him a fortune.

Thirty years or more ago, long before the idea had received any practical application, Mr. Ettenson realized the possibilities in a chain of stores. He did not develop his own business according to that plan, but instead he followed the principle of establishing stores and soon divorcing them from a centralized management. He would turn such stores over to deserving young men, after first stocking the store, and then would allow the owner to repay him for his outlay.

In many other ways Mr. Ettenson was a valued and valuable resident of Leavenworth. Although of foreign birth he was in every essential a loyal American citizen. He took a pride in his citizenship, and was always ready to support what was for the good of the community. While in no sense a politician he stood for only what was the best in politics. In 1901 there was general dissatisfaction over the management of the waterworks system at Leavenworth. That the city might benefit and because his business judgment told him it was a good investment, Mr. Ettenson published and offered to buy the plant and assets for \$400,000, and to pay the city a bonus of \$150,000 for a twenty years' franchise to furnish the city water. With this offer he published the facsimile of a certified check for \$25,000 as an evidence of good faith. The offer was not accepted, but it brought about what he expected, and thereafter the city had better water service. He was also a participant in several municipal reform movements. He promoted an independent electric lighting company that had for its purpose the reduction of the existing high rates. He advocated municipal ownership of public utilities, and was one of the men responsible for placing Leavenworth under the commission form of government. He was not only a man distinguished for his broad views, but for his courage in voicing them. He left an impress for lasting good in his community. While a strict business man he had a tender, sympathetic heart. Unknown to the world he was a benefactor of the poor and unfortunate, and presented the picture of an ideal citizen.

Mr. Ettenson was married in 1875 to Rebecca Winnig. Seven children were born to them: Lillian,

Mrs. I. B. Lipson; Harriet, Mrs. A. J. Pflaum; Charles; Seth; Benjamin; Moe; and Samuel H.

LLOYD MINOT COLLINS. While the superintendent of schools of Longton, Kansas, Lloyd Minot Collins, has but recently entered upon the duties of his office, he has already created a favorable impression upon the people of the community, and during the short period of his regime has demonstrated the possession of those qualities which make the successful educator and the abilities that combine for capable executive handling of affairs. Mr. Collins has been a teacher all through his active career, and is energetic and progressive in his methods and thoroughly grounded in the elementals that are necessary for the proper moulding of the plastic mind of youth.

Born at Bronson, Bourbon County, Kansas, January 20, 1893, Lloyd Minot Collins is a son of L. E. and Mercy (Love) Collins. He is of Irish descent, and the first American ancestor settled in New York in colonial times, and from that state the great-grandfather of Lloyd M. Collins migrated as a pioneer to Michigan. Oliver Collins was born in Michigan and grew up amid pioneer surroundings, the country being wild and undeveloped, much game abounding, and the conditions of life still in their most primitive form. Like his father, he was a sturdy, energetic and hard-working man, with the capacity for constant labor characteristic of his race, and in his career was able to accumulate a competency satisfying for his simple wants. He died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, prior to the birth of his grandson.

L. E. Collins, father of Professor Collins, was born in 1849, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, but was principally reared in Kansas, as he was only eleven years of age when he came to this state with his brother, DeLoss, the two locating at Dayton in 1860. There L. E. Collins completed his educational training and was married. Shortly after the latter event, he went to Xenia, Kansas, where he embarked in his initial venture in the mercantile business. Meeting with only a fair measure of success he decided to change his field of operation, and not long before the birth of his son removed to Bronson, Bourbon County, and there founded a business that continued to be his principal interest during the next twenty years. From small beginnings he built up an enterprise that was known as one of the leading business houses of the place. Recently, after a long and successful career, he retired from active pursuits, and at this time is living quietly in his comfortable home at Iola, Kansas. Mr. Collins is a republican, but takes only a good citizen's part in public affairs. He is an active member of the Baptist Church, in which he has held the office of deacon. His fraternal connection is with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His reputation in business and fraternal circles is an excellent one, the honorable manner in which he has always conducted his affairs having served to give him the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come into contact. Mr. Collins married Miss Mercy Love, who was born in Ohio, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: Bertha May, who married Ronald Anderson, a hardware merchant of Bronson, Kansas; Orville Bruce, who is employed in the brokerage business of T. H. Griffith and resides at Wichita, Kansas; Madge Myrtle, who is the wife of W. H. Noble, engaged in the grain business at Bronson; Lloyd Minot, of this notice; and Marguerite Lois, who is the wife of J. C. Musser, an electrician of Blue Mound, Kansas.

Lloyd M. Collins was educated in the public schools

of Bronson, Kansas, and was graduated from the high school there in 1912. At that time he secured his teacher's certificate and entered upon his career as a teacher in the district school near Mapleton, where he secured his first experience and remained for one year. Following this he was a teacher in the Chanute public schools for two years, and then, realizing the need for further education, entered the Manual Training Normal School at Pittsburg, Kansas, from which institution he was duly graduated with the class of 1916, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. In September of the year of his graduation Mr. Collins accepted an offer tendered him to become superintendent of schools of Longton, and since that time has occupied the office, in which he has supervision over seven teachers and 180 scholars. His superintendency has so far been eminently satisfactory to the people of Longton, who believe he is the right man for the place. He has a number of innovations in view which, when adopted, will further elevate the standard of school service at this point, and has been working energetically to improve the system.

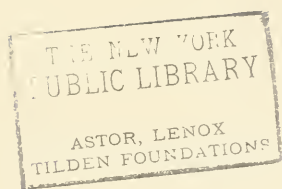
Mr. Collins belongs to the Kansas State Teachers' Association and the Southeastern Kansas Teachers' Association. He is a democrat in his political views and a faithful member of the Baptist Church.

HON. JOHN MARTIN, who died at his home in Topeka September 3, 1913, was one of the distinguished Kansans of both the territorial and statehood eras. He was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, November 12, 1833, and was nearly eighty years of age when he died. He was the oldest son of Matt and Mary Martin, who were descended from some of the first settlers of Virginia. It was possible to gain only a meager education in the schools of the frontier district in which he lived, but John Martin made the best of his opportunities and aided by a strong native intelligence he became known for his scholarship as well as his practical judgment.

He was a participant in many of the early territorial affairs of Kansas. He came to Kansas soon after reaching his majority in company with Judge Rush Elmore. Judge Elmore was one of the first associate justices of the Territory of Kansas, was a Southerner by birth and education, had served as an officer in the Mexican war, and was a conspicuous figure on the southern side in the early territorial history of Kansas. After Kansas became a state he located in Topeka, in partnership with the late John Martin, and remained there until his death in 1864.

John Martin's first location in Kansas was at Tecumseh. He was soon afterward elected assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature. From 1855 to 1857 he served as clerk and register of deeds of Shawnee County. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar, and the following year was appointed postmaster of Tecumseh. In 1858 he was elected the first attorney of Shawnee County, serving one year and then resigning to become assistant United States attorney, an office he filled until he opened an office and began private practice in Topeka in 1861. He attained a reputation as one of the most prominent attorneys of Kansas. During the war he served as a member of the State Militia.

In spite of the war he remained true to his old party faith, the democratic, and was long prominent in the party. He was a delegate to the National Convention of 1872 and a member of the committee which notified the fusion candidate, Mr. Gree-





Ed. F. Green

ley, of his nomination. In 1873 he was elected to the Legislature and was re-elected in 1874, and in 1876 was on the democratic ticket for the office of governor and a delegate to the national convention of the same year. Not long afterwards he was appointed to the district bench and subsequently was elected judge. With the death of Senator Preston B. Plumb, John Martin was elected in 1893 to the United States Senate and served until 1895. In that year he was elected clerk of the Kansas Supreme Court, but he resigned that office and resumed his private law practice in 1899. He was a member of the Baptist Church and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Senator Martin married Caroline Clements on November 12, 1860. Her father, Caleb B. Clements, was one of the prominent pioneers of Kansas and long a resident of Tecumseh. Mrs. John Martin was born in Indiana in 1842 and died at Topeka in 1894. Her children were: John Elmore Martin of Emporia; Charles Clements, who was born October 2, 1864, was for a number of years connected with the Bank of Topeka, and at the time of his death in Hutchinson in 1892 was serving as receiver for the Hutchinson National Bank; Caroline, born May 29, 1872, is the wife of Charles F. Martin, who is territorial agent for the International Harvester Company and lives at Little Rock, Arkansas.

JOHN ELMORE MARTIN, son of the late Senator John Martin, of Topeka, has for many years been an active business man and citizen in Emporia and is former mayor of that city.

He was born in Topeka, Kansas, October 2, 1862, was educated in the Topeka schools, spent one year in Washburn College, and on leaving college in 1882 became a clerk in the offices of the Santa Fe Railway Company under C. C. Wheeler, who was then general manager. For six years Mr. Martin served as Santa Fe agent at Emporia and for two years at Stroug City, Kansas, and he remained in the Santa Fe service until 1896.

In that year he bought E. A. Beacher's laundry at Emporia, located at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Commercial Street. Taking a small business and a plant and equipment none too good, Mr. Martin has concentrated his best efforts on this enterprise and now has the largest and finest laundry in this section of the state. He has erected a large brick building, has installed the latest and most improved apparatus and time and labor saving machinery, and has increased the service and the volume of work so that the entire amount of the weekly business done when he bought the plant hardly equaled in value the amount of the present weekly payroll. After conducting the plant under his personal ownership for many years he formed the Martin Laundry Company, with himself as president, for the express purpose of giving two faithful employees some stock in the company. The business is now located at 13-15-17 West Fourth Avenue. Mr. Martin is also a stockholder in the Emporia National Bank.

Like his father he has always been a democrat. He was elected mayor of Emporia for 1892-93 served as county clerk of Lyon County two years, and has ever interested himself in those movements and organizations which represent the best spirit and progress in his home community. He attends the Episcopal Church and is past president of the Emporia Commercial Club. Fraternally he is a member of Emporia Lodge No. 12, Ancient Free and

Accepted Masons; Emporia Chapter No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; Emporia Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar; Emporia Council, Royal and Select Masters; Union Lodge No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Emporia; past exalted ruler of Emporia Lodge No. 633, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a member of Camp No. 615, Modern Woodmen of America; of Emporia Lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen; and also belongs to the local order of Improved Order of Red Men.

On October 20, 1886, in Emporia Mr. Martin married Miss Elizabeth Ann Walkup. Her father was the late James Reeves Walkup, who worked out all the road taxes for the Santa Fe Railroad Company. There are two children: Charles Clements, who is secretary and treasurer of the Martin Steam Laundry Company; and Harry Hood, now a member in the senior class in Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana.

EDWARD F. GREEN. One of the most interesting citizens of Kansas lives at Arkansas City in the person of Edward F. Green. Mr. Green has known Kansas as a resident upwards of half a century. He came out to the state in 1869. His life's activities have been chiefly identified with agriculture and with the farming interests. However, he was trained and educated as a lawyer and admitted to practice at Ottawa, Illinois, in the winter of 1864, but never followed that profession. He devoted his attention to farming and stock raising in Kansas, at which he was fairly successful. He has the point of view not only of the farmer, but also of the man of affairs, one who is able to look broadly at the interests concerning his own class, and it was this breadth of mind which has brought him at different times into more than local prominence.

Mr. Green was born at Ottawa, Illinois, July 14, 1842. His people were among the pioneers of that fine old Northern Illinois city. His American ancestry goes back to England and to the times of the Pilgrim immigration in the Mayflower. Through his mother he is connected with the Gen. Israel Putnam family. Mr. Green's grandfather was Robert Green, an old New Englander.

Henry Green, father of Edward F., was born at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, in 1804, grew up and married in his native state, was a school teacher in early life, and for a time conducted a cooper's shop. He had a genius for mechanics and was an inventor of no mean ability. About 1835 he moved west and settled at Ottawa, Illinois, which was then hardly shown on the map of that state. He acquired a tract of farm land, part of which has since been incorporated into the City of Ottawa. At Ottawa he built the first hotel, and this afforded a place of entertainment for the travelers along the old stage line. His inventive ability expressed itself in the evolution of the first mowing machine ever used in the West. He had served as a fifer in the state militia of both New Hampshire and Illinois, and politically was a whig and subsequently a republican. Henry Green died at Ottawa, Illinois, in 1860, before the Civil war broke out. He married Alma Works, who was born in the vicinity of Westmoreland, New Hampshire, in 1809 and died near Arkansas City, Kansas, in 1896. Edward F. Green was the youngest of their five children. Mary Putnam, who died in Chicago in 1914, married Doctor Blount, a physician. Doctor Blount was a regimental surgeon in the Union army. Charles Henry was a farmer, and was living retired at Ottawa, Illinois,

when he died in 1907. Martha E. has never married and lives with her brother in Arkansas City. William went out to Kansas with his brother in 1869, was a farmer near Arkansas City and died there in 1909.

Edward F. Green grew up in a community of sterling people and saw much of the early life and times of Northern Illinois before that district was made a network of railroads and great industries. He attended the public schools of Ottawa and was one of the first graduates of the high school in 1856. His higher education was acquired in Oberlin College, Ohio, where he spent two years. Leaving college in 1858 he pursued a course of law studies, and in 1864 was admitted to the bar. In that year he went out to Montana, where gold had been discovered shortly before, and had varied experiences in that turbulent section of the Northwest. He crossed the plains on the western trip and on the return floated down the Missouri River in row boats. In the fall of 1866 he returned to Ottawa and from there again set out on his travels, visiting Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas. In Texas he taught a colored school in the backwoods for two terms.

After another visit to his old home at Ottawa, Mr. Green came to Kansas in 1869 and at that date located on his present farm in Creswell Township of Cowley County. He preempted 160 acres, and with that as a nucleus he and his brother gradually developed their holdings until the farm now contains 760 acres, now under the joint ownership of Mr. Green and his sister, Martha E. Green. It is located along the Walnut River, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Arkansas River, and contains some of the richest and most fertile soil in Southern Kansas. It is primarily conducted as a stock farm.

Mr. Green was township clerk and school director in Creswell Township and also served as justice of the peace. He is a member of the Pleasant Valley Grange, of the Farmers' Union, the American Society of Equity, of the Fraternal Order of American Farmers, the Grain Growers' Association, of which he was one of the organizers, the Farmers' Alliance, and is a member of the Kansas State Historical Society. In Arkansas City he takes part in the Commercial Club. For thirty years he was a stockholder in the Co-operative Store in Pleasant Valley Township. He was also identified with the Alliance Exchange at Winfield, Kansas. Mr. Green has never married.

His political career has been one of exceptional interest. He would hardly admit of any political classification except as a populist. He was one of the originators of populism in his section of the state. That economic and political program first gained hold in Cowley County in 1889, and the first populist convention there was called by Mr. Green, the late Hon. Benjamin Clover, and Henry Vincent. The populist propaganda had rapid growth, both in Cowley County and elsewhere, since in 1890 the party carried the entire State of Kansas. In 1892, and again in 1900, Mr. Green was elected a member of the Legislature, both times on the populist ticket. He served in the sessions of 1893 and 1901, and was a member of the general judiciary committee and other important committees. In 1893 he introduced the first bill for indeterminate sentence of prisoners, a bill that failed of passage then, but like other populist suggestions was merely far in advance of its time, since it is now a law not only in Kansas, but in most other progressive states.

In the Kansas Legislature of 1893 Mr. Green intro-

duced twenty-one bills, two of which were passed and became laws. One of these was the first corrupt practice act introduced in any Legislature and forbidding the procuring of votes by bribery. This has been followed by similar laws in all the states since then. George Douglass, speaker of the republican House, was the author of the bill and gave Mr. Green the privilege of introducing it in the populist House, which he did, and succeeded in getting it passed long before similar action was taken in the republican House. The other bill was what is known as the anti-gold clause contract and made all mortgages and obligations when not discharged by legal tender notes, payable in gold or silver coins. This saved the people the necessity of buying gold, at the heavy premium then prevailing, with which to pay their debts. One of his bills that failed to pass at that session, but which now finds favor with nearly all state officials, was the state fire insurance at cost. Still another bill introduced by Mr. Green, which was defeated, but has since been adopted by nearly all of the states, provided for convict labor on the roads.

In the session of 1901 Mr. Green introduced a bill for the dispensing of intoxicating liquors by the state at cost. It was defeated, but created much comment. At the same session he introduced bills providing for local self government; providing for local option in taxation, and an anti-lottery bill. They were all defeated, but the last named has since been adopted by all the states.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN. There are several reasons for the success of John J. Griffin, superintendent at Iola of the Wichita Pipe Line Company, and these may be said to be energy, system and practical knowledge. The range of his activities has been large, but from the beginning of his career he has sought to work steadily and energetically for ultimate results, and has never been content to labor merely for the present. Self help has accomplished about all the worth-while things in the world, and as a general rule the men who have found success have not awaited the knock of opportunity, but have gone forth upon their own initiative to seek the rewards awaiting them in life.

John J. Griffin was born on the Allegheny River, at Salamanca, Cattaraugus County, New York, October 28, 1883, and is a son of John J. and Johanna (Quilter) Griffin. The family originated in Ireland, from which country the grandfather of John J. Griffin emigrated to Canada, and later removed to New York State, living there near Buffalo for some years. He subsequently became a police officer in Canada and was killed while engaged in the performance of duty during a riot in the Province of Ontario. John J. Griffin, the elder, was born in 1853, near the City of Buffalo, New York, and there passed his entire life. Like his father, he met a violent death while performing his duty, although his was in the line of railroad service, his death occurring in a wreck on the Erie Railroad, at Salamanca, in 1887, when he was serving in the capacity of conductor. Mr. Griffin was a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was a democrat in politics, but took only a voter's part in public matters. He married Johanna Quilter, who was born in 1855, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and she survives him and resides at Sedalia, Colorado. They became the parents of three children, namely: Bessie A., who is the wife of Charles A. Merrow, agent for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and resides at Sedalia, Colorado; Patrick, who is a machinist

by trade and lives at Fort Worth, Texas; and John J.

John J. Griffin received his education in the graded and high schools of Salamanca, New York, being graduated from the latter in 1901. He had lost his father when he was but four years of age, and from early youth had been taught the value of industry and had learned lessons of honesty and fidelity from a wise and attentive mother. In 1902 he went to Bucyrus, Ohio, where he became associated with his uncle, F. J. Quilter, who was master mechanic in the car shops of the Ohio Central Railroad. During the two years that followed Mr. Griffin was engaged in putting air brakes on engines and coaches, but at the end of this period was called to another line of endeavor. About the beginning of 1904 the Logan Natural Gas Company started operations in Ohio, and Mr. Griffin recognized and accepted the opportunity for gaining a knowledge of this business, as well as advancement in his career. He accordingly took a position as inspector, and in this capacity remained in the employ of the concern for about three years. However, during this period, he did not give his entire time to the company, for another interest claimed his attention for a part of each year. From the time that he was a boy, he had displayed remarkable prowess as a baseball player, and had secured a good training among a number of "sand-lot" and amateur teams in the neighborhood of his home in New York. In 1905 he was offered and accepted the position of first baseman with the Newark Baseball Club, in the Ohio State League, and in 1906 joined the Mobile, Alabama, Club, in the Southern League. He completed the season of 1906 with the latter club, became a decided favorite with the fans, batted and fielded well, and no doubt, had he chosen, could have become one of the stars in the national pastime. Mr. Griffin chose, however, a business career rather than one in which there are so many uncertainties as occur in baseball, and in 1906 came to Kansas, which state has since continued to be his home. He first located at Topeka, where he became inspector for the People's Light, Gas and Power Company, having been induced to join this company's forces by Thomas Griffin, an uncle, who was consulting engineer for the firm. In the capacity of inspector, Mr. Griffin assisted in installing the first natural gas appliances in the City of Topeka, a work in which he was engaged for one year, and then went to Wichita, where he became assistant superintendent of the Wichita Natural Gas Company. While occupying this position he put in the first natural gas appliances in that city, in the residence of ex-Governor Stanley. Mr. Griffin was next identified with the Kansas Gas and Electric Company, with which he remained six years, and then went to Emporia, where he established himself in business as the proprietor of a plumbing shop. After one year, in January, 1915, he came to Iola, and here became superintendent of the Wichita Pipe Line Company, a position which he has since retained. This company is operated by the Henry L. Doherty interests of New York City, and brings gas from the Cushing fields of Oklahoma, north through Caney, Neodesha and Chanute to Iola, supplying all the smelters, manufacturing plants, etc., and selling more industrial gas than any other pipe line in the State of Kansas. Mr. Griffin is an experienced man in his line of endeavor and has the full confidence of his associates and employers. His business offices are located in the Northrup Bank Building, at Iola,

and his residence is at No. 415 South Jefferson Street. In political matters Mr. Griffin maintains an independent stand, preferring to use his own judgment in selecting candidates, rather than to depend upon party alliance. He has never been an office seeker himself, his entire time having been devoted to his business affairs, but he takes a good citizen's interest in those things that affect the welfare and prosperity of his city and its people. He was reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, to which he has always been faithful. As a fraternalist, he belongs to Iola Lodge No. 569, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1906, while a resident of Topeka, Kansas, Mr. Griffin was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Griffith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Griffith, the latter of whom is deceased, while the former is a resident of Chicago, Illinois, and an engineer in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad. To Mr. and Mrs. Griffin there have come two children: Bess, who was born September 30, 1911; and Jack, born August 7, 1913.

ELMORE W. SNYDER. A resident of Kansas since 1878, and with possibly one exception the oldest living bank president in the state, Elmore W. Snyder, president of the Manufacturers National Bank of Leavenworth, has been actively identified with the commercial and financial history of Kansas for nearly forty years. He was born in the Village of Red Creek, Wayne County, New York, November 23, 1850. Jacob Snyder, his great-grandfather, settled in that section of York State in pioneer times and operated a grist mill for many years. His grandfather, Amos Snyder, was there reared, engaged in farming, practiced law and served as judge of Wayne County.

James W. Snyder, father of Elmore W. Snyder, was born and reared in Wayne County, New York. He achieved prominence during the Civil war by recruiting Company A, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, of which he was elected captain, and after serving two and one-half years was honorably discharged as colonel of his regiment. Colonel Snyder followed farming and grain buying principally during his active career, and when Oklahoma lands were thrown open for white settlement, joined the rush, although then well advanced in years, and succeeded in securing a claim where now stands the City of Guthrie. He took an active part in the early history of that city and for a period served as city treasurer. In his later life he moved to Wichita, Kansas, where he lived, honored and respected, until his death, in October, 1914. To his marriage with Sarah A. O'Neill, four children were born, of whom there are two now living: Chester, of Topeka; and Elmore W., of Leavenworth.

Elmore W. Snyder was reared in the locality where he was born and secured his education in the academy at Red Creek. At the age of nineteen years he left home and was employed for a time as clerk and bookkeeper in a store at Rochester, New York, from which city he went to Grundy County, Illinois, and there spent two years, keeping books for a grain and lumber concern. While living there, he made a return trip to the East, and in October, 1877, at Brandon, Vermont, was married to Miss Fannie M. Benson. The year following this event, he moved to Clifton, Washington County, Kansas, where he embarked in grain buying and operating a bank, of which he was the president, and later, with his brother, who had come on from the East, established

other banks at Linn and Palmer, in Washington County, although Mr. Snyder did not give up his grain business. In 1883 he located at Leavenworth, which city has since continued to be his home and the center of his successful business and financial activities. For five years after his arrival Mr. Snyder gave the principal part of his attention to grain buying, but directly after the organization of the Manufacturers National Bank became president of that organization and has continued to serve in that capacity ever since,—a period of over twenty-eight years. Largely through his sound ability, foresight and acumen, the Manufacturers National Bank of Leavenworth has become one of the foremost banking institutions of Kansas. This is a national, state, county and city depository, with a capital of \$100,000, and a surplus of \$90,000. It has modern safe deposit vaults, with boxes for rent, and interest is paid on savings accounts. Its officers are as follows: E. W. Snyder, president; C. W. Snyder, vice president; J. H. Atwood, vice president; Charles E. Snyder, cashier; and J. C. Walker, assistant cashier. The board of directors is composed of the following, all well known names at Leavenworth: H. W. Mehl, John H. Atwood, E. W. Snyder, Louis Vanderschmidt, A. M. Geiger, Charles E. Snyder, O. P. Lambert, W. A. Tholen and C. W. Snyder. The following is a condensed statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business, September 12, 1916: Resources: Loans and discounts, \$590,283.50; overdrafts, none; U. S. bonds, at par, \$101,000; other bonds, \$387,750; stock in Federal Reserve Bank, \$5,400; bank building, furniture and fixtures, \$57,000; safe deposit vaults, \$10,000; cash and sight exchange, \$305,618.58. Liabilities: Capital stock, \$100,000; surplus and profits, \$93,716.73; circulation, \$100,000; deposits, \$1,163,335.35.

While banking has been the principal occupation of Mr. Snyder, he has also had much to do with other important endeavors. With others, in 1882, he perfected the organization that built the bridge over the Missouri River at Leavenworth. In politics, he is a republican, but aside from discharging the duties of American citizenship by voting has had but little to do with politics. He is a Knight Templar of the Masonic fraternity, and for many years has served as treasurer of Abdallah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are the parents of two sons: Charles E. and Ira Benson. The former has represented his county with much credit as a member of the Kansas Legislature, and is the present cashier of the Manufacturers National Bank; the latter is engaged in mercantile pursuits in Chicago.

Charles E. Snyder was born at Gardner, Illinois, August 25, 1878, and when three months old was brought to Kansas by his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth and at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and at the age of seventeen years entered the offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at St. Joseph, Missouri, in a clerical capacity. He later became superintendent of the Leavenworth Terminal Railway and Bridge Company, at Leavenworth, and afterwards became a part owner of this corporation. Succeeding this he became a clerk in the Manufacturers National Bank, and ever since has been connected with the institution, having filled every subordinate position, until in 1901 he was elected cashier, a position which he still retains. During this period he has been interested in various other lines of business,

and now has an interest in the Magnet Grocery Company, the Home Riverside Coal Company, and other business houses.

Fraternally, Mr. Snyder belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Fraternal Aid Union, the Homesteaders, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and the Loyal Legion. He is a republican in politics, and, after serving in the lower house of the State Legislature in the sessions of 1907 and 1909, was elected to the Kansas State Senate in 1916. In the last-named year he became a member of the Leavenworth Board of Education.

Mr. Snyder was married October 17, 1900, to Miss Beulah Newell, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and they are the parents of three sons, namely: Elmore W., Jr., James N. and Charles E., Jr.

MRS. F. S. CRAVENS is the proprietor of the Cravens School of Music at Emporia, and for a number of years has been one of the leaders in musical circles of that city. She is a native of Kansas and one of the notable women whom this Sunflower commonwealth has produced.

The daughter of a pioneer citizen of Manhattan, where she was born in February, 1866, she exhibited unusual musical talents when a girl, and by careful training and study both in America and abroad has long enjoyed a high position both as an individual artist and as a successful teacher. Her maiden name is Etta Dent. After attending the public schools of Manhattan she went back to the old home of her family at Galesburg, Illinois, was a student in the high school there and also spent one year in the Musical Conservatory of Knox College.

She was married at Manhattan to S. F. Cravens, who was born in Kearney, Missouri, and died at Phoenix, Arizona, in 1906. He was a musical director and teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Cravens taught music in Kansas City, Missouri, later established the Cravens School of Music at Topeka, and from there went to Denver, Colorado, where they were directors of music in the Denver University. Subsequently they were again in Kansas as directors of the Conservatory of Music of Ottawa University, and from there removed to Phoenix, Arizona. Mr. Cravens, on account of ill health, was no longer able to keep up the active work of his profession, and Mrs. Cravens assumed all the burden of teaching while there. After the death of her husband she returned to Kansas, and in 1908 located in Emporia. For seven years she was director of the musical department of the College of Emporia.

Then in 1915 she organized the Cravens School of Music, which has its studio at 523 Merchant Street. On account of the prestige associated with her name because of her successful work at Emporia and elsewhere this school has grown rapidly and at the end of the first year has over 100 pupils. It is one of the best schools in the state for broad and thorough musical instruction. One feature of its management are monthly recitals by the pupils, and these recitals have always attracted large audiences and the programs are arranged not only to furnish experience for the pupils in solo and ensemble work, but also as an exhibition of many of the best things written in music, including both instrumental and vocal numbers. Mrs. Cravens also has a chorus for her students and a music study club.

At all the places where she has taught Mrs. Cravens

has directed a church choir, and is now director of the choir in the Christian Church at Emporia. She is herself a member of the Presbyterian Church, and her wide range of interests is shown by the fact that she is president of the Women's Bible Class and president of the Research Club, one of the best known literary clubs of Emporia. She is a member of the program committee of the Fortnightly Music Club. The Emporia Women's Chorus, of which she is the director, sang the "Highwayman" in the music festival at Emporia in April, 1916, this festival being an annual event of interest, not only to Emporia but to a wide territory around the city.

Mrs. Cravens has constantly kept up with the best in music, and has not only had thorough training at home, but in 1892 she went to London and studied with Shakespeare and Beringer, two of the ablest teachers of the time, and she again went to London in 1910 for further instruction. Mrs. Cravens' only child, Francis, died at the age of seven months.

Her father, William Dent, was born in Kent, Westmoreland, England, in 1838. He came to America when a young man, lived for some years in Brantford, Canada, afterwards at Monmouth, Illinois, where he married, and in 1865 came to Kansas and became one of the pioneers at Manhattan, where he lived until his death in 1880. He was a merchant all his active years. After coming to the United States he was a republican, and at one time served as mayor of Manhattan. He was also active in the Baptist Church and one of its deacons.

Mrs. Cravens' mother, whose maiden name was Lucinda Harding, represented an old English family in this country. Her grandfather, Stephen Harding, was an early settler in Yates County, New York. A miller, he one day went to his mill and nothing was ever heard of him afterwards, and it is not known whether his disappearance was due to his being murdered by the Indians, who were then plentiful and hostile, or whether it could be accounted for on some other grounds.

Jones Harding, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Cravens, was born December 12, 1799, in New York State, was reared and married at Rushville in Yates County, and died in Galesburg, Illinois, in August, 1896. In 1837 he went to Ypsilanti, Michigan, when that part of Southern Michigan was a sparsely settled wilderness. Six months later his family came on in a prairie schooner. One of the family on this migration was Lucinda Harding, mother of Mrs. Cravens. Later Jones Harding moved to Illinois and acquired a tract of school lands belonging to Knox College at Galesburg. He was not only a farmer but also a contractor in stone and brick masonry. In 1849 he went out to California, where he remained 2½ years, and gained some profits as a prospector and miner. He was much interested in the Congregational Church and politically was a whig and afterwards a republican. Jones Harding married Mary Angeline Rowley, who was born in New York State in 1807 and died in Galesburg, Illinois, in 1849. Their six children were: Ann Elizabeth, who married Levant Dille, who for thirty-five years was in the machine shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Galesburg, where both he and his wife died; Mary Angeline, who married M. P. De Long, and both died on their farm three miles from Galesburg; Roderick Rowley, who is a veteran soldier of the Civil war and now resides at Port Angeles, Washington, where at one time he was postmaster; Lucinda, mother of Mrs. Cravens; Antoinette, who married R. C. Walter, and both died at Amorita, Okla-

homa, where they homesteaded; and Albert N., who for many years was an engineer of the Wabash Railroad and died at Moberly, Missouri. Lucinda Harding, mother of Mrs. Cravens, was born October 20, 1838, at Rushville, Yates County, New York, was educated in Knox College at Galesburg, and is still living at the age of seventy-eight, with her daughter in Emporia. She is a member of the Baptist Church.

William and Lucinda Dent had three children: Ella, who was born at Monmouth, Illinois, August 10, 1863, and is now living at Denver, Colorado, the wife of George Cool, who was a contractor and builder; Mrs. F. S. Cravens; and Emma, who was born June 18, 1876, and is the wife of R. L. Jones, an attorney and abstractor at Emporia.

SAMUEL W. DUNLAVY, M. D. Of the sons of the Hawkeye State who have gained professional eminence and success in Kansas, Dr. Samuel W. Dunlavy, of Cherryvale, is a representative of the medical fraternity. Coming to this city in 1908, he has built up an important and extensive practice, and through the display of a constantly-increasing ability has won the confidence of the public and the esteem of his fellow practitioners.

Doctor Dunlavy is a worthy son of a distinguished father and was born at Stiles, Iowa, August 31, 1873, his parents being Dr. James and Letitia (Von Natison) Dunlavy. The family of which he is a member came from Ireland and settled during colonial days in one of the New England States, removing thence to Indiana and finally to Iowa. Dr. James Dunlavy was born in 1843, at Bloomfield, Iowa, and was there reared and educated, his medical studies being pursued in the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in Company B, Third Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, with which he participated in many hotly-contested battles. Mr. Dunlavy, it is said, was the only private during the war to have the honor of capturing an officer wearing stripes. In open battle, at Mine Creek, Kansas, he captured the Confederate General Marmaduke, who afterwards became governor of Missouri. For this feat he was voted by Congress a gold medal. Subsequently, in the same battle, Mr. Dunlavy was wounded, and while in the hospital, at Fort Scott, the revolvers which he had taken from General Marmaduke were stolen from him, but the citizens of Fort Scott presented him with two handsomely mounted and elaborately carved revolvers to replace them. When his military services were over and he had received his honorable discharge, Doctor Dunlavy returned to Bloomfield, Iowa, where he continued to be engaged in practice for a period of thirty-two years. In 1903 he located at Merrimac, Oklahoma, and because of failing health was compelled to retire from active participation in his profession. He still resides there and is one of his community's most honored citizens. Mr. Dunlavy is a democrat, but not an office seeker. He is a member of the United Brethren Church and belongs to the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. While a resident of Bloomfield, Iowa, Mr. Dunlavy was married to Miss Letitia Von Natison, who was born at that place in 1847. They became the parents of four children, as follows: Arthur, a resident of New York City, where he is general manager for the firm of Broderick & Bascom Company, manufacturers of hoisting machinery, cable ropes, block and tackles, tramways, etc.; Dr. Samuel W., of this review; Dennis, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits

in the vicinity of the old home place at Bloomfield, Iowa; and Edith, who is the wife of Louis Hedges, of Washunga, Oklahoma, a general merchant who also conducts an Indian agency.

Samuel W. Dunlavy received his education in the public schools of Bloomfield, Iowa, and was graduated from the high school in 1894. When he was twelve years of age he began working during his spare time in a drug store, and while thus employed decided upon entering the medical profession. Between his duties and his studies at school his time was very well occupied, but he managed to find some leisure in which to apply himself to medical study, and when only nineteen years of age began practice at Bloomfield. This he subsequently followed at Stiles until 1900, when he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, and was duly graduated in 1902 and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Doctor Dunlavy then became second assistant to Dr. T. J. Maxwell, of St. Joseph's Hospital, Keokuk, and during the time he was connected with this institution gained some excellent experience through being associated with Doctor Maxwell, who, by a curious coincidence, had been a field surgeon at the battle of Mine Creek and had been the surgeon to dress the wounds of Doctor Dunlavy's father.

On June 17, 1904, Doctor Dunlavy began practice at Elk Falls, Kansas, where he remained for three years. Following this, he gained further experience of a valuable character when he became camp surgeon with the Santa Fe Railroad Company in its work of construction in Oklahoma. In 1908 he took up his permanent residence at Cherryvale, and here he has since continued in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. While his practice is general in its character and includes both medicines and surgery, Doctor Dunlavy specialized in chronic and genito-urinary diseases, a field in which he is acknowledged to be an authority. His standing in professional circles has not come as a result of chance or of any combination of happy circumstances, but through hard work, constant study and an inherent ability, with which is combined a sincere sympathy. Doctor Dunlavy has offices in the Globe Building, where he has the latest improved inventions of his calling and every possible convenience for his patients, as well as a large medical library covering a comprehensive range of subjects. He keeps abreast of the various advances being made in the medical profession and regularly attends the meetings of the Labette County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Southeastern Kansas Medical Society. While a staunch republican, he has found no time to engage actively in politics, and confines his activities in this line to casting his vote for the candidates of his party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Camp No. 142, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Cherryvale, and Cherryvale Lodge, No. 989, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs also to the Commercial Club, as a member of which he works with other good and public-spirited citizens in forwarding movements for the general civic welfare and betterment.

Doctor Dunlavy was married in 1912, at Joplin, Missouri, to Miss Flossie Busby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dong. Busby, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Busby, who has been a lifelong farmer, now resides on his well-cultivated property located six miles north of Cherryvale. Doctor and Mrs. Dun-

lavy are the parents of one child: James, born in February, 1913.

A. C. SHAFFER. Necessary requisites of a good newspaper man in these modern days are trained faculties and an enlightened understanding. The world at large, in greater and greater degree is requiring educated men, not alone for the learned professions, but also for those along less trained lines, and it is an important part of the work of the newspapers throughout the country to furnish the mental stimulus without which none can hope to succeed. Particularly does this apply to the newspapers which circulate through the smaller cities and in the country districts, and one of the papers which has accepted and is carrying out this work is the Tri-City Herald, of Gas City, Kansas, the proprietor of which, A. C. Shaffer, is not only a man of broad information and progressive spirit, but a newspaper man of long experience, who has gained his training through all the departments of newspaper work.

Mr. Shaffer was born at Muncie, Indiana, September 21, 1878, and is a son of Noah and Charlotte (Longenecker) Shaffer. The Shaffer family originated in Germany and was founded in Pennsylvania during colonial days. In that state was born the grandfather of A. C. Shaffer, who was a minister of the Universalist Church and died at Dayton, Ohio, at the remarkable age of one hundred and two years. Noah Shaffer was born in 1832, at Dayton, Ohio, and was there reared and educated, going as a young man to Germantown, Ohio, where he was married. Later he removed to the City of Muncie, Indiana, where he became chief of the Muncie Fire Department, and held that post until injured in a large conflagration, when he retired, after a service covering thirty-eight years. In 1886 he came to Kansas and located at Iola, as a pioneer in the field of concrete work, and continued in that business as a contractor until his death which occurred August 9, 1914. He was a republican in politics, but took only a good citizen's interest in public matters. Reared in the faith of the Universalist Church, he was a member thereof all his life, and for a long period acted in the capacity of deacon. He was highly esteemed at Iola, where there are many who remember his sterling traits of character and his honorable methods of doing business. Fraternally, he was affiliated with De Ember Lodge No. 61, Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both of Muncie, Indiana. Mrs. Shaffer, who was born in 1839, at Germantown, Ohio, still survives her husband and resides at Morris, Grundy County, Illinois. There were four children in the family: Leona, who is the wife of J. M. Howard, one of the prominent contractors of Los Angeles, California, who makes a specialty of erecting skyscrapers; Elfreda, who was ordained as a minister of the Universalist Church at Galesburg, Illinois, following which she preached for some years at Chicago, at a salary of \$7,000 per annum, but gave up her ministerial duties at the time of her marriage to N. G. Newport, of Morris, Illinois, who is a grain merchant and owns a general store and elevator at Wauponsee, Illinois; Theodore L., a veteran of the Spanish-American war and of the fighting in the Philippine Islands, and now a contractor at Kansas City, Missouri, with 200 men in his employ, one of his achievements being the building of the Union Railroad Station at that city; and A. C., of this notice.

A. C. Shaffer received his early education in the

public schools of Iola, Kansas, and in 1892 graduated from the Iola High School, following which he attended the Fort Scott Business College. He next took courses in journalism, engineering and mathematics in the Scranton Correspondence School, and in 1892 began his career as a newspaper man in the office of the Iola Daily Register. During the fifteen years that he was connected with that paper Mr. Shaffer missed but four days, and gained experience in almost every department. He became known as an all-around man, doing work in the composing room, as "devil," as ad and job printer, as pressman, and finally as make-up man, in the latter capacity having from six to sixteen forms to handle daily. He was one of his employer's most valued men and many inducements were offered him to remain with the paper indefinitely. Mr. Shaffer, however, desired to become a proprietor on his own account, and in 1904 took charge of the Tri-City Herald, of Iola, Gas City and La Harpe, of which he has been owner and editor ever since. The paper circulates throughout the three cities mentioned and in Allen and the surrounding counties, and has a semi-weekly circulation of 3,000. Its policies are republican in their nature, but it is the endeavor of the editor to give his readers a clear and unbiased view of all the happenings of importance, political or otherwise. The Herald is well printed and well edited, a clean, reliable sheet, and is considered an excellent advertising medium. The plant and offices are up-to-date in every particular, including the most modern machinery and equipment, are owned by Mr. Shaffer and are located on Second Street, Gas City. In addition Mr. Shaffer owns his own home at No. 217 South Elm Street, Iola. He belongs to the Kansas City Editorial Association and to Typographical Union No. 981. In politics Mr. Shaffer is a republican, while his religious connection is with the Universalist Church. Fraternally, he belongs to Iola Lodge No. 569, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Iola Camp No. 961, Modern Woodmen of America; Iola Camp No. 101, Woodmen of the World; Neosho Lodge No. 43, Knights of Pythias, Iola, of which he was formerly vice chancellor; the Occidental Mutual Benefit Association, of Salina; Council No. 84, Sons and Daughters of Justice, of Iola; Iola Lodge No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association, of Omaha, Nebraska. He has always been a hard worker personally and through the columns of his newspaper in the interests of La Harpe, Iola and Gas City, and no movement is considered complete that does not have his support and co-operation.

Mr. Shaffer was married in 1906, at Iola, Kansas, to Miss Grace Hilliker, daughter of Frank and Emma (Buzzowitz) Hilliker, the latter of whom makes her home with her daughter and son-in-law at Iola. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer are the parents of one child: Harold, who was born January 17, 1916.

JOHN SCHALKER, SR. Among the names which have become indelibly impressed upon the recent commercial history of Leavenworth, one of the most prominent is that of Schalker, in connection with the Schalker Packing Company. This concern, the growth of which has been phenomenal, and which has only lately doubled its operations, was founded by John Schalker, Jr., and Austin Schalker, sons of John Schalker, Sr., a resident of Leavenworth since 1883.

John Schalker, Sr., was born June 2, 1858, in the

Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, and is one of five children born to Jacob and Susan (Widmer) Schalker. His youth was passed after the manner of Swiss boys and at an early age he started to learn the trade of iron moulder. When he was twenty-three years of age he left his native land and came to the United States, where he soon found employment at his trade at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1883 he changed his residence to Leavenworth, Kansas, and, with the exception of one year spent in farming in Missouri, has lived here ever since. For a number of years Mr. Schalker was employed in the wholesale grocery house of Rohlfing & Company, but since 1898 has been engaged in the retail grocery business. He is one of the highly esteemed citizens of his community, a dependable and reliable man in business affairs, whose integrity is unquestioned and whose reputation is unassailable. He belongs to the German Evangelical Church and in his political views is independent. Mr. Schalker was married October 26, 1887, to Miss Agnes Trollman, a member of one of the old families of this locality, and they are the parents of five children: John, Jr., Austin, Helen, Bernice and Agnes.

John Schalker, Jr., is a native of Leavenworth, Kansas, as are also his brother and sisters. He was born December 14, 1888, and secured his education in the public schools, being graduated from the Leavenworth High School in 1908. At once, in partnership with Harold D. Stiles, he embarked in the wholesale meat business, under the firm name of the Schalker-Stiles Meat Company. The aggregate capital of the firm at the start was about \$600, but the business was successful from its inception, and in January, 1910, they found it necessary to increase their quarters, and therefore rented the old Ryan packing plant and began slaughtering extensively. This business also grew and prospered, but eight months later the plant was destroyed by fire and the partnership was mutually dissolved.

The Schalker Packing Company, with John Schalker, Jr., and Austin Schalker, co-partners, was then organized and has since become one of the leading business establishments of Leavenworth. The old Ryan plant was rebuilt for the new concern, but at the end of five years the business had grown to such an extent that they were compelled to seek a new place of business. The business was accordingly reorganized and incorporated for \$50,000, and the present two-story and basement reinforced concrete and brick structure was built. The plant is not the largest of its kind in Kansas, but it is inferior to none for its size. It is operated throughout with electrically driven motors.

In November, 1916, Orsino and Romeo Giacomini, father and son, acquired a half-interest in the corporation, and as a result the output of the plant and the number of men now employed will be nearly doubled within a few months. The new members of the firm began taking an active part in the direction of the business December 1. The deal was made by the Schalker brothers in order to secure additional capital with which to increase the output of the plant, and the newcomers invested an amount equal to that already invested by the Schalkers. The concern has continued under the same name, with the new official personnel being in order: John Schalker, Jr., president; Austin Schalker, vice president; Orsino Giacomini, treasurer; Miss E. M. Connor, secretary; Romeo Giacomini, assistant secretary. Prior to the reorganization, the company employed approximately 50 men and handled between 15,000

and 20,000 pounds of meat a day. Since then the business has been nearly doubled, and it is believed that it will be tripled at not a far distant date. Since the erection of the plant at Third and Choctaw streets, Leavenworth has had one of the most modern and up-to-date packing establishments in the country. All machinery and equipment are of the latest type, being the same as is used by the great packing concerns of Kansas City and Chicago, and only those who have personally inspected the building realize what a complete and modern concern it is. The capacity is much larger than the average person who sees the building only from the outside would estimate. It can handle in one day 400 hogs, 100 cattle, 50 sheep and 50 calves, and even if run at only half capacity can furnish a market for all the farmers of the surrounding territory. It has already been a great aid to both farmers and city in this way, saving the grower the trouble and expense of shipping to Kansas City, and at the same time bringing him to this city to trade. Another important feature of the institution is its cold storage department. It is the only up-to-date storage house in the city, and has been of the greatest aid to farmers and commission merchants. Since the Schalker brothers began their business at the old packing house on South Second Street, they have been great business boosters of Leavenworth. The erection of the new brick building and the increase in output has made their concern a recognized factor in the business life of the city and since its reorganization on a bigger and stronger basis the company has become one of the city's most valuable assets.

John Schalker, Jr., was married May 14, 1914, to Miss Esther Stockton, of Leavenworth, and they are the parents of one daughter: Lucile Elizabeth.

Austin Schalker, vice president of the Schalker Packing Company, and one of the live and progressive among the younger business element of Leavenworth, was born in this city January 24, 1891. He was graduated from the Leavenworth High School with the class of 1910, and immediately thereafter began his connection with the packing business, in which he has continued to be engaged without interruption. He is unmarried.

EZRA KING LONGLEY was one of the very early members of the bar of Elk County. He has not resided continuously in Elk County since he first went there more than forty-five years ago, but in recent years he has given all his time to his general practice as a lawyer with offices at Howard.

Mr. Longley is now seventy years of age. Few men of that age have had such opportunities to know American life at the fountain head and have had experiences covering so many different and varied scenes and bringing them into closer contact with the men and affairs of the time.

Mr. Longley inherits the traits of a very worthy ancestry. His Longley ancestors were Scotch-Irish people who settled in Massachusetts in colonial days. His great-grandfather, Colonel Longley, was a gallant officer in the Revolutionary struggle. His grandfather, Capt. Edmond Longley, who died at Hawley, Massachusetts, in 1853, was a farmer by occupation, and at one time served as captain in the Massachusetts state militia.

Ezra King Longley was born at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, March 4, 1846. Wisconsin was still a territory when he was born. His father, Abner T. Longley, was born at Hawley, Massachusetts, November 26, 1821, and died at Washington, District of

Columbia, February 23, 1896. After growing up at Hawley, where he had some experience as a school teacher, he married and soon afterward moved west and went into the wilderness of Southern Wisconsin, locating on a farm near Fort Atkinson. Besides farming he also was principal of the schools at Fort Atkinson and was employed in a store. He then transferred his mercantile interests to Newport in Sauk County, Wisconsin. For the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President he went to Washington, District of Columbia, in the spring of 1861, and while there was appointed by Mr. Lincoln as deputy warden of the United States Penitentiary. He filled that office until the Federal penitentiary was removed to make room for the United States arsenal. When the bureau, later the department, of agriculture was organized he was appointed to a clerkship by Isaac Newton, first commissioner, and remained in the same department, with the exception of four years from 1887 to 1891, holding various positions of trust and honor until his retirement from the Government service, at which time he was superintendent of the folding division. While out of office he engaged in the real estate business.

Abner Townsley Longley was a very active republican, a member of the Congregational Church, and was long prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-third and supreme honorary degree of the Scottish Rite. He was buried at Washington with the Masonic ritual, and his was one of the largest funerals accorded to a private citizen ever held at Washington. He took his York Rite degrees in Washington Centennial Lodge No. 14 in 1861, and filled the various offices, including worshipful master, during the period of the Civil war. In 1863 he took the Capitular degrees in Washington Royal Arch Chapter No. 16 and was elected its high priest in 1867. He was created a Knight Templar in Columbia Commandery No. 2 in 1865 and served the commandery for seventeen years as recorder, four years as treasurer and one year as eminent commander. In 1884 he became a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, and in 1886 received the degrees of the Mystic Shrine. He took the degrees of the Scottish Rite during the years 1867-68. In 1882 he was elected member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the District of Columbia, and in 1887 was elected secretary of the association.

Abner T. Longley was married in 1845 to Abbie King. She was born at Hawley, Massachusetts, February 23, 1823, and was a direct descendant of the Rev. John Robinson, who sent half of the people of his church congregation to America on the Mayflower. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Abner Longley went to the Territory of Wisconsin. In their community near Fort Atchison they were active in organizing a Congregational Church and later in establishing a district school, Mr. Longley being the teacher. Mrs. Longley's experience in frontier life was full of dangerous and exciting adventures with Indians and wild animals, but her undaunted courage carried her through in safety. After her husband's appointment to a Government position in Washington she and her children went to the capital and rode on the first train that passed through Baltimore after the riot. In 1906 Mrs. Abbie Longley, being in poor health, sold her home in Washington and came to Kansas, residing with her daughter, Mrs. S. J. Bascom, until November 1, 1911, when she went to live with her son, E. K. Longley, where she remained until the day of her death, September 18, 1915. Her remains were taken

back to Washington and laid beside those of her husband in the Congressional Cemetery. At the time of her death she was ninety-two years six months twenty-five days old. Ezra K. was the oldest of her four children. Olive J. married S. J. Bascom and they reside on a farm at Howard. Fred W., whose home is at Tacoma Park, in the District of Columbia, is now a carpenter, but for many years was employed in the postoffice department at Washington. Edmond Eugene is a letter carrier at Washington, District of Columbia.

The earliest recollections of Ezra King Longley are of the old home at Fort Atchison, Wisconsin, when all that district was practically on the frontier of civilization. He attended his first school at Fort Atchison and afterwards continued his education at Newport, Wisconsin. When his father removed to Washington the son was employed as a messenger in the Federal Penitentiary at a salary of \$55 a month. He resigned that position and on October 24, 1862, was enrolled at Alexandria, Virginia, in the Sixteenth Regiment of Virginia Infantry for service in the Union army. Before he had been in the army thirty days he was promoted to second lieutenant, soon afterward was made first lieutenant and finally became acting captain of the company. All his service was rendered before he was twenty years of age and his duties were principally as a scout. At the end of two years he was mustered out and given his honorable discharge at Washington in 1864.

On leaving the army Mr. Longley returned to Wisconsin and in 1866 graduated from the Baraboo Collegiate Institute. The following year he taught school near Baraboo, and returning to Washington, District of Columbia, was principal of a public school in that city for four years. In the meantime he studied law in Columbian College and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He had considerable experience in practice during a year spent in the office of his uncle, H. R. Warriner.

It was in September, 1870, when Mr. Longley arrived in what was then Howard County, but now Elk County, Kansas. In the following year he went to Howard and began practice as a pioneer lawyer of the town. He was making favorable progress in his profession until 1873, when, being bitten by a mad dog, he went to Washington, District of Columbia, to be treated. While there he was appointed assistant doorkeeper of the Senate on January 1, 1874, and held that office until he resigned in July of the same year. He then returned to Howard and resumed his interrupted practice, and built up a substantial clientele.

In 1892 Mr. Longley returned to Washington, District of Columbia, and accepted the position of secretary of the Carolina Mica Company. Later, for eight months, until he resigned, he was assistant commissary of subsistence at the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Virginia. Again coming west, he pioneered into Dakota Territory, and in what is now the State of South Dakota, and at the opening of the Rosebud Reservation he took up some land, though he never homesteaded it. After his Dakota experience Mr. Longley lived for a time in the Old Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kansas, but in October, 1907, returned to Howard, Kansas, and is once more in practice and has a good business both in the civil and criminal branches of the law. His offices are in the Howard National Bank Building. He owns his residence at the corner of Oak and Elk streets.

Mr. Longley at one time served as county surveyor of Elk County for one term, and was also county surveyor of Gregory County in South Dakota. At the

request of his many friends Mr. Longley became a candidate for the nomination in 1914 for the office of probate judge. He was defeated by a woman, and in passing it may be mentioned that the woman candidate was the only person on the republican ticket defeated that year in Elk County. Mr. Longley is a republican and an active member of the E. M. Stanton Post No. 23, Grand Army of the Republic, at Howard. He was formerly affiliated with John A. Rawlins Post No. 1 at Washington, District of Columbia. All his Masonic affiliations are in Washington, where he is a member of Centennial Lodge No. 14, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Washington Chapter No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, and Columbia Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar.

Captain Longley was married at Howard, Kansas, June 24, 1875, to Miss Carrie May Hall, daughter of David and May (Rutter) Hall. Both her parents are now deceased, and her father was at one time a lawyer and a judge at Princeton, West Virginia. Captain Longley has three children: Abbie May is the wife of John G. Bender, an accountant, and they live in Cleveland, Ohio. Roy H. has charge of the Wichita business of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company. Olive Joy is the wife of Chancey W. Wright, an auditor living at Cleveland, Ohio.

FRANK STRONG has been chancellor of the University of Kansas since August, 1902. Mr. Strong was educated as a lawyer, but soon turned to school work, and is not only one of the recognized leaders in executive administration of school affairs but a scholar and authority in the field of history.

Chancellor Strong was born at Venice, New York, August 5, 1859, a son of John Butler and Mary (Poote) Strong. He spent part of his early life on a farm. His father was for many years internal revenue collector at Auburn, New York. Frank Strong attended the public schools, the Auburn, New York, High School, and in 1884 graduated with the degree of A. B. from Yale College. He spent one year in the Yale Law School, was admitted to the bar at Rochester, New York, in 1886, and in the same year moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he practiced as an attorney at law until 1888.

From 1888 until 1902 Mr. Strong was principal of the high school of St. Joseph, Missouri. He then became superintendent of schools of Lincoln, Nebraska, where he remained until 1905. In the meantime, in 1893, he received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale University. He was a post-graduate student at Yale from 1895 to 1897, and in the latter year was given the degree Doctor of Philosophy. From 1897 to 1899 he was lecturer in history in the Yale Graduate School. Doctor Strong became president of the University of Oregon in 1899 and remained there until 1902 when he accepted the call to the chancellorship of the University of Kansas.

In 1909 he was given the degree LL. D. by Baker University, the University of Oregon, and the Kansas State Agricultural College. He is a member of the National Council of Education, of the National Educational Association, of the National Association of State Universities, of which he was president in 1916, of the Association of American Universities and in 1910 was president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association. He is also a member of the board of education of the Northern Baptist Convention and a member of the State Board of Education of Kansas.

Doctor Strong is well known as an author of various historical works. He wrote the "Life of

Benjamin Franklin" used in the courses of the University Association of Chicago, a "Forgotten Danger to the New England Colonies," contained in the annual report of the American Historical Association for 1898, "Cromwell's West Indian Expedition of 1654-55," published in the American Historical Review of 1899, "Government of the American People," published in 1901. He has also contributed articles on various topics to magazines.

Doctor Strong is a Baptist, a Scottish Rite Mason, and has membership in several college fraternities. On June 24, 1890, he married Miss Mary Evelyn Ransom, of St. Joseph, Missouri. They have two living children: Mary Evelyn and Frank R.

ALBERT C. BERGER is the founder and president of the Atchison Leather Products Company, one of the newer industries of the city, but one which adds to the distinction of Atchison as a manufacturing and prosperity of the community, since its goods go over a large territory and the business furnishes employment to many hands.

Mr. Berger is one of the forceful and enterprising tributing point, and it is a factor in the commercial younger men of Kansas. He came here in his twenties and was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1885. His father, Albert Berger, Sr., was born in the Kingdom of Wuerttemberg, Germany, in 1844. He was reared and educated in Germany and as a regular soldier in the German Army served with a cavalry regiment in the Franco-Prussian war of 1871. It was soon after that war, in 1872 that he immigrated to America and settled at Williamsport. By trade a stone mason, which he had learned in Germany, he followed that work all his business career and died at Williamsport in 1899. After taking out citizenship papers he allied himself with the democratic party. He was a member of both the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was devout in his attendance upon the services of the German Lutheran Church. After coming to Pennsylvania he married, and his wife, Louise Berger, was also a native of Wuerttemberg, Germany, and had come to America about the same time as her husband. She was born in 1846 and died at Williamsport February 28, 1912. Their children were: Mary, wife of Christ Durrwachter, a baker living at Williamsport; Barbara, wife of Abraham Metzger, a wagon and carriage builder and blacksmith at Williamsport; Emma, wife of George Gehron, a carpenter of Williamsport; Albert C.; and Herman J., who is also a resident of Atchison and is shipping clerk for the Atchison Leather Products Company.

In the city of his birth, which is a considerable manufacturing town in Pennsylvania, Albert C. Berger grew up and attended the public schools until he had completed the graded course. In 1899 he was graduated from the Williamsport Commercial College, and soon afterward entered the office of the Williamsport Staple Company, where he remained until July, 1908. On September 3, 1908, Mr. Berger arrived in Atchison, locating here as a suitable place for the establishment of the business he had in mind. He began manufacturing leather specialties on a small scale and has carefully and effectively guided that business until it is now a corporation employing from sixty to seventy hands. The offices of the plant are located at 316 Commercial Street. Mr. Berger is president of the company.

In politics he is independent and takes a good citizen's interest in everything promoted for the

welfare of the community. He is a member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, and is affiliated with Washington Lodge No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar; Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth; and also belongs to Friendship Lodge No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Berger's home is at 107 North Terrace Street. He was married in 1907 at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to Miss Minnie Kuntz. Mrs. Berger was born and reared in Williamsport. They have two children: Walter E., born June 21, 1908; and Marian E., born March 8, 1910.

HOWARD C. TILLOTSON. Some men make a success in life apparently by disregarding the old rule of sticking to one thing and to one place. The possession of several talents, and the judgment to make use of them operate to contradict the rule which the average person finds safe for his guidance. One of these men of varied abilities and varied experiences is Howard C. Tillotson, a prominent resident of Latham. Mr. Tillotson is a native of Kansas, and both he and his wife are people of special interest and note because of what they have done for others as well as for themselves.

Mr. Tillotson was born at Olathe, Kansas, July 29, 1868. His father, Charles Tillotson, was a Kansas pioneer and was a descendant of Bishop Tillotson, a noted English divine who came to the United States and was prominent in New York in Colonial days. Charles Tillotson was born at Pittsford, Monroe County, New York, August 14, 1827. He grew up in Pittsford, and married his first wife in that state. A tinner by trade, he followed the occupation through the states of New York, Indiana and Illinois, and in the early sixties located in Kansas still following his trade in this state. Kansas was a territory and Olathe was just on the border of settlement. He was perhaps the first tinsmith to establish a regular business at Olathe and he soon developed a hardware store and conducted the two lines successfully until 1875. He lived there during the troubles of war times, and his place of business was raided by the armies and guerilla forces of both Price and Quantrell. In 1879 Charles Tillotson removed his family to Stockton, Kansas, and in the spring of 1880 located in Graham County. He became a merchant at Old Millbrook, and had a homestead of 160 acres, part of which was platted into an addition to Millbrook. When the county seat was permanently located at Hill City, he moved his business there and continued merchandising for many years. He died at Hill City in Graham County in 1901. Charles Tillotson possessed many enviable characteristics. He was known as the soul of honor, had an incorruptible integrity and was thoroughly conscientious in all his relations with his fellow men, whether in business transactions or in personal dealings. He was a democrat before the Civil war, but after that struggle voted republican, and subsequently became identified with the populist movement in Kansas. Both at Millbrook and Hill City he served as justice of the peace and police judge. In religious matters he was a Spiritualist. For twenty-eight years he was active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and served as noble grand. In the early '50s he joined the Masonic fraternity, and he attained the Royal Arch degree.

His first wife was Eliza Ann Frink. The two children of that marriage are: Byron H., who was born October 28, 1850, was a tinner by trade but for

twenty-five years was in the real estate business and died at Olathe, Kansas, August 28, 1916; Alice F., born in 1853, has never married, and has for many years been a proficient dressmaker, her home being now in Chicago, Illinois.

For his second wife Charles Tillotson married Ellen Louisa Burd. She was born at Binghamton, New York, October 17, 1840, and is now living at Lindsborg, Kansas, with her daughter, Ida. Her children were eight in number: Elburton, who died young; Ida M., who was born June 17, 1859, and is now living at Lindsborg, the widow of Henry J. Harwi, who was one of Kansas' most noted criminal lawyers; Frank, who died young; and the fourth child, a daughter, also died in infancy; Howard C.; Hubert R., who was born February 28, 1871, and is now an attorney practicing at Lenora, Kansas; Mary, born September 19, 1873, is the wife of A. F. Lesley, a traveling salesman living at Berkeley, California; and Birdie, who died in infancy.

Howard C. Tillotson lived at Olathe until he was eleven years of age, attending the public schools there, and afterwards was in the schools of Western Kansas. In 1884, when sixteen years of age, he carried mail from Wakeeney to Millbrook, a Star route. For a year and a half he attended the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, but left that school in 1887 and in 1888 became bookkeeper of the First National Bank at Millbrook. On January 14, 1889, he qualified for a clerkship in the railway mail service, and was thus engaged until January 18, 1894.

On leaving the mail service Mr. Tillotson located on a farm near Hill City, and in 1896 moved into that town. For two years he taught school in Graham County and this was followed by another occupational experience as a farmer for two or three years. For two years he also operated a transfer line in Hill City.

In the fall of 1903 Mr. Tillotson entered the University Medical College at Kansas City, taking a course in medicine, but abandoned his intention of becoming a physician and on April 20, 1904, engaged in the drug business at Newton, Kansas. In August, 1906, he removed that store to Howard, Kansas. On October 20, 1904, he bought the drug store he still owns at Latham. However, he remained at Howard and conducted his business there until September, 1909, when he sold out and came to Latham to concentrate his attention upon the local business. Besides his large and well equipped store he owns a residence on Cherry Street and has a farm of one hundred seventy-four acres and a fraction in Woods County, Oklahoma, and with his brother Hubert owns a place of 166 acres in Graham County.

Both Mr. Tillotson and his wife are registered pharmacists. When a young man in school he learned the trade of printer, and having a natural aptitude for mechanics he also mastered the trades of carpenter and cabinet maker.

In his political experience Mr. Tillotson was a regular republican for many years, but latterly has adopted the progressive policies. For many years he has taken an active part in Masonry, having been made a Mason July 21, 1890, in Millbrook Lodge No. 281, a lodge that is now located at Hill City. He served as secretary of his home lodge two years, senior deacon two years, senior warden one year, and is now affiliated with Latham Lodge No. 401, of which he has been worshipful master three terms and is now secretary. He also belongs to Solomon Valley Chapter No. 81, Royal Arch Masons, at Stockton, and is a former member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Tillotson married at Olathe January 2, 1893, Miss Ava Hamill. Her parents were Dr. Thomas and Bettie W. (Short) Hamill. Her father, now deceased, was for many years a physician and surgeon at Olathe, where her widowed mother still lives. Mrs. Tillotson is one of the most interesting women in Kansas. She has had many varied experiences and also has the accomplishments and the culture which enable her to make much of life in many environments. She holds a teacher's life certificate from the state, is also proficient in music and art and has taught both those subjects. She was educated in the public schools of Olathe and is a graduate of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, holding the degree Bachelor of Science and the degree Master of Science from that institution. For twelve years she taught school in Graham, Elk and Butler counties, and is still devoted to her profession, teaching in Union School District No. 42 of Butler County. Her experiences as a teacher in Western Kansas might well be the subject of a long and interesting article could she find time to write it. The first school she taught there was three miles from her home, and she rode horseback morning and night for six months. The next school was seventeen miles from her home, and she drove that distance for a similar period of six months. Her third school was ten miles from home, and she drove back and forth twice a week, and her boarding place was four miles from the schoolhouse and she had to drive that distance every day. The next six months term she taught, her schoolhouse was fifteen miles from home and while she made the round trip once a week by driving she also drove two miles night and morning between her boarding place and the school. The next school was twelve miles away and she drove back and forth once a week and boarded three miles from the schoolhouse. The school she taught in Elk County was four miles from home and she covered that distance with her trusty horse every day for a period of six months. She next taught a school southeast of Latham, and put in two terms of six months, driving every day the distance of three and a half miles. A noteworthy fact about this is that all the driving was done with one horse, and it is probable that no other Kansas teacher has driven so many miles in the course of her work. She is now in her third term at her present school, which is two and three-quarters miles from home, and she walks that distance back and forth every day. Mrs. Tillotson is an active member of the Congregational Church.

They have one son, Harold H., who was born December 9, 1895. He was graduated from the Latham High School in 1916 and is now a student in the Phillips University at Enid, Oklahoma. This son is a very vigorous type of young American manhood and has not only excelled in matters of scholarship but in athletics. He is an all round athlete, a star basketball player and a long distance runner. In 1916 he competed in many athletic contests and was awarded six gold medals, six silver medals and six bronze medals, one of the gold medals being a prize in oratory. He was given a silver cup valued at twenty-five dollars for winning the mile run in the competition held in El Dorado in 1916 by all the high schools of Butler County. This cup he won against two class A and two class B schools. He is a youth of strong character, very popular in students bodies, and always led his class in high school. He was the biggest point winner in the high school meet of Southern Kansas held at Wichita in 1916, winning the silver cup. His record for the mile run is 5:08 2/5.

He was given a scholarship at Phillips University

at Enid, Oklahoma, by virtue of his superiority in athletics, where he demonstrated his ability in basket ball by his whirlwind playing as running guard. He takes an active part in the Christian Church and in the various young people's meetings and leagues. From his father he inherits much mechanical ability and is pursuing the electrical engineering course at Enid. In 1915 he took a course in a school of automobile instruction at Kansas City.

HON. J. A. BROWN. In choosing the individual who shall occupy the highest official position within the gift of the municipality, the citizens of any live community may be generally trusted to name one who has proven his worth and ability in his own affairs, his fitness for handling large issues and his loyalty to the welfare of his section. The complex and perplexing duties attaching to the office of mayor of a thriving city such as La Harpe call for a high order of civic courage, for absolute integrity, and for progressiveness tempered with conservatism, for a community is frequently judged by the character and actions of its officials and the stand they take in matters of importance. The present incumbent of the mayoralty chair of La Harpe has shown himself not only a man of excellent judgment and executive abilities, in the discharge of his official duties, but also a man of business experience who has practically applied business methods to the administration of the affairs of the chief executive's office.

J. A. Brown, mayor of La Harpe, Kansas, was born on a farm in Bourbon County, Kansas, September 10, 1866, and is a son of Simpson and Hannah M. (Julian) Brown. He traces his ancestry back to England, from which country the original American settlers came prior to the Revolutionary war and located in North Carolina, where the grandfather of J. A. Brown, Samuel Brown, was born and where he passed his life as a farmer, dying prior to the birth of his grandson. Simpson Brown was born in North Carolina, in 1824, and was there reared and educated, and married Hannah M. Julian, also a native of the Old North State, born in 1828. From North Carolina, Mr. Brown removed to Adams County, Illinois, where he continued to follow agricultural pursuits until 1857, in that year being attracted to Kansas, where he felt that he could find the opportunity for success which had theretofore eluded him. He accordingly became a pioneer of Bourbon County, where he homesteaded a tract of 160 acres, and in that community rounded out his life, his peaceful existence being only broken by the period of the Civil war, when he served as a member of the Home Guards. Mr. Brown died on his farm, March 31, 1869. He had not lived long enough to work out a full measure of success, but during his lifetime had been an industrious and intelligent agriculturist and a citizen who had the esteem and respect of his fellow men. In politics, he was a democrat, but he never found time to do more than cast his vote and take a good citizen's interest in the success of good men and the passage of beneficial measures. Mrs. Brown survived him for many years, passing away at Blue Mound, Kansas, July 21, 1894. They were the parents of the following children: Matilda J., who is the widow of Uriah Holeman, a former farmer of Bourbon County, and resides at Bronson; Bertha, who is the widow of the late Frank Irvin, a farmer, and resides at Woodman, Colorado; Nancy, who is the widow of Scott Bobo, deceased, a butcher, and resides at

Woodman; Mary, who is the wife of J. W. Fitzpatrick, a blacksmith by vocation and mayor of Blue Mound, Kansas; Peter, who is a resident of Carthage, Missouri; Robert, who is identified with the cement plant at Mildred, Kansas; William, who died at the age of twenty-one years; and J. A., of this notice.

J. A. Brown was educated in the public schools of Bourbon County, Kansas, and was three years of age when his father died. He remained with his mother and was brought up on her farm until he reached the age of ten, when she was married a second time, to Allen Stewart, with whom Mr. Brown made his home until he was twenty-two years of age. Up to that time he had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, but while thus occupied had mastered the butcher's business, in which he engaged as proprietor of an establishment at Blue Mound, in 1889. He continued to follow the same business there for four years, meeting with some measure of success, and in the spring of 1893 returned to the farm, where he remained six years. Once more he heard the call of the city, and in 1899 went to Gas City, Kansas, where he resumed the butcher business and conducted a market at that place until 1903. That year saw Mr. Brown's advent in La Harpe, where he became the proprietor of a meat market, but after two years he disposed of this business and established a mercantile enterprise, which he still conducts. From small beginnings he has developed this into the leading general store of the city, and the establishment, on North Main Street, contains an up-to-date line of first-class goods, carefully selected, attractively arranged and popularly priced. Mr. Brown is known as a man of excellent business ability and strict integrity and his name in commercial circles bears the value of a bond.

In politics, Mr. Brown is a republican, and for some years has been prominently interested in civic affairs in a way that has benefited La Harpe greatly. While serving as a member and president of the La Harpe council, he discovered discrepancies in the city's finances that led him to investigate, and in this manner he discovered a deficit of \$2,400, caused by the dishonesty of certain officials, and the prompt exposure of which saved the city a much greater loss. He had shown such excellent ability in his private affairs and such astuteness and shrewdness in handling the matter just referred to that the people rightly felt that at a time when the city's finances were in a poor condition it would be well to have one at the helm who had the courage and ability to straighten things out. Accordingly, in the spring of 1915 he was chosen as mayor of the city, by a large majority, and has not only put the city on a sound financial basis, but has established a sinking fund, which, if properly preserved, will insure civic prosperity for the future. In various other ways he has aided the interest and welfare of his adopted city and has proved one of the most capable and popular officials La Harpe has ever had. Mayor Brown is a director of the First National Bank of La Harpe. He owns his own residence, on South Washington Street, and a farm adjoining the town on the west, where he is extensively engaged in raising stock.

On November 1, 1891, in Bourbon County, Kansas, Mayor Brown was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Mylius, daughter of L. H. and Frances (Withers) Mylius, residents of La Harpe, where Mr. Mylius is a retired miller and farmer. Three children have been born to this union: Nellie, born

September 8, 1892; Maudie, born October 9, 1893; and Ethel, born April 12, 1896.

PAUL ROHR. The Rohr family is one of the oldest names of Leavenworth. The family came to Kansas in the early territorial period, soon after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and at the beginning of the struggle between the free state and pro-slavery elements. The name has many active associations with business, public and civic affairs in Leavenworth and the surrounding district.

The late Paul Rohr, founder of the family in Kansas, was born in the Province of Lorain, then part of France, now Germany, in the district of Rohrbach on October 1, 1818. His father was Paul Rohr and his mother's name was Wagner. Paul Rohr, Sr., was the youngest of nine sons. Eight of these stalwart young men served as soldiers in the Napoleonic wars and few families made such a tremendous sacrifice, since not one of the eight ever returned alive.

In 1830, on a sailing vessel, the Rohr family emigrated to America. They located in Buffalo, New York, where the senior Rohr, who was a tailor by trade, worked at various occupations, including stone mason on the breakwater piers in the harbor of that city. He and his wife both died in Buffalo.

The late Paul Rohr was twelve years of age when brought to America. He had little education, and soon after coming to America learned the trade of harness making. He made harness, leather stuffs for trunks, and he continued in that business in Buffalo until he came west.

He was married at Buffalo to Apollonia Kolb. In 1855, accompanied by his wife and six children, he started west. He traveled around Lake Erie to Detroit, crossed southern Michigan by railroad to Chicago, and thence by railroad and stage he journeyed to Davenport, Iowa. At the outset of his journey Davenport was his objective point. While associated with travelers he heard again and again of Leavenworth. Leavenworth was at the time on the very outskirts of western American civilization. It was the most important of the river ports and closest to the overland trails which led westward over the plains and mountains to the Pacific slope. It was a bustling, thriving city. On its wharves were loaded the merchandise of all the nations from the steamboats that came up the Missouri River, and in the city were the outfitting headquarters where numberless caravans and trains started westward to Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and California. Having heard so much of the city and seeking a suitable location for business, Paul Rohr determined to continue his journey to this river town. He went down the Mississippi River by boat to St. Louis, and thence came up the Missouri on a boat to Leavenworth, which was then in Kansas Territory. He landed on August 3, 1855.

At Leavenworth Mr. Rohr secured a Government contract to make harness for the pack trains. He soon had a prosperous business. In the early days he had an extensive plant and employed a large number of hands. In July, 1858, and again during the Civil war, his property was entirely destroyed by fire. There were other handicaps to his business. It was necessary to ship in all his raw products during the summer, since the ice on the river prevented boats running in the winter seasons. Fire caused him heavy losses, but his chief misfortune was due to the decline of pack freighting as a result of the building of the overland railroads. He finally gave

up business for himself and was employed by other concerns.

Paul Rohr retired from active work in 1890 and his death occurred on Good Friday, March 23, 1894, when in his seventy-sixth year. He was a large man both mentally and physically. He stood six feet high and weighed over two hundred pounds. Though starting life with limited educational advantages, he possessed a keen native intellect, and being a great reader he was always considered a man of unusual information, and had a genius for good fellowship. Though a democrat in politics, he was a strong opponent of slavery, and because of his outspoken views on the subject he was threatened with death in the early days in Leavenworth. He was always interested in public affairs, and at one time served as city treasurer. He and his family were all Catholics.

Mrs. Paul Rohr died August 1, 1882. Their family consisted of four sons and nine daughters. Two sons and three daughters are still living. The sons are John and Albert.

Mr. John Rohr who was born in Buffalo, New York, August 8, 1846, was nine years of age when brought to Leavenworth by his parents, and that city has been his home ever since. Though he learned the harness making trade he never followed it as an occupation, but instead clerked in stores, and he had the distinction of operating the first steam threshing outfit in Leavenworth County. He early became interested in politics and in 1873 was elected county register of deeds, filling that place four years. Another four years he spent as under sheriff under P. G. Lowe. In 1882 he was elected clerk of the District Court, and that office he also held four years. Mayor S. F. Neely then appointed him city assessor. He was one term in that office, and afterwards was deputy in the assessor's office. Since retiring from public life Mr. John Rohr has been engaged in various lines of business. On October 30, 1890, he married Miss Ellen Connor, and they have one daughter, Mary E.

Albert Rohr, the youngest of the family, was born in Leavenworth February 14, 1865. He was graduated from high school in 1885, and he also acquired the trade of harness making. His life work, however, has been engineering and bridge building. At the present time he is a member of the firm dominating the Leavenworth Bridge Company. On November 22, 1895, Albert Rohr married Clare H. Doty. Her father, John W. Doty, was one of the old settlers of Leavenworth.

JAMES R. GRISTY, of Emporia, is one of the real old timers of Kansas. Half a century ago he was engaged in farming and stock raising on a large scale in Johnson County. For many years he has been a successful real estate operator, and has enjoyed prominence in a business and civic way not only in Kansas but in Oklahoma and in other western states.

Born in Brown County, Illinois, August 31, 1841, he grew up in that section, gained a public school education, graduating from the high school at Rushville, Illinois, in 1863. His first experiences led him into merchandising, and he spent four years at Mounds, Illinois.

In the fall of 1866 he came to Kansas with his father, and in the neighborhood of Spring Hill they acquired 360 acres of land, and subsequently increased their holdings until they owned 1,200 acres. This they operated as a large farm and stock

ranch for a number of years. In 1879, the father having retired, they both removed to Kansas City, where James R. Gristy established an office and built up an extensive business in real estate. In 1892 he left Kansas City and moved to the territory of Oklahoma, acquiring a large amount of land at Miami, and in many ways helped to promote that young town, which when he went there had less than fifty population. His home was in that section of Oklahoma until 1910. Mr. Gristy then removed to Spokane, Washington, and soon afterwards to Govan, Washington, where for two years he was engaged in raising wheat on a large scale. He then returned to Kansas, and since 1913 has continued the real estate business, with offices in the Kress Building in Emporia.

His father was the late Stephen Gristy, who was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, in 1819. It will be recalled that Abraham Lincoln was born in the same county, and Stephen Gristy as a boy knew young Lincoln and his family. He grew up in Hardin County, but in 1830 his parents removed to Brown County, Illinois. From there Stephen Gristy came with his son to Kansas in 1866, afterwards went to Kansas City, and in 1892 to Miami, Oklahoma, where he lived until his death in 1904. He was a very successful farmer and stock raiser and should be remembered as one of the old time citizens of Kansas. He was an independent democrat and a member of the Christian Church. He was four times married. His first wife, whom he married in Brown County, Illinois, was Margaret Montgomery who was born in 1818 and died in Illinois in 1842, when her only son and child James R. was nine months of age. His second wife was Rebecca Woods, who came from Lancaster, Missouri, and died there. Her only child is Margaret, wife of Adam Stephens, a retired farmer living at Walnut, Kansas. The third wife was Martha Saighman who died in Hancock County, Illinois. Her two children are: Katy, wife of Raleigh Morgan, a stock farmer at Plattsburg, Missouri; and Mattie, wife of Sam G. Kelley, who was formerly United States mail agent with the Santa Fe Railroad from 1880 until his recent retirement, and he resides in Kansas City, Missouri. The fourth wife of Mr. Gristy was Lucy Brown, who died in Missouri. Her three children are: Jennie, wife of George Mehl, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Emporia; Mary, wife of S. Olney, a farmer near Waverly, Coffey County; and Stephen, who is in business at Aurora, Nebraska. The Gristy family is of Welsh descent and the first representative came to America and settled at Baltimore, Maryland, during colonial days.

James R. Gristy is a democrat, and at different times has taken much part in local politics. While living at Miami, Oklahoma, he served as city assessor two terms, and during the administration of the first governor of Oklahoma was state oil inspector. He also did considerable service in the primaries and conventions, both county and state. His church is the Christian. Fraternally he is affiliated with Spring Hill Lodge No. 56, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Gristy still owns city property at Miami, Oklahoma.

In 1879 at Spring Hill, Kansas, he married Miss Mary E. Fletcher, who was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, in 1848, and died at Govan, Washington, in 1913. Her father was Samuel Fletcher. Mr. Gristy had no children.

CHARLES LOTHHOLZ was one of the pioneers of the German nationality in Kansas. He came to Kansas

when it was still a territory in 1858 and identified himself with the German community at Eudora in Douglas County. He lived there more than fifty years. Those years were turned to account in a remarkable business prosperity and in a live and vital influence which flowed from him to most of the public enterprises for the welfare of the community. He was one of the upstanding men around whose name might well be written a complete and accurate account of the history of Kansas during the last half century.

He was born at Buttstadt, Saxe-Weimar, Germany, February 3, 1835, and at the time of his death on March 21, 1909, was in his seventy-fifth year. He grew to manhood in his native locality, acquired the usual German common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1854 at the age of nineteen he crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel to America. When he landed, he took stock of his condition, and found himself poor indeed in worldly possessions, but on the other hand possessed of an excellent constitution and sound health. But even more important was his resolution to make his home in a new country and build for himself and posterity an honored name.

For a time Mr. Lothholz worked at his trade in Chicago. It was while living in that city that he learned of the settlement of a colony of Germans at Eudora in Kansas Territory. The presence of his countrymen there was no doubt the chief incentive to bring him to Kansas. After coming to Eudora he engaged in merchandising and was subsequently appointed postmaster. He became a member of the state militia when the militia had some active duties to perform in the troublous era of Kansas. In 1868 he established a lumber business and that was one of his chief enterprises the rest of his life.

Charles Lothholz possessed keen business sagacity and it was only natural that having come to Kansas when all was new and opportunities were on every hand that he should become a wealthy man. Among other business activities he bought a tract of about 500 acres and converted it into a model farm. In October, 1899, he founded the Kaw Valley State Bank of Eudora, and continued as its president for nearly ten years until his connection with the institution was terminated by death. He was also one of the organizers of the Watkins National Bank at Lawrence and for many years was one of its directors.

Charles Lothholz was a large man, physically, mentally and morally. He became a dominant figure in the progress and development of the community. It was almost wholly through his efforts that the first and second bridges over the Kaw River at Eudora were built. From these bridges the city derived much of its material prosperity. No measure advanced for the good of the locality was deemed properly launched until the name of Mr. Lothholz headed the list of sponsors. He served as mayor of the city a number of terms, and the progressive measures advocated and put into effect by him were invariably of a beneficial character. He was not merely a man of business. To those less fortunate than himself his purse was open. In religion he was a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Politically he was a republican and for many years was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Charles Lothholz was intensely a man of action. Ideas and visions meant nothing to him unless translated into concrete results. Both for what he did and for what he was he

was loved and respected by every one and his death, even at a mature age, seemed an irreparable loss to the community.

On June 7, 1859, the year following his advent to Kansas Charles Lothholz married Caroline Schneider. She was born in Germany and had come to America a young girl. Her death occurred at Eudora in April, 1910, a little more than a year after her husband. They were the parents of eight children: William; Anna; Minnie, Mrs. Charles J. Aehning; Herman, deceased; George H.; Charles and Carrie, twins, both deceased; and one that died in infancy unnamed.

George H. Lothholz has for many years had a share in the large business responsibilities formerly carried by his father and has done much on his own account to justify the honored name he bears.

He was born at Eudora October 23, 1868. Besides the course of the common schools he attended the Lawrence Business College and with this training he secured business experience as an associate of his father in various enterprises. From the time of the organization of the Kaw Valley State Bank until 1916 he was its cashier. Since then he has succeeded to the lumber business founded by his father nearly half a century ago. Mr. Lothholz is a vigorous republican and has always made it a point to serve to the best of his ability the community in which he has spent his life. He has served as township treasurer and as city treasurer. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On October 18, 1899, he married Miss Nellie E. Townsend.

FRED J. HORTON. When an individual has been closely identified with the business interests of a community for twenty-three years, it would be an anomaly were he not intimately known to the citizens of that place. In the seething, progressive life of an energetic, enterprising city or town the man who shows himself interested in the advancement of the public welfare is bound to be more or less in the public eye, and that eye, as it has often shown itself, is capable of piercing its way into the deepest recesses of the lives of the citizens of the community. For twenty-three years the record of Fred J. Horton has stood inviolate; for nearly a quarter of a century he has been engaged in the oil business at Iola, and during this time has established a reputation, sound and substantial, in commercial and industrial circles.

Mr. Horton belongs to the class of men who have worked their own way to success, for his start was at the bottom of the ladder in the business in which he is now engaged. He was born at Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1864, and is a son of Hector and Permilia A. (Emmick) Horton. The Horton family is of English origin, and was founded in the United States by the great-grandfather or the grandfather of Fred J. Horton.

The rural schools of Tioga County, Pennsylvania, furnished Fred J. Horton with his preliminary educational training, following which he attended the high school at Wellsboro. He was eighteen years of age when he graduated from that institution, and for several years remained on his father's farm, assisting the elder man in the production of crops. Like many other young men of his day and locality, Mr. Horton was attracted from the prosaic life of the farm by the interesting, energetic activities of the oil fields, with their promise of large fortunes and plenty of excitement, and when he was twenty-

one years of age went to Lima, Ohio, where he had his first experience as a contractor and producer. Later he was engaged in the same way at other points in Ohio and in Indiana, and in 1894 came as one of the early oil men to Iola, Kansas, where he has since made his headquarters. Mr. Horton started here in a small way, but his operations have steadily increased in scope, and today he has oil productions in the Mid-Continent field. In business circles he has the confidence and esteem of his associates, by whom he is known as a reliable man of business and a good judge of values in the oil and gas business. Mr. Horton is a republican, but politics has played only a small part in his career. He is prominent fraternally, belonging to Iola Lodge No. 38, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Valley Chapter No. 11, Royal Arch Masons, of Iola; Esdraelion Commandery No. 34, Knights Templar, of Iola; Fort Scott Consistory, thirty-second degree; and Mirza Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburgh; and to Iola Camp No. 961, Modern Woodmen of America.

CHARLES W. PARKER is the world's Napoleon in the manufacture of amusement devices. He lives in Kansas, has his immense plant, sometimes known as the "Wooden Horse Ranch," at Leavenworth. He has been a resident of Kansas since he was an infant of five years. A philosopher may discover, if he can, any connection between the fact that he was brought to Kansas in one of the old fashioned movers or emigrant wagons, and the fact that his carnival outfits, shows, amusement machinery now circulate and travel to all parts of the habitable globe.

He was born April 26, 1864, at Griggsville, Illinois. His father, Edwin Parker, was born in Scotland, came to America with his parents at the age of seven years, spent his early childhood in Canada, and subsequently accompanied his father to the State of Illinois, where the latter was a school teacher. Edwin W. Parker married Elizabeth E. Thackeray, a niece of William M. Traceray, who wrote some of the great books that will always remain standard and classic in English literature. To their marriage were born seven children, five of whom are still living.

In the spring of 1869 Edwin W. Parker brought his family to Kansas, traveling in a prairie schooner, and settling at the present town of Detroit in Dickinson County. That was far out on the western frontier, there were few settlers, and every hardship in the catalog of Kansas troubles had to be endured to some degree by the Parker family. Drought, grasshopper plagues and crop failures. Edwin Parker tried his hand at cattle raising, and after removing to Enterprise in 1873 set up in the lumber business and as a hotel proprietor. He and his wife spent their last years at Abilene.

Charles W. Parker is one of the men who knows the trials and vicissitudes of early Kansas existence not by word of mouth or by having read of them, but by personal experience. The pioneers of Western Kansas during the '60s and '70s had to work so hard for mere bread and butter existence that the establishment and maintenance of good schools became a secondary consideration. Thus Charles W. Parker had limited opportunities to gain a liberal education. A constructive mind, an alert intelligence, a quickness to see and make use of opportunity, and an impelling industry and ambition were the qualities which counted with him in his struggle for success.

At the age of seventeen he began the battle of

life on his own responsibility. He was not afraid of work and, as a friend of his has said, he was willing to tackle any honest job without worrying as to its effect upon his complexion. In those early years he built stone fences, dug wells, and for a time was janitor of the courthouse at Abilene. Some of his old friends in Dickinson County say that the fences he built were good fences, the wells he dug were live wells, and his service as janitor of the courthouse left nothing to be desired in the way of efficiency and thoroughness.

His real destiny opened because he was able to recognize an authority when he saw it. In 1882 he bought a shooting gallery, which was one of the few public amusement devices which were then bidding for popular favor. The capital invested in this gallery Mr. Parker borrowed, his friends having confidence in his push and enterprise to make it a success. The next year he built a striking machine or "High Striker," as it is commonly called today. He went about from one place to another with this equipment, in some towns had much success, and in others went broke. He soon set his mind on what he believed was the final goal of his ambition, the ownership of a merry-go-round. He and two friends and Geo. P. Westrup, his brother-in-law, bought one of the old style track machines in 1892. Its operation was fairly successful during the first year, and in 1893 Mr. Parker and Mr. Westrup became sole owner by purchasing the interests of his partners. He had been in the amusement business now for ten years or more. He might have gone on to a reasonable success had he been content to remain a mere operator. Charles W. Parker has an original and inventive genius, and he seldom operated a machine without making some decided improvement. His ideas finally took shape and form in a determination to begin manufacturing amusement devices on his own account. Out of that plan there was appointed a small plant in Abilene, and the first products were almost entirely shooting galleries. These galleries Mr. Parker had brought to a state of perfection heretofore unknown. He also rapidly eliminated the imperfections connected with the operation of the merry-go-round, and soon introduced radical changes in its construction. In 1898 he brought out the culmination of his original ideas and manufactured the first "Jumping Horse Carry-Us-All." He gave it that name to distinguish it from the common type of the carouselle, though as a matter of fact it was so radically different from all previous riding devices that a name was needed which was in no way suggestive of existing machines. His Carry-Us-All was a success from the start, but each year Mr. Parker introduced new improvements, and today it is the best known and most popular riding device in America.

The next step he took in building up his immense business was the formation of a carnival company. This was launched in 1902 under the name of C. W. Parker Amusement Company, and it was the first company of the kind organized in Kansas. In 1905 he organized the C. W. Parker Shows and the Great Parker Shows, in 1908 the Greater Parker Shows, and in 1916 Parker's Greatest Shows, probably the most elaborate and pretentious organization of its kind ever attempted, requiring a train of thirty-five all steel cars for its transportation. These shows include a list of attractions which have become familiar throughout the length and breadth of the land, and comprised not only a vast range of mechanical amusement facilities but also many individual and troupes of actor stars and entertainers.

At the present time Mr. Parker is the largest private owner of amusement cars in the United States. His factory at Leavenworth is the largest in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of amusement devices. The business was removed from Abilene to Leavenworth because of its enormous growth. A special feature of the plant at Leavenworth is the manufacture of Carry-Us-Alls and the thousands of wooden horses, mechanical organs, and other devices required in the show business. From Leavenworth the products are shipped to all parts of the world. The Parker Carry-Us-Alls go to the Philippine Islands, to the islands of the tropic seas, to Australia, South Africa, and thus the traveler to any part of the world might be able to identify a product as made by Parker at Leavenworth, Kansas.

C. W. Parker is a creative genius, and also a great business man, and has both the liberal mind and the simplicity of character which are so often associated with leaders in the business world. He possesses an unlimited capacity for hard work and is constantly planning something new and progressive. His most recent enterprise is the publication of a House Organ for his factory, which is published for the traveling showmen. This he has named "The Bedouin," and it is one of the most complete and interesting house organs in the business world. The cover page is a handsome and striking work of art in three colors, with a lithograph of Mr. Parker, and the three-color scheme is carried out throughout the entire magazine, making it a very expensive proposition.

Mr. Parker is a republican in national politics, though independent on local issues, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, a Mystic Shriner, and a member of fourteen other fraternal organizations. He owns and occupies one of the finest homes in Kansas. On August 11, 1886, he married Miss Louisa Westrup, daughter of John F. and Elizabeth Westrup of Abilene. Of the six children born to their union the five now living are: Mrs. Gertrude Allen, Barney Ralph, Charles Earl, Paul Dewey and Lucille Louise.

HON. GEORGE J. BARKER, who became a resident of Lawrence in 1867 and was identified with that city and the state until his death on October 12, 1912, thoroughly earned a right to rank among the finest legal minds of Kansas during the last half century. He was not less a great citizen, especially in his work and devotion to his home community at Lawrence.

George J. Barker was born November 6, 1842, near Springfield, Massachusetts, son of Cyrus E. and Eliza (King) Barker. He was of English lineage and of New England stock. When he was seven years of age in 1849 his parents removed to Wisconsin, and he grew up in that state being educated in the common schools and in Allen's Grove Academy. When a young man he went to Chicago and became a student in the Chicago Law School, where he was graduated in 1864. Mr. Barker located in Lawrence, Kansas, in 1867 and his career from that time forward was marked by growing influence and practice as a lawyer and by numerous positions of trust and responsibility. He was elected county attorney in 1874, elected to the same office in 1882 and 1884, was elected mayor in 1887, became a member of the State Senate in 1885 and again in 1891, was sent to the lower house of the Legislature in 1897 and, in 1900 and 1902, was speaker of the House in 1900, became postmaster of Lawrence in 1903, was again chosen mayor in 1907, and thus for nearly forty years he was almost con-

stantly employed with some public duty or responsibility.

Better than the bare facts just outlined is an analysis and appreciation of his services as given editorially in a local Lawrence paper. His life, in the words of this editorial, was one of service. The honors that came to him were few indeed compared to those he had helped his friends to reach. He was ambitious, but time and again when his brilliant equipment would have fitted him to aspire any office, he sacrificed his interests to those of others.

It was during his second term as county attorney, after his election in 1882, that people became aware of his sterling qualities as an official. The prohibitory law had not long been on the statute books; Judge Barker had been an attorney for the liquor men to prevent the enforcement of the law in Kansas, and following immediately upon that relation he was elected county attorney. He enforced the prohibitory law. It was the first time it had been successfully enforced in Kansas. His success brought his re-election in 1884, and so gratified were the temperance people at his stand for law enforcement that he was presented with a handsome solid service which he prized most highly as long as he lived.

When he was elected mayor in 1887 it was the first election at which the women of Kansas had been permitted to vote in the choice of municipal offices. He served one term—it was all he wanted, but city progress was great. In 1907 he was again elected mayor, this time too against his own personal desire and by the vote of the women. This time was featured by the closing of the drinking clubs of the city for the last time and for good, and by the granting of the franchise for the building of the electric street railway, which is now in operation.

In his election to the State Senate in 1884 he defeated Governor Robinson. The passage of the Quantrill raid claims bill was an accomplishment in which he took great satisfaction. Judge Barker's service was of inestimable value to the university at a critical period, and his influence in shaping desirable legislation throughout his time was most creditable. In 1897 he was elected a member of the lower house, in 1901 was chosen a second time, and this was followed by a third term. Here again his work was of incalculable value and its impress is written in many of the laws of the state. Of the 1901 House he was the speaker. His influence was such that it was spoken of as "his" house and the feeling of loyalty among both democrats and republicans was never so demonstrated as it was through the love he aroused by his splendid courtesy, his perfect consideration, and his absolute standards of right and wrong. Even when not in the Legislature he exercised a power over law making in the state. Every legislator from Douglas County invited and secured Judge Barker's counsel and assistance.

His success as a lawyer was remarkable. Judge Barker was connected with many important cases and conducted many long drawn out legal battles. He was attorney for the Union Pacific in the early days of the railroad in Kansas, and spent a year in the West looking after the company's interests, sitting in the courtroom beside armed men who were fighting the railroad in all its advances. He was the chief attorney for the insurance companies in the Hillmon case, and conducted for the companies every examination of witnesses. His was the legal mind that successfully defended the great bond suit of the state against the City of Lawrence. He also declined a place as lawyer for the insurance companies

in the Perkins cases. His brilliance and success were remarked wherever he appeared in court, but they were the result of the hardest kind of deep study, for he mastered every detail of every case entrusted to him with a carefulness that was always reflected at the trial and in the result. Judge Barker built up one of the finest law libraries in Kansas. It was destroyed by fire about two years before his death.

Judge Barker was always keenly interested in politics as a republican, and knew the republican leaders throughout Kansas. His participation was active in younger days, and as he grew older his delight in the political game was as great as ever and his advice was always sought. He saved many a friend from political error, did much to bring about partisan success, but never sacrificed a principle nor the consideration of the public good.

His friendships were many and deep, his love for his fellow man was unbounded. Brilliantly endowed by nature with an active and acquisitive mind, aided by education in school and of the world, he was a most congenial companion and one that won that warmth of feeling from mankind in general that is given to but few to enjoy.

Judge Barker was married February 4, 1867, to Lucene Sheldon Allen, of Allen's Grove, Wisconsin, a graduate of Rockford College and a musician of no mean ability. To her the judge attributed a great deal of his success. Judge Barker was survived by four daughters: Anna (Mrs. Charles B. Spencer), Lucene Allen (Mrs. Luther North Lewis), Frances (Mrs. Hugh Means), and Bernice (Mrs. Russel Bigelow Caples).

ALEXANDER LEWIS was identified with business and civic affairs at Lawrence from territorial times until his death on January 30, 1905. He was one of the fine characters of the university city and a man whose capable business judgment was marked by a benevolence and a kindly interest in the welfare of his community and his fellow man.

He was born in Tompkins County, New York, November 13, 1830, and lived to be nearly seventy-five years of age. His parents were Luther and Mary (Sheldon) Lewis. His grandfather Luther Lewis was a native of Suffield, Connecticut, and moved from there to New York.

Alexander Lewis grew up on a farm in New York State. He had only the advantages of the district schools. His life was spent at home until he was twenty-seven, and then following the great wave of New England emigration to the Kansas prairies he came West in 1857, and at once identified himself with the free state movement in Kansas. Selecting Lawrence as his location, he entered the grocery business with Mr. Grovener as a partner. Two years later in 1860 he made a trip to Pike's Peak and Denver during the gold excitement.

In 1863 Mr. Lewis returned to New York State and on August 18, 1863, was married to Mary Frances North. Just three days after his marriage, on August 21st, Quantrill and his band of outlaws and guerrillas made the historic raid upon Lawrence, and while Mr. Lewis was enjoying his honeymoon in New York the guerrillas were destroying his property in Lawrence. When news came of the raid and massacre he at once left his wife at the old home and hastened out to Kansas, where he resumed his business affairs as member of the firm of Morrow & Lewis, dry goods merchants. The next spring his wife joined him in Kansas. In 1868 Alexander Lewis took up the lumber

business and throughout the rest of his business career was active in the retail lumber trade. At the time of his death he had been selling lumber for thirty-seven years and was one of the oldest lumbermen of the state.

When he came to Kansas he was an outspoken adherent of the free soil faction, and was never at a loss to express his well defined convictions in a positive and convincing manner. When Price threatened Kansas by invasion Mr. Lewis joined the Home Guard and was on duty at the old Block House on Massachusetts Avenue in Lawrence. He steadily adhered to the republican party in politics through all the years from the time of the party organization until his death. For many years he was a faithful member of the Plymouth Congregational Church. He was a fine example of New England industry and thrift, accumulated financial independence, and was always liberal in his contributions to educational and religious objects and to those enterprises which were purely of a public character. Above all he was devoted to his business and his home. The characteristic by which he is best remembered was his sturdy uncompromising honesty. If it were possible for him to hate anything he hated hypocrisy and dishonesty.

His good wife died August 5, 1898. They had only one child, Luther North Lewis. Luther North Lewis was born in Lawrence August 10, 1865, and that city has been his home from childhood up to the present. He was educated in the public schools and had two years of training in the University of Kansas, and then became associated with his father in the lumber business. He continued the lumber business for four years after his father's death. Mr. Lewis is a republican and a Knight Templar Mason. He married Miss Lucene Allen Barker, a daughter of George J. Barker, one of the most prominent men in the history of Lawrence, whose career is sketched on other pages.

FLAVIUS RALLS SMITH, M. D. Identified with one of the most important and exacting, as well as one of the most useful of professions, Doctor Smith has become widely known for his remarkable skill as a surgeon, and easily holds a place in the front rank of the surgeons of Kansas. Doctor Smith is one of the proprietors of the Winfield Hospital, an institution of more than local scope, since its patients come from several states and its reputation is largely due to the personal ability of Doctor Smith.

He has spent most of his life in Kansas, and his experience as a physician and surgeon covers more than a quarter of a century. He was born near Peru, Madison County, Iowa, November 22, 1862, son of William and Ellen (Hollingshead) Smith. His father was born in Kentucky, and when about ten years of age his parents removed to Tennessee and two years later to Jacksonville, Illinois, and then to Sangamon County, Illinois, where William Smith married. William Smith was loyally and sincerely devoted to his nation in the struggle of the Civil war and served in Sherman's army during many of its most noted campaigns, including the march to the sea. From Illinois he removed to Iowa, and in 1874 brought his family to Kansas, locating on a farm two miles west of Old Atlanta, in Rice County. A year later he bought a farm in Mitchell Township, two miles north and four miles west of Lyons. That farm was the scene of his activities until 1892, when he moved into the Village of Lyons and in 1897 to Little River, Kansas. William Smith died at Little River in 1906. In every community where he lived

he became well known as a man of high character, industry and exceptional ability. He was more than nominally identified with the republican party. In Madison County, Iowa, he served as county commissioner, and in Rice County was also active in politics, and served as trustee of Mitchell Township. He was one of the staunch members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and helped to build the church of that denomination in Mitchell, Kansas.

William Smith was twice married. His first wife left one daughter, Ellen, who died in Illinois. Ellen G. Hollingshead, mother of Doctor Smith, was born in Tuckahoe, New Jersey, in 1830, and died at Winfield, Kansas, in 1912. Her father, Joseph Hollingshead, was also a native of New Jersey, a farmer by occupation, and spent most of his active life in Iowa. William Smith by his second wife had the following children: J. H. Smith, a farmer at Windham, Kansas; William T., a farmer at Lyons; Martha J., who lives at Winfield, widow of George Conner, a farmer; Dr. F. R. Smith; R. H. Smith, a farmer at Little River, and Dr. E. O. Smith, a partner and associate of his brother, F. R. Smith, at Winfield.

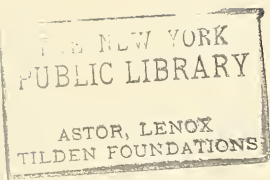
Flavius R. Smith was twelve years of age when his parents came to Kansas, and he attended high school at Lyons during the first year it was established, being graduated in 1882. Even as a youth it was his ambition to become a physician, and for a number of years he directed his efforts and work so as to procure the means by which he might translate his aims into practical results. He partly paid the expense of his higher education by teaching. His first term of school was held in a sod school house. In 1887 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and completed his course and was given his degree M. D. in 1889. Doctor Smith has realized the value of keeping in close touch with the advanced work of his profession, and since leaving college has taken ten or more post-graduate courses in the larger medical centers. He has taken several such courses in the Chicago Polyclinic, and was frequently at the clinics of the late Dr. John B. Murphy of Chicago. This association with great men in surgery, combined with his own exceptional talent, observation and experience, has brought Doctor Smith far along the road toward eminence in his chosen field, surgery.

Doctor Smith began practice in 1889 at Mitchell, in Rice County, Kansas, and eighteen months later moved to Little River, a larger town in the same county. He soon had a profitable practice there, and it was his home for eighteen years. In October, 1898, he removed to Winfield, and in order to have the facilities for surgical work under appropriate conditions he bought the old Pileher Hospital, renaming it the Winfield Hospital. His own personality and skill have been responsible for the tremendous success of this institution. During the first six months, since he himself was comparatively unknown in his new location, the hospital had little patronage, but by the end of the year it was doing a very large business, and its facilities have been overtaxed for a number of years. The hospital has accommodations of thirty beds and is located in Winfield at Tenth Avenue and Manning Street. The cases looked after in this hospital come not only from Kansas but from Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, Missouri and other more distant states.

Doctor Smith is a thorough business man, and has an equipment of those personal qualities which add to and complete the confidence felt by his patients in his technical ability. The demands upon his time and



F R Smith



energies through the hospital and his private practice have increased to such an extent that he has since taken as partners his brother, E. O. Smith, and Dr. C. C. Hawke, making the present firm Smith, Smith & Hawke.

Doctor Smith is a thorough believer in the value of Kansas agriculture, and among his personal investments is a fine farm of 257 acres along the bottoms of the Little Arkansas River and adjoining the city limits of Little River. He also owns his residence at 1309 East Ninth Avenue, in Winfield. He and his wife are among the prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Doctor Smith has served as a trustee for seven years. He was also a trustee of the church at Little River for the greater part of the time he lived there.

Doctor Smith was married in 1890 to Miss Ella Simmons, daughter of A. R. and Catherine Simmons, both now deceased. Her father was a substantial farmer and stockman near Fort Scott, Kansas. Doctor Smith is a member of the Masonic Order, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights and Ladies of Security, and the Knights of Pythias. In the line of his profession he belongs to the Cowley County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and various other professional organizations. For eight years he served as a member of the United States Pension Examining Board of Rice County. While at Little River he was president of the State Bank of that town from its organization until he removed to Winfield. He is now a stockholder in the State Bank of Winfield. He also served fourteen years as a member of the school board of Little River. He is an interested student of public questions, and has done what he could amid the interests of his profession to support the republican party and its success.

WILLIAM HENRY VAN MEER, M. D. A comparatively recent recruit to the medical fraternity of Elk County, Dr. William Henry Van Meer is a physician and surgeon of more than a quarter of a century of standing and experience. When he entered upon his professional career it was as a man of matured mind, thoroughly alive to the responsibilities of the course which he had chosen, and one whose broad experience in other fields of endeavor had given him a keen insight into human nature, as well as developed his sympathies and spirit of kindness. During the short time that he has been practicing at Longton, his present field of endeavor, he has won a place in the confidence and regard of the people, as well as a standing in the community as one of its learned and able men.

Doctor Van Meer was born in the township of Brock, Province of Ontario, Canada, May 4, 1854, and is a son of William and Sarah Anna (Maybee) Van Meer. He is of Dutch descent, his grandfather, Simon Van Meer, having been born in Holland and an early resident of Albany, New York, at which place he owned forty acres of land during the days of the War of the Revolution. Later he went to Canada, locating four miles from Hamilton, Ontario, and his death occurred near Head Lake, Lexington, Canada, in 1862, when he had reached the remarkable age of 104 years, eight months, twenty-nine days. In addition to his longevity, there were numerous other things that made Simon Van Meer a remarkable man. He was not only a thorough agriculturist, but was a master of the blacksmith's trade, a skilled carpenter and joiner and a finished cooper, and was able to hold his own in competition with the best

workmen in all these vocations, in fact being a genius as a jack-of-all-trades. William Van Meer, the father of Doctor Van Meer, was born four miles from Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and was reared at Hamilton, where he secured a public school education. He was married at Cannington, Township of Brock, and there followed farming and the blacksmith trade, which he had learned from his father, continuing to be a resident of Canada until 1864. On first coming to the United States, Mr. Van Meer located in Montcalm County, Michigan, where he followed farming and blacksmithing for many years, but in 1891 went to Salem, Oregon, where some of his children were living and retired from active life. His death occurred at that place in 1906. Mr. Van Meer was a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Like his father, he was skilled as a mechanic, and while he did not possess the elder man's versatility was an excellent workman in whatever he undertook to do. He was a good citizen and a man whose integrity was well known in the communities in which he resided. Mr. Van Meer married Miss Sarah Anna Maybee, who was born in 1822, at Cannington, Canada, and died near Salem, Oregon, in 1906, and they became the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, who died at Maple Hill, Montcalm County, Michigan, as the wife of the late Edmond Shipman, who was a farmer; Emily, who is the wife of Thomas Wilson, a farmer of the vicinity of New Ego, Michigan; Elmira, who died at Clam Lake, Michigan, north of Grand Rapids, as the wife of the late Sam Johnson, who was a farmer; Edward, who is prominent in the political and official life of the city of Seattle, Washington; Cynthia, deceased, who was the wife of the late Robert Houston, who was first a sailor and later a farmer of Montcalm, Michigan; Amanda, who died at Clam Lake, Michigan, as the wife of the late Dan Kaiser, who was a farmer; Martha, who was married three times and died in Oregon; William Henry, of this notice; a son who died in infancy; Melisa, who was twice married and died near Chicago, Illinois; Marietta, who married a Mr. Sphink, a contractor near Grand Island, Nebraska; and Minnie, who has been twice married and now lives at Salem, Oregon.

William Henry Van Meer received his early education in the common schools of Canada and Montcalm County, Michigan, and was reared on his father's farm, on which he remained and assisted the elder man until he was sixteen years of age. He then left the parental roof and began to work out among the farmers by the month, but tired of this vocation and soon secured employment in a sawmill, which was more to his liking, as he had undoubtedly inherited some of his father's and grandfather's liking and genius for the handling of tools and machinery. In the sawmill he passed through all the positions from the lowest until that of head sawyer, in which he was capable of operating the engine, and this within the space of three years. When he was nineteen years of age he sought the West, as his health had failed from the constant confinement and breathing of the mill dust, and located first in Adams County. Later he removed to Dorchester, Saline County, Nebraska, where he worked in the harvest fields, and after two years went to Grundy County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. While in that state he was married at Waterloo, April 19, 1875, but in the fall of the same year returned to Nebraska, and for two years continued his farming operations. In the spring of 1876 he homesteaded 160 acres of land in Osborne County,

Kansas, and remained on that farm during a period of eighteen and one-half years.

In the meantime, first merely as a pastime and later as an interesting subject of study, he had engaged in reading medicine, and finally came to the conclusion that he would enter the profession as a practitioner. Accordingly, after some preparation, he entered the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was duly graduated in March, 1890, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since then he has taken much post-graduate work, notably in 1898, at the Kansas Homeopathic Medical College, Kansas City, in medicine and surgery. Doctor Van Meer began the active practice of his vocation as an undergraduate, in Osborne County, and remained in that community for a number of years, in 1902 removing to Valley Falls, Jefferson County, where he practiced for ten years. In 1912 he went to Pawnee County, Oklahoma, but remained there only a little over a year, when he returned to Valley Falls. In September, 1915, he located at Longton, where he has since carried on a general medical and surgical practice. He recently sold his farm at Valley Falls, and his office and residence are located just off of Main Street. Doctor Van Meer belongs to the Elk County Medical Society, the Kansas Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Kansas State Homeopathic Medical Society. He maintains an independent stand in political affairs, and has served as a member of the school board in Osborne County, and as constable prior to entering upon the practice of his calling. His fraternal connections are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Fraternal Aid Union. He enjoys high standing among his fellow-practitioners in medicine and is acknowledged to be one of the strict observers of the ethics of his calling. When called upon he has not been backward in giving his aid to movements for the betterment and progress of the place of his adoption.

Doctor Van Meer was married at Waterloo, Iowa, April 19, 1875, to Miss Sarah E. Lane, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Margaret (Kennedy) Lane, the former, a farmer and carpenter, now deceased, and the latter now a resident of near San Francisco, California. To Doctor and Mrs. Van Meer the following children were born: Edna, who is the wife of Sherman Mayhew, proprietor of a barber shop and shooting gallery at Great Bend, Kansas; F. A., who is engaged in farming in Osborne County, Kansas; Warren, who is a thresher, farmer and blacksmith of Arkansas; and Arlie Lenora, who is the wife of Sam Strong, an attorney of Valley Falls, Kansas.

ROBERT ERNEST CULLISON. The senior member of the well-known law firm of Cullison, Forrest & Clifford, Robert Ernest Cullison has long been a prominent figure in many of the legal controversies of Allen County, in which his unerring judgment and ability to provide the solution of many complexities have proven his right to be numbered among the distinguished members of the bar of his part of the state. Since the beginning of his career he has practiced at Iola, where he has on several occasions been the incumbent of official positions of importance. Mr. Cullison as a lawyer, conducting cases from their earliest consultation through their preparations in his office and conflicts at the bar, to the final engrossment after the last decree of the final tribunal, is systematic, patient, vigorous and

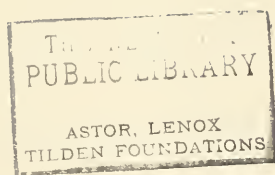
powerful, and is recognized as a most valuable associate and dangerous opponent.

Robert E. Cullison was born October 13, 1878, at Bloomfield, Greene County, Indiana, a member of a family which came from Ireland to America during the colonial period of this country's history, and a son of Robert M. and Eleanor J. (Stalleup) Cullison. His grandfather was born in 1811, in Ohio, and became a pioneer into Greene County, Indiana, where he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits and died in 1882. He married Elizabeth Lynch, also of Irish descent, who was born in Ohio, in 1817, and died in Montgomery County, Kansas, in 1898.

Robert M. Cullison was born May 22, 1845, in Knox County, Ohio, and was a lad when taken by his parents to the southern part of Indiana, where he was reared and educated. He was married in Greene County, that state, and not long thereafter entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He filled various charges in Indiana for some years, and in 1884 came to Southeastern Kansas, where for thirty years he preached the gospel, filling many pulpits in this part of the state. He became greatly beloved among his people, for whom he labored unselfishly and untiringly, and only gave up his work when advancing years convinced him that he should give up his responsibilities and allow them to be shouldered by younger ministers. In 1914 he retired, and now is living at Iola. He is a republican. Reverend Cullison is a veteran of the great Civil war, having enlisted in 1861 in the Forty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three years. Later for seven months he fought as a private in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He took part in all the battles participated in by his commands and was never wounded. He was captured at Mock's Mills, Coldwater, Kansas, having been captured in the daytime and the same night escaped and marched 150 miles before he got back to his forces at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He established a splendid record for bravery and faithfulness. He married Eleanor J. Stalleup, who was born in 1848, in Greene County, Indiana, and who also survives and resides at Iola. They became the parents of five children, as follows: O. L., who is editor of the Greeley Graphic, of Greeley, Kansas; Homer E., who is a Methodist Episcopal minister, with a charge at Union, Oregon; Cora L., who is the wife of Dr. James L. Hibbard, a practicing physician and surgeon of Cherokee, Oklahoma; Robert Ernest, of this review; and Ethel H., who is the wife of John Liljegren, manager of the Robert Burns Engineering Company, of San Francisco, California.

Robert Ernest Cullison was educated in the public schools of Mound Valley and Emporia, Kansas, and in 1896 was graduated from the high school at the latter place. He then entered the College of Emporia, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899, and in 1902 was granted the degree of Master of Arts by the same institution. In 1899 and 1900 he attended the law department of the Kansas University, was given his degree of Bachelor of Laws in the latter year, and in September commenced practice at Iola, where he has continued to the present time in the enjoyment of an ever-increasing professional business in civil and criminal law. The offices of the firm of Cullison, Forrest & Clifford are located in the McCall Building.

*Mr. Cullison is a republican. He served as police





E. W. Ober

judge for four years, or two terms, was city attorney for a like period, and was one of the most vigilant officials to ever occupy these positions. Mr. Cullison belongs to the various organizations of his calling and occupies an enviable place in the esteem of his fellow practitioners. Fraternally, he belongs to Iola Lodge No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Iola Camp No. 961, Modern Woodmen of America; and Iola Camp No. 101, Woodmen of the World. He also holds membership in the Phi Delta Theta and Phi Delta Phi Greek letter fraternities, Kansas University. Mr. Cullison's home, located at No. 518 Jackson Avenue, was remodeled by him in 1906 and is one of the attractive residences of Iola, where he is also the owner of a dwelling on South State Street.

On January 1, 1901, at Fort Collins, Colorado, Mr. Cullison was united in marriage with Miss Ethel M. Huston, daughter of the Rev. John W. and Mary (Carpenter) Huston, residents of Bishop, California, where Mr. Huston is minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Four children have come to Mr. and Mrs. Cullison, namely: Margaret, born October 24, 1901, a freshman in the Iola High School; Robert E., born December 7, 1903, attending the graded schools of Iola; Frederick H., born January 6, 1910, who is also a public school student; and Richard, born January 19, 1916.

WILLIAM HENRY BOND came up the Missouri River in 1865 to the City of Leavenworth and founded the wholesale grocery establishment of Bond & Funk. Though now living retired with home in Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Bond has been more or less vitally and closely identified with Leavenworth's welfare and progress for half a century.

He was born in the State of Missouri at Weston on July 19, 1840. His parents, William H. and Mary (Hitchcock) Bond, arrived in Missouri when it was on the western frontier. His father was a miner by occupation. Mr. Bond is a direct descendant of Joseph Bond who came from England in 1721 and settled in Pennsylvania. He was a Quaker.

Part of Mr. Bond's youth was spent in New Orleans but for the most part he was reared in St. Louis, where he received his early education. At St. Louis on April 21, 1862, he married Miss Josephine Fisher.

It was three years after his marriage that he became a resident of Leavenworth. He continued in business as a wholesale grocery merchant for nine years, and after that had many diverse business interests and was also closely connected with the community's affairs. He was a pronounced republican in politics and was allied with the organization from the time of the Civil war. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Kansas State Legislature. In 1874 and again in 1876 he was chosen sheriff of Leavenworth County and filled that office with ability four years. Mr. Bond in 1906 was appointed United States commissioner, but held the office only a year until he resigned. His wife passed away March 6, 1907, and after that he gave up his home in Leavenworth. For one year he was engaged in mining in Chihuahua, Mexico, but for several years now has had his home in Kansas City, Missouri. As a business man, as a public official and as a private citizen of Kansas, the life of Mr. Bond has been a credit alike to himself and the state. He served as captain of the Metropolitan Guard when that organization was in its prime at Leavenworth.

Four children were born to William Henry Bond and wife. Ada, Mrs. Thomas Quigley; William Quiney, who died when five years of age; Estella May, wife of Herbert Nunn; and Lee.

Mr. Lee Bond, a well known lawyer of Leavenworth, was born in that city March 21, 1873. He has known Leavenworth as a home all his life. His early education was acquired in the public schools, and after settling in his mind definitely his future vocation, he entered the law department of Washington University at St. Louis in 1895, and two years later was granted his degree LL. B. He has now been an active member of the bar of Leavenworth for more than twenty years. From 1905 to 1913 he served as Leavenworth County's attorney, and since 1907 has filled the office of United States commissioner. He is an active republican. Mr. Lee Bond was married September 27, 1899, to Miss Veva Atchison of Leavenworth.

EZRA WILLIAM OBER. "Whenever a new railroad was to be secured, a new institution located, a new business brought to town, E. W. Ober was at the head of the list and generally headed the committee that landed the addition to Salina. There is probably not a permanent institution in the city today secured by general effort where Mr. Ober was not the leading spirit." Such a tribute, voicing the general opinion of a community, can be paid only to the exceptional man. The late E. W. Ober was in every sense an exceptional man. He had good business ability, prospered in his own affairs, but of even more importance he combined with private interests a fine public spirit, and was willing to sacrifice his individual advantage many times in order that the city might be the better and larger. The record of such a citizen has its own distinct value in the general record of Kansas.

Ezra William Ober was born at Center on Mount Desert Island in the State of Maine January 22, 1851, and died at his home, 508 South Santa Fe Avenue, in Salina February 8, 1916. He was reared and educated in the East and when only eighteen years of age in 1869 he identified himself with the then small Village of Salina, Kansas. He arrived in the town with the Ohio colony.

His first employment was in the S. Amrine general merchandise store. At that time Mr. Amrine was county treasurer and Mr. Ober soon became his secretary. A year later he opened a butcher shop, then clerked in the C. W. Tressin hardware store, was also in the real estate business and during 1870 had employment in the general merchandise store of S. M. and B. L. Wilson. In 1871 Mr. Ober opened his first independent store in an old frame building on a portion of the site now occupied by the Central Office Building. In 1874 the E. W. Ober and P. Q. Bond Mercantile Company was established. This business was afterwards conducted under the firm name Ober, Bond & Company, Ober, Bond & B. L. Wilson, Ober, Hageman & Whittredge and Ober & Hageman. In 1887 the business became simply E. W. Ober, and that was both the name of an important mercantile enterprise and of a fine public-spirited citizen for many years. Mr. Ober had to retire from active business on account of ill health about two years before his death. For a time he conducted a grocery and dry goods store on the site of the Kress Building and also a clothing store at the location of the Hub.

His prosperity as a business man is only part of his record. In 1878-80 he served three years as a

councilman. His service in that position came after Salina was made a second class city. He served as mayor in 1883-84. During his active connection with the city's affairs the waterworks system was completed and all the railroads except the Union Pacific and the Salina Northern were built into the city. Mr. Ober was one of the founders of St. John's Military School and for many years served on its board of trustees and used his influence for the locating of Kansas Wesleyan and the Salina Normal University at Salina. He was secretary and treasurer of St. Barnabas Hospital and did much to get that hospital established. With others he organized the old street car company at Salina. It is probable there was not a new business brought to town or public institution of benefit to the community that did not contain the name of Mr. Ober as the leading spirit.

The late Mr. Ober was an exceptionally companionable man. He loved to mingle with his fellows and participate in their joys and sorrows. This led to his becoming a member of many fraternal and benevolent organizations. Few men in Kansas Masonic circles were more widely known and loved. He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar of the York Rite, and filled many official positions in the fraternity. He was past master of John H. Brown Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and for eight consecutive terms a member of the board of directors of the Masonic Building Association. For eight years he served as illustrious potentate of Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina. From 1904 to 1911 inclusive he was a representative to the Imperial Council. His motto was "good will to men." Some of his favorite quotations, which largely expressed his creed and practice, were the following:

"Do all the good you can
To all the people you can
In all the ways you can
And as long as ever you can."

"Did you ever think as the hearse goes by
That it won't be long 'til you and I
Go riding out in the big plumed hack
And never remember coming back?"

"Did you ever think as you strive for gold
That a dead man's hand a dollar can't hold?"

"You may pinch and tug, you may strive and save,
You will lose it all when you reach the grave."

Mr. Ober was one of the men who really lived Masonry as it is taught, and the impress for good he left on the order will never be forgotten.

In 1871, the year he first established as an independent merchant at Salina, Mr. Ober married Miss Asenath Matilda Jeffries. Mrs. Ober, who died January 28, 1907, was born at Newton, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1851. She came to Kansas with her parents in 1870, and her mother, Mrs. William Jeffries, operated the old Pacific Hotel at Salina, one of the first hotels of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Ober had ten children, six of whom survived their father.

Catherine Elizabeth, the oldest, was born February 5, 1872, and died August 1, 1872. Henry Buell was born February 25, 1873, is now a well known merchant at Lawrence and married Grace Hanback, daughter of Judge Lewis Hanback of Topeka. Ezra

William, Jr., born October 3, 1874, now a merchant at Salina, married Virginia Isabell. Lillian Caroline, born July 5, 1876, is Mrs. Clarence Radcliffe of Lawrence. Nettie Norton was born May 5, 1878, and is now Mrs. Charles H. Bren of Salina. Margaret Jeffries was born November 9, 1879, died August 29, 1880. Ida May, born October 9, 1881, is Mrs. Harry Kurtz, of Pocatello, Idaho. Amy Matilda, born April 17, 1883, died May 21, 1893. Robert Kimberly, born March 25, 1885, died July 22, 1885. Marie Thelma born January 4, 1894, is Mrs. Neil Keye, of Idaho Falls, Idaho.

LEWIS HANBACK. In the summer of 1865, soon after the close of the Civil war, in which he had played a gallant part as a Union officer, Lewis Hanback came to Topeka to practice law. For many years he was one of the eminent members of the Kansas bar, and he was not less well known and esteemed in public affairs. He was one of the makers of Kansas history during the last half century.

He was born at Winchester, Scott County, Illinois, March 27, 1839. He was the oldest of the six children of William and Ann Hanback. His father was a portrait painter by occupation and he frequently changed his place of residence. From Winchester the family went to Quincy, Illinois, where they remained until 1844. Subsequently they lived at Madison, Indiana, in Switzerland County, Indiana, and then returned to Adams County, Illinois, near Quincy, where William Hanback died May 1, 1855, and his wife in March, 1856.

The death of the parents broke up the family and the children became separated. Lewis Hanback was seventeen years old when his mother died. He went to work as a farm hand and continued to be so occupied until 1860. He had had but meager advantages as a scholar but by persistent effort he mastered the common branches and for a time attended Cherry Grove Seminary, then a well known educational institution in Knox County, Illinois. During the winter of 1860-61 he taught a term of country school.

He lived in Illinois during a peculiarly stirring and impressive period. Abraham Lincoln was going up and down the state debating with Douglas on the issues of slavery and the commonest minds were elevated by the dignity and importance of the questions pressing for solution. Lewis Hanback was deeply impressed by these discussions and events and when the war broke out he answered the first call for troops.

He enlisted April 19, 1861, at Jacksonville, Illinois, in the Harding Light Guards. This organization subsequently became Company B of the Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. It was a three months' organization, and when his term expired Hr. Hanback re-enlisted in Company K of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in as orderly sergeant, November 7, 1861, the day he participated in General Grant's first important engagement at Belmont, on the Mississippi River, he was promoted to second lieutenant of his company. He continued to serve with General Grant in the Kentucky campaign. He was at the battle and siege of Island No. 10, also took part in the siege and reduction of Corinth, and in the summer of 1862, was employed in guarding the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. In November, 1862, he was appointed brigade inspector and assigned to the staff of Col. G. W. Roberts. Mr. Hanback was in

the battle of Stone River and on July 1, 1863, was promoted to first lieutenant. His next important service was in the battles of Chickamauga and the siege of Chattanooga, and in November, 1863, he was appointed on the staff of Gen. Phil Sheridan. With that gallant cavalry officer he served in the battle of Missionary Ridge. Later he was on the staff of Gen. C. G. Harker, and with him was sent to relieve General Burnside at Knoxville. He was on General Harker's staff until the death of that gallant officer at Kenesaw Mountain. In August, 1864, Mr. Hanback was commissioned captain of Company K, Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After that he served on the staff of Gen. L. P. Bradley as assistant adjutant general of brigade. At the conclusion of his three years' period of enlistment he was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, September 20, 1864.

Having performed his duty to his country, Mr. Hanback at once took up the study of law. He attended the noted law school at Albany, New York. On August 9, 1865, he married Miss Hester A. Cooper, of Morgan County, Illinois. He then brought his bride to Topeka, Kansas, and opened an office and began practice. The late Judge Hanback was a profound student, and by industry and talent rose to a position as one of the foremost lawyers of Kansas.

For four successive years he served as probate judge of Shawnee County. In 1876 he was assistant chief clerk in the Kansas House of Representatives and in 1877 assistant secretary of the State Senate. From March, 1878, to October 1, 1879, he was assistant United States district attorney for Kansas. The President then appointed him receiver of the United States Land Office at Salina and he took up his residence at that place. In 1882 Judge Hanback was nominated and elected Kansas congressman-at-large. He subsequently served three terms as representative of the Sixth Kansas District, and had his home at Washington attending to his duties as congressman for eight years. After retiring from Congress Judge Hanback resumed his law practice at Topeka associated with A. L. Williams. In 1893 he removed to Kansas City, Kansas, where he passed the balance of his life. On retiring from Congress he served a period as adjutant general of Kansas. Judge Hanback was in great demand as a public speaker. To the last he retained the fire and enthusiasm which had been generated in him during his career as a soldier and which matured in the steadfast brilliancy for which he was known in the legal profession and in public life. He was long active in Grand Army circles and a member of the Loyal Legion. He was a Knight Templar Mason. Judge Hanback died at Kansas City, Kansas, in March, 1896.

His wife, who died in March, 1913, was the daughter of William Cooper and Martha (Goodpasture) Cooper, a well known family of Jacksonville, Illinois. Judge Hanback and wife had seven children. Three are now living: Clara Belle, Mrs. John Preston Culp; Edwin, a resident of Winters, California; and Grace, Mrs. H. B. Ober, of Lawrence, Kansas. Mrs. Hanback was a prominent woman of Kansas. She served as lady commissioner at the World's Fair at Chicago, was long active in the Kansas Day Club, and a leading member of the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN S. GILMORE. In journalistic circles of Kansas few men are better known than is John S. Gilmore, one of the energetic and progressive of the

younger generation of newspaper men, who, as publisher and editor of the Wilson County Citizen, is directing the policies of one of the county's leading organs and one of the oldest in the state of Kansas. Mr. Gilmore has been a resident of Fredonia all his life, for it was here that he was born April 26, 1891, a son of John S. and Florence (Barton) Gilmore.

Robert G. Gilmore, the grandfather of John S. Gilmore, was born on the Irish Sea coast, at Donaghadee, County Down, Ireland, September 19, 1811. He was of Scotch Covenanter stock, his ancestors having migrated to Ireland from Scotland on account of what was considered religious persecution during the reign of Charles II. His trade was that of carpenter and joiner, and he was possessed of a good education, broad intelligence, accurate memory and definite opinions. In politics he was a democrat until 1852 and from 1854 a republican. His wife was born in Dundee, Scotland, April 28, 1812, and in 1838 the couple came to the United States and located at Rochester, New York, where they made their home until they came to Kansas. Robert G. Gilmore died at Emporia, Kansas, of pneumonia, February 11, 1874, and his wife, who had reared six sons and experienced the severe privations of pioneer life in Kansas—many years of which residence she was an invalid from chronic rheumatism—died December 22, 1891. Her death occurred at Fredonia, at the home of her son. She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church all her life and a devout Christian woman.

John S. Gilmore, the father of John S. of this notice, was born at Rochester, New York, December 6, 1848, his parents being Robert G. and Helen (Storrier) Gilmore. In 1857 he accompanied them and his brothers to Kansas territory, and October 31 of that year the family landed at Wyandotte from a Missouri river steamboat, "The William Campbell," and set out on their journey of 110 miles in an ox-wagon to the claim in Lyon County which the father had taken in March of the same year. Their cabin on the frontier was in the Neosho River woods, two miles northeast of the new town of Emporia, and John S. Gilmore lived in the county until the summer of 1865, when, on the 20th of July, he entered the office of Jacob Stotler's *Emporia News*, as a printer's apprentice. He afterwards worked on the *Burlington Patriot* (S. S. Prouty), the *Oswego Register*, the *Leavenworth Daily Commercial*, the *Osage Chronicle* (M. M. Murdock) and the *Emporia Tribune*.

Having, before his twenty-first year, through work as a typesetter and the investment of his wages in cattle, saved up over \$600, Mr. Gilmore felt an ambition to start a paper. Riding from Emporia to Wilson County on a Kaw Indian pony, in December, 1869, he completed negotiations for such an undertaking. He located at Guilford, where, a few months later, the press and other paraphernalia of the office—which he had selected with his own hands—were shipped the last week of March. The press was a Washington hand press, on which he had "rolled" as an apprentice in the office of the *Emporia News*, and was taken to that town by P. B. Plumb in 1857 when he started that paper. The first number of the *Citizen* was issued at Guilford, April 21, 1870, with John S. Gilmore as editor and proprietor. The young editor, in the salutatory, announced, expressive of his political convictions, that the *Citizen* was a republican paper. After publishing it for six months and becoming convinced that Guilford had but slight

prospects as a town, the paper was moved to Neodesha and publication resumed as the Neodesha Citizen, the first number being issued November 18, 1870. Two years later the paper was suspended, and in May, 1873, Mr. Gilmore, wishing to locate at the county seat, purchased of William A. Peffer, the Fredonia Journal and revived his former paper as the Wilson County Citizen, the initial issue appearing on June 6. From the beginning, the Citizen never changed hands nor politics until the death of John S. Gilmore, when his son took up the task, but has never changed its politics or policy.

Through all political storms and mutations, the policy of the paper has been uniform, definite and consistent, nor has either the father or son as editor purposely or unwittingly temporized in any degree at any time or period with any of the numerous new parties and movements which have formed and fitted since the paper was established.

While a resident of Neodesha, and when the town was incorporated as a city of the third class, in March, 1871, John S. Gilmore the elder was elected a member of the first city council. At the November election of the same year, and when lacking a month of being twenty-three years of age, he was elected register of deeds of Wilson County as the nominee of the republican party, which office he held two years, retiring without seeking a re-election. In 1876 and in 1878 he was elected representative to the Kansas Legislature from the Fifty-fourth District as a republican, having been unanimously nominated both times. On January 26, 1880, he was appointed postmaster at Fredonia, holding the office until December 20, 1884. In February, 1891, Governor L. W. Humphrey, at his own instance appointed Mr. Gilmore a member of the board of directors of the Kansas State Penitentiary, to fill a two years' vacancy, and in February, 1899, Governor W. E. Stanley appointed him to a vacancy of like duration on the same board, of which board he was chosen president. He was elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1876, in 1888 and in 1898, from the Seventh Judicial District; served as chairman of the Wilson County Republican Central Committee several times; was a delegate to almost every republican state convention from 1870, and his active identification with the republican party since he became a voter never abated until the time of his death, which occurred at Fredonia, April 2, 1913.

On May 31, 1882, Mr. Gilmore was united in marriage with Miss Viola Butin, of Fredonia, at Lancaster, Ohio. She was born in Wapello County, Iowa, October 13, 1860, and died nine days after the marriage, at Washington, D. C. On February 27, 1890, Mr. Gilmore was married in Newark Township, Wilson County, Kansas, to Miss Florence Barton, who was born at Ironton, Ohio, May 14, 1862, a daughter of Captain William H. and Mary J. Barton, whose ancestors were among those companies of Pilgrims and Huguenots who settled the colonies. Mrs. Gilmore is a direct descendant of John Alden, as well as of Revolutionary heroes. Two children were born to this union: John S.; and Mary, born July 1, 1894, who is attending the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Mrs. Gilmore was once a teacher in the Neodesha schools and is an earnest worker in and member of the Presbyterian Church, in which faith her ancestors were believers. She is honorary regent of Fredonia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by virtue of the services of her grandfather, Colonel William Barton, of Rhode

Island, in the Revolutionary war, in whose honor the local chapter is named.

John S. Gilmore attended the public schools of Fredonia and graduated from the high school there in 1911, following which he entered the College of Emporia. He was not destined to complete his course there, however, as after he had attended for two years the serious illness of his father called him home to take charge of the newspaper and other business affairs and since the elder man's death he has conducted it capably and along the same lines which built up its success. The Wilson County Citizen circulates in Wilson and the surrounding counties, has a large subscription list, and is considered an excellent advertising medium. It is published weekly and is the dominating paper of the locality, as it has been since its inception. The offices and plant, situated at No. 706 Madison Street, are model in every respect, and the latter is equipped by the most highly improved machinery known to the printer's art.

Mr. Gilmore is a staunch republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church, while fraternally he is affiliated with Constellation Lodge No. 95, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The Jno. S. Gilmore estate, which he manages, owns the residence at No. 1105 Madison Street, a large office building at No. 608 Madison Street, Fredonia, and 1,520 acres of land in Wilson County, situated northeast of the city, as well as the offices and plant of the newspaper. Mr. Gilmore has other business interests and is a director of the State Bank of Fredonia. He is devoting much time and money to the raising of purebred livestock, having some of the finest sheep in this country as well as imported stock from England. The kennels of the Gilmore ranch contain some of the finest-bred dogs, the Corzoi or Russian wolfhounds and white collies being notable in quality and value. He has always been interested in matters that have made for civic advancement and betterment, is a director in the Fredonia Commercial Club, was recently on the executive board of the State Editorial Association and had charge of the athletics at the Fredonia High School until the present year when business demanded his full attention. Mr. Gilmore is unmarried.

E. O. SMITH, M. D. A physician and surgeon in Kansas for twenty years, Dr. E. O. Smith has attained high rank as a surgeon and is now the active associate of his brother, F. R. Smith, in the practice of surgery at the Winfield Hospital, which the brothers own.

A resident of Kansas since 1874, Dr. E. O. Smith was born on a farm three miles from Peru, Madison County, Iowa, January 19, 1869, a son of William and Ellen (Hollingshead) Smith. His father was a native of Kentucky, but in early life went to Illinois with his parents, and was a soldier in the Civil war, fighting with Sherman's gallant armies through the heart of the Confederacy and over the route of the march to the sea. William Smith afterwards went to Iowa, and from there brought his family to Kansas in 1874. He located in Rice County, developed one of the pioneer farms, and in time enjoyed the prosperity which Kansas soil and climate finally gave to those who most persistently cultivated its broad acres. He finally lived retired at Little River, Kansas, until his death in 1906. His wife, Ellen Hollingshead, was his second wife, and they were the parents of six children, Dr. E. O. Smith being the youngest. Other facts concerning the family history will be found in the sketch of Dr. F. R. Smith.

E. O. Smith learned his first lessons in the public schools at Lyons, Kansas, and completed the junior year in the high school. For one year he was a student in the Central Normal College at Great Bend, Kansas, and was granted a teacher's certificate in 1890. He taught school in Rice County, studied medicine with his older brother for one summer, and finally entered the Keokuk Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated M. D. March 5, 1895. Doctor Smith has specialized in surgery, partly as a result of natural talents, by experience and by post-graduate work. He attended the Chicago Polyclinic in 1913 and 1914, and has also attended the great clinics of the Augustana Hospital of Chicago.

He started practice at Lyons the year he was graduated, but soon had to give up on account of illness and spent two months at Hot Springs, Arkansas. In the fall of 1896 he located his home and offices at Marquette, Kansas, and was a resident of that city for seventeen years. He had a large practice there, and many pleasant and profitable relations with the community. In 1913, however, he sold his practice and removed to Winfield in order to assist his brother, Dr. F. R. Smith, in handling the great volume of surgical work in the Winfield Hospital. Even their combined services have not been sufficient and they subsequently took in as a third partner Dr. C. C. Hawke, making the present firm Smith, Smith & Hawke. The Winfield Hospital has a capacity of thirty beds, and even so its facilities are constantly taxed.

Dr. E. O. Smith while living at Marquette was a member of the city council ten years. He still has interests in that city, being a stockholder in the Marquette State Bank, and owner of some valuable residence property. He is a republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with Marquette Lodge No. 353, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Anchor Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Marquette, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Professionally he is a member of the Cowley County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He owns stock in the State Bank of Winfield and is part owner with his brother of the hospital building at Tenth Avenue and Manning Street.

Doctor Smith was married August 5, 1896, at Lyons, Kansas, to Miss Amabel Dickeson, daughter of J. T. and Ann Elizabeth (McGee) Dickeson. Her mother died at Liberal, Missouri, in January, 1917, and her father is still a resident of Liberal, being station agent for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. Doctor and Mrs. Smith have three children: Paul, born September 7, 1898, a student in the Winfield High School; Luella, born June 16, 1902, and Virginia, born March 22, 1906, both attending the grammar schools at Winfield.

SHELDON GRISWOLD CATLIN. A notable figure in the commercial life of the City of Leavenworth was the late Sheldon Griswold Catlin. He was a Yankee, of Connecticut birth and ancestry, and possessed the genius of a typical New Englander for trade. Bulwarking his genius in this direction was a remarkable integrity of character and a wholesomeness and breadth of mind which made his presence in any community a source of strength and uplift.

It was in 1863 that he came to Leavenworth and became a member of the old wholesale shoe firm of George O. Catlin & Company, a business which is

still in existence and which has had a consecutive history of prosperity and success for more than half a century. Sheldon G. Catlin was born at Harwinton in Litchfield County, Connecticut, September 28, 1806. He was descended from Thomas Catling, a native of England, where the common method of spelling the name was Ketling. Thomas Catling settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1642, and was the progenitor of all the various branches of the Catlin family now known in the United States. The Catlins were Connecticut people until after the Revolutionary war, and several of the name were soldiers in that struggle.

After an education in the common schools, Sheldon G. Catlin inaugurated his business experience as clerk in a store. His enterprise soon took him out of the ranks of the employe. Loading a wagon with tinware and other merchandise he peddled out his stock along the road until he arrived in South Carolina, and at Edgefield in that state he established a permanent store. While in South Carolina he met and on September 6, 1843, at Vernon, New York, he married Caroline Matilda Carter. She was a native of Saybrook, Connecticut, and her mission in South Carolina was as a teacher.

After being in business in South Carolina for some years the advancing age of his parents called Mr. Catlin back to Connecticut, and he took the active management of the home farm and continued it until his father and mother died. He then sold the farm. A short time before his brother George O. Catlin had become a resident of Kansas and had located in Leavenworth, in 1859, which was then the principal jobbing point on the Missouri River. In 1863 Sheldon G. Catlin joined his brother there, and their business was begun under the name George O. Catlin & Company. The next firm name was S. G. and E. L. Catlin, the latter a son of George O. In 1870 the firm again became George O. Catlin & Company. At that time there were four partners, George O. Catlin, Sheldon G. Catlin, E. L. Catlin and L. A. Knox. After three years under this title the firm became Catlin & Knox, composed of S. G. Catlin and L. A. Knox. As Catlin & Knox it has continued to the present day, though the older members of the firm have all passed away. On January 1, 1880, the owners became E. S. Catlin, a son of Sheldon G., and Lorenzo A. Knox. Since the death of Mr. Knox on December 31, 1899, the business has been conducted by Mr. E. S. Catlin as the sole owner.

From the formation of that party Sheldon G. Catlin was an active republican. In Connecticut he served as a select man and was twice elected a member of the Connecticut State Legislature. During the Civil war he was a member of the Home Guard. His life was primarily identified with business affairs and through that avenue he rendered his chief service to the world. He was a devout Methodist, and was one of the generous contributors to the prosperity of the church in Leavenworth. His wife who was born August 13, 1813, died September 17, 1879. There were three children of their union: Ella Elizabeth, now deceased, was the wife of the late Judge Harvey W. Ide. The only son is Elbert Sheldon Catlin. Caroline Carter Catlin, now deceased, was the wife of C. L. Knapp.

Elbert Sheldon Catlin, now proprietor of the business of Catlin & Knox, wholesale shoe merchants, was born at Harwinton, Connecticut, November 22, 1849. He was educated in his native state, in the public schools at Harwinton, and the high school and academy at Westfield, Massachusetts. He came with

other members of the family to Leavenworth in June, 1867, and since then, for a period of almost half a century, he has been actively identified with mercantile interests in that city. On October 18, 1883, he married Clara Belle Whitaker, daughter of Joseph Whitaker of Leavenworth. They are the parents of two daughters, Florence Adele and Eloise.

CLARENCE E. BECK. When he was sixteen years old Clarence E. Beck left the high school at Arkansas City and by practical work began to discover the extent of his capabilities and his possibilities in the business field. For a couple of years he worked in retail grocery stores. In July, 1894, he went with the Ranney-Davis Mercantile Company. He was put to work as a fruit sorter. Six months later he was advanced to the packing room. Another six months and he was assigned to a place at the bill desk, and after a year was promoted to the shipping desk. In these different positions he not only showed a proper diligence and faithfulness of performance, but also indicated his capacity for increased responsibilities. The company soon took him out of the general office and sent him on the road and put him on the sales force. He sold goods for Ranney-Davis for a number of years, and was then brought back to the office as cashier of the company. His particular ability was in handling credits, and he was eventually given charge of the credit department, and along with that position he has since acquired the executive offices of secretary and treasurer. He is now secretary and treasurer and credit man for the Ranney-Davis Mercantile Company, one of the largest wholesale concerns in Southern Kansas.

The man who begins at the bottom and goes to the top is always the object of just admiration. Mr. Beck only recently passed his fortieth birthday, but is numbered among the business leaders of the state. Though most of his life has been spent in Kansas, he was born at Bouquet, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1876. His Beck ancestors came out of Germany and settled in Pennsylvania several generations ago. His grandfather, Leonard Beck, was born in the vicinity of Madison, Pennsylvania, and died there in 1909 when past seventy-eight years of age. He spent his career as a farmer. He married Miss Mathias, who was born in Pennsylvania and died near Irwin, in that state, in 1912. Four of their children are still living: Catherine, who lives at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, widow of Josiah Allshouse, who was a farmer and subsequently in the building and quarry business as a contractor; Sarah is the wife of Lyman Kintigh, a farmer at Irwin, Pennsylvania; Sanford is a miller and operates the old mill at Bouquet, Pennsylvania, which his brother Cyrus formerly owned; and Cyrus E., father of Clarence E.

Cyrus F. Beck was born at Madison, Pennsylvania, in 1853, grew up and married in his native community and becoming a miller operated the flour mill above mentioned. In 1884 he came out to Kansas, locating at Hazleton, where he was in the furniture and undertaking business until 1888. In the latter year he moved to Arkansas City and for several years was a retail grocer. For three years he was a furniture dealer, and then left Kansas to look after his business in the zinc mines around Joplin, Missouri. After several years in Southern Missouri he went to Arizona, acquired some interests in the gold mines, but in 1913 retired and has since lived at Los Angeles, California. He is a democrat and a member of the Congregational Church. Cyrus F. Beck married Alwilda Pool. She was born at Irwin,

Pennsylvania, in 1855, and died there in 1892. There were four children: Clarence E., the oldest; Myrtle F., who died at Arkansas City in 1908, the wife of John J. Griffith, who is now secretary for a mining company at Tonapah, Nevada; W. Frank, who is teller in the German-American Savings and Trust Company at Los Angeles, California; and Bertha B., wife of William S. Graham, check clerk for the Arkansas City Produce Company.

Clarence E. Beck received most of his education in the public schools of Arkansas City, and had finished the freshman year in high school when he gave up his books and studies in 1892 to enter the commercial field on his own account. He gives practically all his time to his duties as secretary, treasurer and credit man of the Ranney-Davis Mercantile Company, but is also treasurer of the Crescent Gas and Oil Company. He owns his home at 215 West Central Avenue. Mr. Beck is independent in politics, is a member of the Commercial Club and the Rotary Club, affiliates with Crescent Lodge No. 133, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Bennett Chapter No. 41, Royal Arch Masons; Arkansas City Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar, and affiliates with the Christian Science Church.

He has been twice married. He was married in 1900 in Arkansas City to Miss Gertie E. Chadwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Chadwell, who are now deceased. Her father was a pioneer in Cowley County, Kansas, and a rancher. Mrs. Beck died in August, 1907. She is survived by one daughter, Ruth Geraldine, born December 14, 1905. In June, 1912, Mr. Beck married Miss Jocie May Miller, a native of Kansas and a daughter of G. W. and Belle T. (Thurmond) Miller. Her father is a retired merchant, residing at Caldwell, Kansas. He was one of the first hardware merchants of Arkansas City in the early '80s.

THE WARREN MORTGAGE COMPANY of Emporia is the largest farm mortgage loan company in Kansas. It was founded by the late S. B. Warren, who came to Emporia in 1876, and its notable position among financial organizations in the state is largely due to his personal integrity and many years of honorable and straightforward dealing. Its field of operations covers about two-thirds of Eastern Kansas. Its business is making loans on farm property, which are sold to several savings banks in the New England states and to trust companies and life insurance companies. The present officers of the company are: S. H. Warren, president; F. O. Lakin, vice president; E. P. Warren, secretary and treasurer.

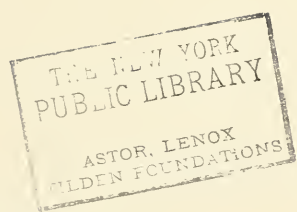
The late S. B. Warren, the founder of the company, was born in Mentor, Ohio, in 1840, and was a direct descendant of Richard Warren, who came to America in the seventeenth century from England. He grew up in Ohio, and made a gallant record as a soldier during the Civil war. He was captain of Company I in the 23rd Ohio Infantry. The late William McKinley was major of that regiment, and the regiment was part of the division commanded by Rutherford B. Hayes. He was in all the engagements of his command, including the battle of Antietam, and was prominent in Grand Army circles after the war.

Soon after the close of the war Captain Warren moved his family to Kansas, and was a resident of Emporia from 1872 until his death in 1893. He was a member of Emporia Lodge No. 12, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

As a republican he had a special place in the politi-



Clarence E. Beck.



cal history of Kansas, because of his service in 1891 as a member of the House of Representatives and his active part in that body of the republican minority known as "the loyal twenty-three." His associates during that session of the legislature were John J. Ingalls, John Seaton, O. L. Atherton, George L. Douglas, J. Nixon, J. B. Remington, E. D. York, N. R. Hopkins, A. Pratt, W. F. King, J. T. Showalter, F. W. Willard, W. E. Brown, W. C. Webb, A. H. Heber, James H. Reeder, J. D. Williamson, N. Simmons, S. S. Gilmore, W. M. Rice, L. B. Pearson, F. M. Stahl, C. H. Phinney and C. N. Bishoff.

S. B. Warren married Emily Huestis, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1850 and died at Emporia, Kansas, May 4, 1915. Their three children were: S. H. Warren, president of the Warren Mortgage Company; Marshall, who died suddenly December 24, 1915; and F. P. Warren, who is secretary and treasurer of the Warren Mortgage Company.

JOHN GOTTLIEB SEEWIR was one of Kansas' pioneer physicians. He was prominent in the profession at Lawrence from the beginning of the Civil war until his death twenty years later, and his life was one of unceasing devotion to his profession and to the service to humanity which he rendered through it.

Doctor Seewir was born in Switzerland, March 4, 1828, a son of John G. and Elizabeth Seewir. In 1838 the family immigrated to America. They came on a sailing vessel and the vessel took fire and burned for two days before it was extinguished. The family located at Camden, Oneida County, New York. A singular fact in the family history is that for five successive generations there was just one son who reached maturity, and each became a physician. John G., Sr., was a member of the medical profession and practiced at Camden, New York, and afterwards at Syracuse.

The late John Gottlieb Seewir grew to manhood in New York State, and read medicine under his father. He afterwards returned to Switzerland and had the advantages of the best technical schools of that country. He attended the medical college at Berne. Coming back to the United States, he rejoined his father and was associated with him in practice for a number of years.

Doctor Seewir came to Kansas in 1859. Locating in Lawrence, he soon had a promising business as a physician, and in the early days his practice was extended over a wide stretch of territory surrounding Lawrence. In his later years his practice was confined to office consultation.

In New York State Doctor Seewir married Sarah Elizabeth Colton. They had two children, Charlie C. and Lizzie L. The daughter is now Mrs. Cyrus T. McDuffee, of Oneida, New York.

Doctor Seewir was a fine type of the early Kansan. He was a credit to the medical profession and also to the citizenship of the state. He is remembered as a man who loathed dishonesty and falsehood in every form. He was often heard to declare that he would rather a son of his might grow up to perform the duties of honorable citizenship rather than acquire great wealth. Doctor Seewir was a member of the Episcopal Church. In early life he was an ardent fisherman and hunter, but his later days were comparatively inactive, since he suffered greatly from inflammatory rheumatism. He died July 4, 1888.

His only son, Charlie C. Seewir, is the present postmaster of Lawrence and is also widely known as a printer and publisher of the Lawrence Advertiser.

He was the first son to break the chain of custom above noted by which the one son of each generation became a physician.

ELY MOORE, SR. If Kansas should seek among its living citizens a man whose career is richest in associations with the events far back in territorial times there could be no better approximation to the ideal choice than that of the venerable Ely Moore, Sr., of Lawrence. Now in his eighty-fifth year, he saw when a young man in his early twenties much of that strenuous struggle which made Kansas Territory the battle ground of the nation.

His own life has been regulated on strenuous lines, and he comes of fighting ancestry. He is descended from Sir Thomas More, who in the times of King Henry VIII was chancellor of England and was beheaded because he refused to acknowledge the queen-ship of Anne Boleyn, one of King Henry's numerous wives. The founder of the Moore family in America was an Episcopal bishop in New York City. Moses Moore, grandfather of Ely Moore, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and was captain of a company in the New Jersey troops.

Col. Ely Moore, father of Ely Moore, Sr., was a prominent man both in the East and in Kansas. He served two terms in Congress from New York, and also held the office of comptroller of the port of New York City. Colonel Moore married Emeline Coutant, of French Huguenot ancestry. They had five children, Mary, Hampden, Emma, Helen and Ely. Col. Ely Moore gained his military title when appointed commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, whose headquarters were at what was then Miami Mission, some twelve miles from the present site of Paola, Kansas. Colonel Moore brought his family out to Kansas in June, 1853. He was a prominent man in early territorial days both by reason of his official position as Indian commissioner, and also by his official relations with the early white settlement. While he was Indian commissioner a state of war existed between the Five Civilized Tribes and the Pottawatomie Indians. After making three trips from Miami to Pottawatomie, Colonel Moore succeeded in establishing peaceful relations between the belligerents. In May, 1856, the Moore family removed to Leecompton, the first capital of Kansas, and Colonel Moore became register and special agent of the land office. He lived at Leecompton until his death in 1860.

Ely Moore, Sr., was born in New York City December 7, 1832, and was twenty-one years of age when he came with his parents to Kansas. He had already shown an ability and responsibility and was frequently delegated with affairs of importance in connection with the Indian office of commissioner. While on some business connected with the Five Civilized Tribes, he was traveling over the country with an Indian guide, and this guide having deserted him he spent a lonely night on Mount Oread, and thus was the first white person so far as known to have slept where Lawrence now stands. He came to know the Indians not only officially but personally. He hunted with them for weeks at a time. Mr. Moore in the first twenty years after he came to Kansas killed hundreds of buffalo. He recalls seeing these herds when they covered many square miles of the vast prairie and when they numbered hundreds of thousands. When such a herd would get in motion impelled by fear the tread of their hoofs would make the entire earth shake. Through his active relations with the Indians he

learned to understand and partly to talk the Indian tongue. He was adopted as a member of the family of McGuine of the French wing of the Miami Tribe.

Mr. Moore was a participant in the events that made Kansas history. He came to the territory when, with but few exceptions, there were no white people except at military stations. It was a land of Indians, buffalo, antelope, wolves, prairie chickens and rattlesnakes. Mr. Moore was in Kansas through the border warfare period. He is one of many of the old timers in Kansas who are emphatic in denunciation of John Brown and those who endeavor to give that character a halo of virtue. He has lived in Kansas over sixty-four years, and he knew personally many of the most noted and notorious characters of the early days, including Brown, Jim Lane and others.

Mr. Moore first located in Lawrence as an employee on the old Lawrence Journal. Later with Senator Ross he published the Democratic Standard. Still later he was connected with the state printing office in Topeka. Mr. Moore has been a resident of Lawrence for many years, and in that community, where he is best known, he is loved and respected by everyone.

On November 19, 1861, Mr. Moore married Rose McKinney. They became the parents of five children: Margaret, Mrs. Charles C. Seewir, of Lawrence; Sue, Mrs. C. L. Whitney, of Kansas City; Missouri; Ely, Jr., a resident of New York City; Helen, Mrs. George Ensminger, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Thomas, who died in infancy.

WILLIAM W. HOOPER has been a resident of Kansas thirty-five years and since 1888 has been a practicing lawyer at Leavenworth. He has long ranked among the leaders of the Leavenworth bar, and while studying law he had the good fortune to be associated with as preceptors such eminent jurists as Hon. Edward Stillings and with the firm of Baker & Hook. His subsequent career in the profession has fully justified the confidence reposed in him by his instructors.

Mr. Hooper was born in Fremont, Nebraska, September 12, 1865, and came to Kansas on July 20, 1882. His parents were Richard and Elizabeth (Goodman) Hooper, both now deceased. Richard Hooper was a native of England, came to America when a young man, and spent much of his life as a farmer. As a contractor he at one time had the contract for construction work on the Union Pacific Railway west of Fremont.

One of a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom are still living, William W. Hooper grew up in Nebraska, attended the Fremont public schools and for one winter was in the normal school there. At the age of seventeen he came to Kansas, and at Leavenworth learned telegraphy in the offices of the Union Pacific Railway. His brother-in-law, Leonard Hohl, was at that time chief train dispatcher at Leavenworth. Mr. Hooper continued active in railway work until June, 1890. He was an expert telegrapher, and was given posts of responsibility at various stations. The latter part of his employment as a railroad man was with the Rock Island road.

In 1885 he began the study of law with Hon. Edward Stillings. In 1888 he went into the office of Baker & Hook, and on September 28, 1888, was admitted to the bar. Since then he has been in

active practice and has handled a large volume of important litigation.

Mr. Hooper is a democrat in politics, but with the exception of six years as a member of the school board and a time as chairman of the high school committee, has never held office. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and belongs to the Mystic Shrine.

On September 5, 1894, Mr. Hooper married Miss Sarah E. Duke of Leavenworth. They are the parents of three children: Duke W., Paul R. and Meredith Louise.

CHRISTOPHER BEAL BECKS was a Kansas pioneer whose memory should be kept green in coming generations. He was a man of quiet forcefulness intent in his devotion to those things that he believed right, and he made his career count for much in his chosen community because of a faithful performance of those duties that lay nearest at hand.

He was a Kansas pioneer of the territorial period. He came here in 1859. Though a native of Virginia he was reared on a farm in Ohio, and his people being comparatively poor and his early youth being spent in a time when the needs of existence were of more importance than those of intellectual culture he had very limited advantages in the way of literary education.

While in Ohio he married Hannah Jane Osler. He came to Kansas with his wife and two children, Edgar and Oscar, with his mother, Nancy Beeks, and with two sisters, Hattie and Mary. In coming West the family embarked on a boat at Wheeling, West Virginia, dropped down the Ohio River to Cairo, Illinois, and up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and from that point another boat brought them up the Missouri River to Westport Landing, now Kansas City. While looking around for a permanent location Mr. Beeks and family lived the first year in Johnson County, Kansas, at Lanesfield, now one of the lost towns of Kansas. He finally bought a tract of land about two miles northwest of the present site of Baldwin City. Early in 1860 he moved to the land and began developing a home. The first shelter for the family was a log house. After getting that in readiness he put out a crop. The year 1860 was one of the disastrous drought years in Kansas, and the first one that seriously affected the fortunes of its early settlers. Mr. Beeks' entire crop was destroyed and he did not even get the seed back. In spite of that severe experience he determined to remain a Kansan. It was fortunate for him that he had brought to Kansas perhaps more means than many of the early settlers, and he was able to tide over this lean year. Other hardships and privations came, and not all of them were due to unfavorable climate. The war came on, there was almost constant trouble between the free soil and the slavery elements, not to speak of invasions originating outside the state. He suffered much from the outlawry that prevailed before and during the Civil war times, and it sometimes became necessary for him to leave home in order to preserve his life. During the war he served in the Kansas militia and helped protect the state from foreign invasion. Through good years and bad, through hardships and privations and periods of prosperity, he continued to strengthen his hold and position in Kansas and finally had his land improved and was in a situation where he might take life more easily when death came to him at the age of fifty-eight. He died

January 29, 1888. Three children had been born to him and his wife after they removed to Kansas.

Christopher B. Beeks distinguished himself by his indefatigable labor, and though of but average stature, there were few who worked harder and with better results. Besides what he did to establish a home and look out for his family he was soon recognized as a forceful character in his community. He served as justice of the peace, and though not a lawyer he became well informed on the essential principles of law, and frequently advised his neighbors in their legal difficulties. His integrity of character was perhaps of greater importance than his legal knowledge, and for that reason his influence enabled him to accomplish a great amount of good. He was appointed and served as deputy county attorney and in that capacity prosecuted a number of liquor cases tried at Baldwin and brought over from the river towns. About the close of the Civil war he had moved into Baldwin in order to give his children the exceptional advantages of Baker University. Politically he was an independent republican, was a member of the Odd Fellows, and was one of the most active Methodists at Baldwin. He served as a member of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and in this connection it is noteworthy that his son Charles E. Beeks was a member of the board of trustees that built the present handsome Methodist church edifice at Baldwin. The late Mr. Beeks had an executive mind, one that prompted him to action when anything was required to be done. His most marked characteristics were his sturdy manhood and his absolute honesty.

Of his children the only one now living at Baldwin is his son Charles E. Beeks, who was born at Baldwin February 7, 1867. Baldwin has always been his home, and his education came from the public schools and Baker University. Mr. Beeks was reared on a farm and has followed farming as his chief occupation. He is also vice president of the Baldwin State Bank. He is a trustee of Baker University, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a republican in politics and is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On August 24, 1898, he married Miss Ella Follin. They have one son, Claude.

AMOS S. LAPHAM. There are but few members of the bar of Southeastern Kansas who have exceeded the record of Amos S. Lapham, of Chanute, for length and continuity of service, for devotion to the best ethics of the profession and for connection with important litigation. His standing is that of one of the foremost members of the bar of this part of the state.

Judge Lapham was born on a farm in Champaign County, Ohio, April 6, 1845, and is a son of Oziel and Mahala (Steere) Lapham, and belongs to one of America's old and honored families. John Lapham, the great-great-great-grandfather of Judge Lapham, was born in 1635, in Devonshire, England, and came to America prior to 1673, for on April 6, of that year, he was married at Providence, Rhode Island, to Mary, the daughter of William Mann. He lived at Providence and Newport, Rhode Island, and Dartmouth, Massachusetts. In the same year he was a freeman and deputy to the general assembly, and in 1675 was constable. He owned several hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Providence, but in 1676, at the outbreak of King Philip's war, removed to Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

He was a large landholder for his day, and at the time of his death, in 1710, his estate, of which his wife Mary and son John were executors, was found to be worth \$3,000, considered somewhat of a fortune for that time. He had four sons and one daughter. Among his sons was John Lapham, who was born December 13, 1677, in Rhode Island, and died in 1734. He married Mary Russell, April 3, 1700, who was born July 19, 1683. Thomas Lapham, son of John and Mary, and great-great-grandfather of Judge Lapham, was born in Rhode Island about 1710, and was about seventy-four years old when he died in that state. He married Abigail Wilbur, who died aged seventy-four years. The great-grandfather of Judge Lapham, Augustus Lapham, was born November 15, 1750, in Rhode Island and died in that state February 25, 1828. On April 6, 1775, he married Mary Scott, who was born in 1754, and died March 3, 1828. Amos Lapham, grandfather of Judge Lapham, was born in Rhode Island, June 26, 1776, near Smithfield and in 1817 removed to Champaign County, Ohio, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, April 14, 1859. He married Marcy Aldrich, who was born in Rhode Island, and died in Champaign County, Ohio, in November, 1859.

Oziel Lapham was born in Rhode Island, February 29, 1804, and was there educated, reared and married. He remained in New England until 1817, in which year he removed to Champaign County, Ohio, returned to Rhode Island in 1825, and in 1830 came back to Ohio, and for fifty-seven years resided on the same farm, where his death occurred June 26, 1887. His property was located near the Town of Woodstock, and in addition to being a farmer he was for a number of years a school teacher. Mr. Lapham was one of the well known men of his community and was honored and respected by the many who knew him. His political belief made him a democrat, and he was a member of the Universalist Church. In 1827, while still living in Rhode Island, he was married to Mahala Steere, who was born in that state, October 7, 1800, and died in Champaign County, Ohio, 1857. Their children, all born in Champaign County, were as follows: William Dennis, born May 31, 1829, died December 11, 1830; Olive, born December 3, 1832, died February 3, 1849; Eunice, born July 25, 1834, died August 25, 1838; Mary Josephine, born July 30, 1837, died at Woodstock, Ohio, August 19, 1899; John, born July 8, 1841, enlisted in Company I, Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in the Union service during the Civil war, at Fort Meadow Bluff, West Virginia, August 3, 1862; and Amos S., of this notice. Oziel Lapham was married second to Mary M. Perry, of New York State, who died August 10, 1867, in Champaign County, Ohio, being the mother of four children: Lily S., born September 20, 1859, died at Topeka, Kansas, March 23, 1895, as the wife of Henry Ruff, who resided at Washington, District of Columbia, was a clerk in the United States pension office, and died there December 17, 1916; Ala M., born May 19, 1861, married December 28, 1882, Charles Clark, now of Chanute, Kansas, who has been a bridge carpenter for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad for many years; Perry Oziel, born June 7, 1863, died January 11, 1881, at Woodstock Ohio; and Mary, born August 10, 1867, died March 7, 1868. Oziel Lapham was married third to Elizabeth Miller, of Ohio, who died in 1913, at Spokane, Washington, the mother of three children: William M., born July 30, 1870, is a general workman of St. Louis, Missouri; Addie M., born 1872, unmarried and a resident of

Chanute; and Arthur, born January 12, 1876, a farmer, died unmarried at Woodstock, Ohio, December 12, 1898.

Amos S. Lapham attended the public schools of Champaign County, Ohio, until between the ages of twelve and thirteen years, and then spent three years in Antioch (Ohio) College. Following this he went to Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois, for three months, subsequently enrolling as a student at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, June 27, 1866. Judge Lapham taught school in Miami County, Ohio, for two winter terms before graduation, and after graduation taught one winter term in Drake County, Ohio. He commenced the study of law in the office of John Little, of Xenia, Ohio, who later became attorney general of his state and a member of Congress. In the spring of 1869 Judge Lapham entered the Ohio State and Union Law College, Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated in June, 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On July 1 of the same year he was admitted to practice and began his professional duties at Iola, Kansas, where he remained for six months. In June, 1870, he came to New Chicago, now a part of Chanute, opened an office, and here has continued his successful and distinguished career in the practice of civil and criminal law. His offices at this time are in the Lapham Block, which he owns, at the corner of West Main and Lincoln Avenue. In 1875 Judge Lapham was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Kansas, and in March, 1889, to the Supreme Court of the United States. His practice has long been of a decidedly important character, connecting him with prominent litigated interests, the conduct of which has proven his ability.

In October, 1876, Judge Lapham became treasurer of Neosho County, an office which he held until October, 1880. In 1899 he was a candidate for judge of the District Court, and while he met with defeat that year, in June, 1907, was judge of the District Court of Neosho County for that term. In 1908 he was a candidate for state senator. He was one of the presidential electors in 1916. He also served as a member of the Chanute Board of Education for five years and as president of that body for one year. Judge Lapham is well known in fraternal affairs, belonging to Chanute Lodge No. 96, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Chanute Camp No. 852, Modern Woodmen of America; Chanute Lodge No. 110, Knights and Ladies of Security; and the Fraternal Aid Union. Aside from his profession he has numerous business interests, being a stockholder and director in the Santa Fe Investment Company and having a voice in the proceeding of other enterprises. He owns his own comfortable modern residence at No. 823 South Central Avenue, and a farm of 200 acres, 3½ miles northeast of Chanute. He also has oil and gas interests in Kansas and Oklahoma.

On February 14, 1875, Judge Lapham was married near Austin, Kansas, to Miss Josephine Bonham, daughter of Garrett and Julia A. (Claywell) Bonham, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Bonham was a pioneer farmer of Kansas, whence he came in 1869. To Judge and Mrs. Lapham there have been born seven children, as follows: Walter A., born March 18, 1876, who is engaged in the automobile business at Chanute; Olive Agnes, born September 15, 1877, a graduate of the Kansas University, studied instrumental music in Berlin, Germany, for 1½ years, was then a student under Madame Zeisler, of Chicago, and is now a pianist of that city who is

rapidly gaining a national reputation; Lily Ethel, born October 11, 1881, died May 18, 1884; Raymond Oziel, born September 29, 1884, died May 30, 1886; Willard M., born April 16, 1886, died April 19, 1886; John Wilbur, born May 29, 1887, now postmaster of Chanute, and is also associated with his father in the law business; and Mary, born September 16, 1889, who is unmarried and resides with her parents.

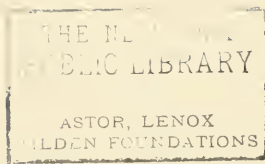
MISS EDNA L. JOHNSON. In no other field have woman's work and influence proved such ennobling factors as in the sphere of education. The instruction and the character training of the children of Kansas are largely in the hands of devoted women, and many of the most responsible posts in the school system of the state are filled by woman teachers. The entire school system of Cowley County is under the supervision of Miss Edna L. Johnson, county superintendent of schools, and the people of the county recognize her unqualified fitness for the duties of the office.

Miss Johnson was first elected county superintendent in the fall of 1914 and was re-elected in 1916, so that she is now in her second term. She first took office May 10, 1915. Under her supervision are 137 schools, 166 teachers, and an enrollment of 3,350 scholars. Her office as county superintendent is in the courthouse at Winfield.

Miss Johnson has spent much of her life in Kansas, but was born near Danville, Illinois, daughter of Josiah Johnson and Emma (Mosier) Johnson, both of whom were born near Danville. In the Johnson lineage there is an admixture of Polish stock, and a number of generations back the family was connected with Count Sandusky's relationship. The Johnsons were early settlers in this country and were pioneers in Kentucky. Josiah Johnson was born in 1847, was a farmer, and coming to Kansas in 1884 located at Maple City in Cowley County. Later he retired from the farm and spent his last years in Arkansas City, where he died in 1907. He was a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His widow now lives at Arkansas City. Her children, four in number, are: Jessie, wife of Frank Lewis, a farmer near Silverdale, Kansas; Harley, connected with the United States Weather Bureau at Rapids City, South Dakota; Miss Edna L.; and Robert, who lives at Arkansas City but is a teacher at Winfield.

Miss Johnson was educated in the public schools of Arkansas City, being a graduate of the high school there. She began teaching in Cowley County and was constantly in the school room until her election to her present responsibilities. In politics she is affiliated with the republican party, and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PETER TASCHETTA. One of the early permanent settlers of Leavenworth was Peter Taschetta, a native of Switzerland, born in Canton, January 6, 1822. He was of Italian ancestry, but long before his birth his people, living on the border between Italy and Switzerland, had property in the former country and his parents became Swiss subjects by purchase. The father was interested in stained glass manufacturing and, as a contractor, traveled extensively, particularly in France, overseeing the placing of stained glass in cathedrals and other structures, some of these being rare examples of artistic coloring. He employed a large number of men to do the work and, as his son Peter grew to years of responsibility, he became timekeeper and also financial agent for his





ALBERT J. HOLZMARK

father. In such capacity he visited different countries, necessarily learning their language and before he came to America not only spoke four languages fluently, but also wrote them.

Peter Taschetta continued this life of constant travel in Europe until he was twenty-seven years old, it possibly having its influence in leading him to consider visiting America, a far-distant land in those days of slow-sailing vessels. In 1849 he landed at New Orleans, Louisiana, and from there journeyed up the Mississippi to St. Louis. In that city he engaged in mercantile pursuits for a time, but had not yet had the spirit of wanderlust been extinguished, for he eagerly gave ear to the stories of the wonderful country that lay west of the Missouri and finally determined to visit it and see for himself.

In the spring of 1854, Peter Taschetta came to Leavenworth, which was then one of the outposts of civilization where wagon trains were fitted out for trips across the plains. He had seen many lands and was capable of judging business possibilities, and exhibited his confidence in the probable development of the frontier town by purchasing property. He returned then to St. Louis and disposed of his interests there and in the spring of 1855 settled permanently at Leavenworth. Here he embarked in the restaurant business, and this together with operating a grocery store, occupied much of his attention, although he further showed foresight and good judgment by investing in realty here much of which he still possessed at the time of his death. For some time he also conducted a real estate business. Mr. Taschetta was industrious as well as enterprising and was honest to the penny, the latter virtue, in his case sometimes leading to a betrayal of confidence, because he expected the same honesty in those with whom he had business relations.

At St. Louis, Missouri, Peter Taschetta was married to Miss Elizabeth Adam, who was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and eight children were born to them, five of whom grew to maturity: Elisa, Charles A., Peter V., Frank A. and Anna K., wife of Thomas Brown, a former sheriff of Leavenworth County. All the children of Mr. Taschetta live in this city, highly respected and esteemed.

After locating in America Mr. Taschetta soon acquired proficiency in the English language. Although he became a factor, to some extent in politics as a democrat, he was too busy in his regular avocations to accept political preferment even had he so desired. He was a Roman Catholic in his religious faith. He died November 5, 1897, at the age of seventy-five years. He was universally esteemed for his kindness of heart and for his many neighborly qualities.

Charles A. Taschetta, who is one of Leavenworth's foremost citizens and the present postmaster, was born at Leavenworth, the eldest son of the late Peter Taschetta, September 13, 1859. During boyhood and youth he attended the public and the parochial schools, taking special studies in a night school and acquiring commercial knowledge in a business school. He succeeded his father in the grocery business and conducted the same until duties of a public official nature commanded his entire time. During the administration of President Cleveland, Mr. Taschetta was appointed registry and stamp clerk in the Leavenworth postoffice, which position he resigned at a later date. In 1897 he was appointed auditor of Leavenworth County and served three consecutive terms. In 1915 Mr. Taschetta was

appointed postmaster at Leavenworth and in this official position has won high regard, not only on account of efficiency but also because of his uniform courtesy. It is the rule of his office that attention shall be given by every subordinate to every caller on official business, no matter how obscure he may be, and, if possible, Mr. Taschetta himself answers their queries and explains official rulings they may not understand. This somewhat unusual attitude in public institutions, has contributed in no small degree to Postmaster Taschetta's popularity.

Mr. Taschetta was married July 23, 1883, to Miss Martha Dobson, who was born at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, England, and died at Leavenworth, August 30, 1897, the mother of five children: Angelena M., who is Mrs. Arnold B. Frana; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Benjamin J. Donovan; Isabel, who is Mrs. Lieut. X. F. Blauvelt; Martha, who died when fifteen years old; and Charles, who died before reaching his sixth birthday. Mr. Taschetta has always been a devoted father and a wise and judicious one. Recognizing the decided but differing talents of his daughters, he gave them advantages along the lines best adapted to develop them, and his "babies," as he fondly and proudly terms them, are gifted far beyond the average of young women. Mrs. Frana is a very talented musician and for years was organist at the Catholic Cathedral. Mrs. Donovan is an accomplished vocalist, while Mrs. Blauvelt has received flattering attention as a public reader. Mr. Taschetta and daughters are all devout members of the Roman Catholic Church. Politically he has always given support to the democratic party.

ALBERT JULIUS HOLZMARK. The career of the late Albert Julius Holzmark in Kansas City, Kansas, left its impress upon many forms of business activity, upon institutions of a civic, social and religious nature, and upon the lives of a great many individuals. He was a man of the highest character, of unexampled business integrity, was successful and made his success count toward the forwarding of the good of a large community.

His life was one of achievement from small beginnings. He was born in Koenigsburg, Germany, April 22, 1867, the oldest of the three children of Isidor and Theresa Holzmark. Both parents were natives of Germany. The family immigrated to America in 1884, spending a short time in St. Louis and from there coming to Kansas City, where they had relatives. Isidor Holzmark died a number of years ago, but his widow now lives in San Antonio, Texas, with her daughter.

Albert J. Holzmark was seventeen years of age when he came to America. He had attended the common schools of Germany and on coming to this country he was ready to take his place in the ranks of the world's workers. At Kansas City he found a place in the clothing store of his uncle, Sam Holzmark, for about a year. His father then died, and upon the son devolved many heavy responsibilities. He had to make a living not only for himself, but also for his mother, and he and his younger brother, Max Holzmark, now president of the Holzmark Furniture Company, not only proved their willingness and spirit in the face of obstacles, but also showed an ability beyond their age. By hard work they accumulated a little money and with this capital started a small store. They began in the furniture business and had their first location on James Street, which was then the business district of old Wyandotte. The business grew perhaps even faster than the partners

had hoped, and enlargement and increases followed as a matter of course. With their success they moved first to 537 Minnesota Avenue, and a short time later to the present location of the Holzmark Furniture Company's business at 624-626 Minnesota Avenue. In that one location that business has been maintained for about a quarter of a century. In 1895 the business was incorporated, the officers were: T. Holzmark, now of San Antonio, president; Max Holzmark, vice president, and A. J. Holzmark, secretary and general manager. Mr. A. J. Holzmark was largely responsible for the growing success and expansion of the business, and his was a master mind in control of a large mercantile enterprise, and he was expert in practically every phase of its administration.

His interests in later years were widely diversified. He found time to assist in promoting civic improvements. He was exceedingly generous, but his charities were bestowed personally and individually, and even his family and closest friends knew only in a general way the extent of his philanthropy. The integrity of his character was recognized by all, and any organization felt honored to have him as one of its supporters or officials. In national politics he was a republican, but was staunchly independent in local affairs, and gave his support and influence where he thought it was most needed. He was often urged to accept office, but consistently declined all such proffers.

On November 3, 1889, Mr. Holzmark married Emma Gosline. She was born at Titusville, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph and Bertha Gosline. She was only a child when her father died, and she and her mother afterwards came to Kansas City, where relatives were living and where she grew up and married. Mr. and Mrs. Holzmark had five children: Hattie, wife of A. L. Joffe, of Dallas, Texas; Joseph, head of the Holzmark Motor Company of Kansas City, Kansas; and Lillian, Viola and Irwin. All the children were given the best of advantages in the local schools and in their home training.

Mr. Holzmark was very prominent in Masonry. He belonged to Wyandotte Lodge No. 272, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in the Scottish Rite he attained the supreme honorary thirty-third degree. He was active in building the present Scottish Rite Temple of Kansas City, was treasurer of the Scottish Rite building committee for fifteen years, and in that capacity and in a personal way did much to forward the usefulness of Scottish Rite Masonry. He was also a member of the Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth. Mr. Holzmark was one of the organizers and was the first president, an office he filled several years, of the Jewish Social and Benevolent organization, the B'Nai B'Rith. He also belonged to the Commercial Club, the Armourdale Improvement Association, the Minnesota Avenue Improvement Association, the Union Club, the Elks Club, was an active supporter of the Associated Charities in Kansas City, Kansas, and he and his wife were among the most prominent supporters of the Jewish Temple of Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Holzmark had a sudden but quiet death. He was at the time visiting his mother and his married daughter in Texas, and died in Dallas, November 12, 1916. He was laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery of Elmwood, in Kansas City, Missouri.

FORREST M. HARTLEY'S talents made him foremost in the activities of college life while he was a student in Baker University. For a number of years he was

actively identified with Kansas journalism and then returned to Baldwin City where he is now one of the leading merchants.

Mr. Hartley was born at Indianola in Vermillion County, Illinois, July 26, 1874. He is one of the three children of George S. and Caroline (Vayhinger) Hartley. George S. Hartley, now a resident of Arkansas City, had for many years been a conspicuous figure in the political, banking and civic life of this state.

Mr. Forrest M. Hartley has lived a very active life. He began his education in the public schools of his native locality. His parents lived for some five years in Illinois, removing then to Fowler, Indiana, where he received his early education, and he also passed part of his youth in Oklahoma. The father was Indian agent at the Osage Agency at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, and that was the family home for about eleven years.

In the fall of 1889 Forrest Hartley entered the Baker University at Baldwin, and remained a student two years. From there he went to Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri, was a member of its student body one year, and while there founded and became editor of the Wentworth Military Academy Trumpeter. That college paper is still published. While at Wentworth he also won a scholarship in Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, which school he attended one year. However, his higher education was completed in Baker University at Baldwin, to which he returned in the fall of 1894, and remained there until graduating in 1895 with the degree Bachelor of Philosophy. During the last year at Baker he was editor of the Beacon, the official college paper.

Some special talents for journalism undoubtedly operated in his selection for the post of editor of these college papers, and on leaving Baker University he became a full fledged newspaper man. A month after graduating he bought the Arkansas Valley Democrat at Arkansas City. That paper was conducted under his editorial and business management for nearly ten years. At the same time he operated the Geuda Springs Herald for about two years, and for a short time the Dexter Eye. Mr. Hartley became interested in the Kansas City Truth and the Farm Folks, published at Kansas City, Missouri. Removing to that city he made it his home for some two years.

In 1906 Mr. Hartley left newspaper work and founded the Winona State Bank at Winona, Kansas, but a year later sold his holdings and in 1907 came to Baldwin, which has become his permanent residence. In Baldwin he became a member of the Ives-Hartley Lumber Company, of which since the death of Mr. Ives in 1913 he has been owner and manager.

Mr. Hartley is a democrat in politics. At Baldwin he had served as a member of the city council, was president of the body and for three years was mayor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Masonic fraternity.

On August 19, 1897, he married Miss Mary S. Ives, daughter of the late Charles P. Ives, whose career is sketched on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Hartley have two children: Hugh Philip and Genevieve.

CHARLES PURDY IVES. Every substantial city in Kansas has reason to be grateful to a group of its individual citizens who took the lead in affairs and largely molded those influences and institutions which make the community noteworthy and distinctive. Bald-

win City thus honors the memory of the late Charles Purdy Ives, who was not only a business man but a citizen who stood foremost in every movement for the general good. Mr. Ives had a very long and interesting career.

He was born January 27, 1840, in West Plains, New York, now part of New York City. When a lad he carried messages on Wall Street. Perhaps it was that experience which kept him ever afterward in close touch with commercial affairs. His education was acquired in the public schools of Williamsburg, New York, and at Huntington Academy on Long Island.

In his early youth he frequently attended the famous Fulton Street prayer meeting in New York City, and in one of those meetings in 1857 he was converted. Under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church he became a teacher in a mission school at Choctaw Agency, Indian Territory. When he went out to the far Southwestern country as it was then it was his intention to return East and attend Princeton College. That design was frustrated by the outbreak of the Civil war. When he did return East it was to enlist as first sergeant in Company H of the First New York Lincoln Cavalry. On September 19, 1864, he was commissioned captain of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment of United States Colored Volunteer Infantry. That regiment was recruited in Kentucky, and he was in active service as one of its officers until honorably discharged on February 10, 1866, at Indianola, Texas. He and his command had been sent to Texas under orders from Secretary of War Seward during the Maximilian Revolution in Mexico.

After the war Mr. Ives returned home and married Margaret Ann Verinder. Her father, Rev. William Verinder, was a Baptist clergyman. With his bride Mr. Ives came West as far as Chicago, and there he left her while he went still further west seeking a suitable place for home. In 1867 he acquired a homestead near Humboldt, Kansas. His bride joined him there, and together they enjoyed the privations of farm life and lived quietly and prosperously for a number of years. Mr. Ives became a charter member of the Presbyterian Church at Humboldt.

In 1880 he moved his family to Baldwin and thenceforward was actively connected with that city's welfare. He engaged in the retail lumber business and in time became one of the leading lumber merchants of the state. He had a wide acquaintance with lumbermen and served as a national officer in the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos, the lumbermen's fraternal organization. Whenever the interests of the community was at stake Captain Ives was one of the men who took more than an individual share in solving the problems and meeting the responsibilities of the moment. For many years he served as treasurer of Baker University. For one term he was on the city council, and his practical judgment in business affairs was invaluable to the city. The development of the good roads movement in that section of Kansas owed much to his energetic advocacy. He served, as vice president for Kansas of the National Old Trails' Association. Six days in the week he applied himself with wonderful energy to his business and civic affairs, and on Sunday he was constant in his devotion to church services. For twenty-six years he was first assistant superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School. He gave freely of his means to worthy objects, and of the greater number of his benefactions only few are definitely known.

Charles Purdy Ives died October 29, 1913, honored

and respected by all who knew him. As a mark of respect for his memory all the business houses and schools in Baldwin were closed during the hour of his funeral. Captain and Mrs. Ives had two children: Mrs. Arthur Stover of Little Rock, Arkansas, and Mrs. F. M. Hartley of Baldwin. Both daughters are graduates of Baker University.

FATHER BERTHOLD. That the Church of the Sacred Heart at Emporia is now one of the strongest and most efficient Catholic parishes in Kansas is due primarily to the devoted services of its pastors, and more particularly to Father Berthold, who has been in charge there for the past ten years. The record of the parish during this time is sufficient evidence of Father Berthold's excellent ability as pastor and church executive, but with these qualities he also unites an equally important one of spiritual adviser to his people.

A small number of Catholic people located in and around Emporia a few years after the first settlement was made there, and in earlier times this population was served by priests who visited Emporia from Topeka. Later a parish was organized and a church erected, but in the last ten or fifteen years the congregation increased so much that the edifice became too small, and in 1912 the present modern church building was erected with a seating capacity of 500. At the present time there are 650 parishioners. Other institutions of the parish are a modern parochial school with ninety-five scholars in regular attendance. The old church building is now used as a parsonage, but plans are under way for the erection of a new building. The modern church is at the corner of First Avenue and Exchange Street, and the other buildings are close by. Father Berthold has practically all the responsibility of looking after this numerous congregation and much of its increase and prosperity have fallen within the period of his individual pastorate.

Father Berthold, whose full name is Berthold Staubach, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 12, 1876, a son of John B. and Margaret (Fahs) Staubach. His grandfather Ambrose Staubach was born in Hesse, Germany, came to Cincinnati when a young man, and married there Lena Laemster, who was also born in Hesse. They both died in Cincinnati, where Ambrose Staubach followed the business of brass moulder. Father Berthold's maternal grandfather, Michael Fahs, was born in Bavaria and also settled in Cincinnati, where he and his wife died when Father Berthold was quite young. John B. Staubach was born in Cincinnati in 1850 and died there in 1910. He was quite prominent in official affairs and in business. For a time he was connected with the waterworks department of Cincinnati, in 1888 was elected a member of the State Legislature of Ohio, and after the expiration of his term became cashier in the Cincinnati postoffice. Later he was in the internal revenue service, then again with the waterworks department of the city, and was finally secretary and treasurer of the Felss Flour Milling Company. His wife, Margaret Fahs, was born in Cincinnati in 1850 and is also deceased. Father Berthold was their only son and his sister Elizabeth is the wife of William Feldhaus, a shoe merchant at Cincinnati.

Father Berthold attended the parochial schools of Cincinnati, graduated in the classical course from St. Francis College, spent a year in philosophic studies in the Cincinnati Seminary and a year in philosophy in the Louisville Seminary, and then pursued a three year course in theology at Oldenburg, Indiana, dur-

ing 1897-1900. He was ordained to the priesthood August 12, 1900, and for three years served as professor of St. Francis College.

Since 1903 his labors have been in Kansas. He was pastor of the church at Hartford until 1906, when he came to Emporia as pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart.

WALTER ROSCOE STUBBS. The distinctive features of the service rendered by Mr. Stubbs as governor of Kansas from 1908 to 1912 has been described on other pages of this history. A few other details as to his work as governor and something as to his personality and career will be of wide interest to the citizens of Kansas.

Everyone knows former Governor Stubbs as a man of wonderful business ability and of absolute integrity. It is only natural that the resources of personal character should be partly explained at least by reference to ancestry. When it is explained that Governor Stubbs is of a Quaker family it will be understood how he came by his qualities of rugged personal honesty, simplicity and directness in business life and his public character.

Perhaps the greatest center of Quaker colonization in the Middle West was old Wayne County, Indiana, and on a farm near Richmond in that county Walter Roscoe Stubbs was born November 7, 1858. He is a son of John T. and Esther (Bailey) Stubbs. When he was a small child his parents removed to Iowa, and in 1869 came to Kansas, locating at Hesper in Douglas County. Thus Governor Stubbs has been a resident of Kansas nearly half a century and since he was eleven years of age.

He was educated in the common schools and for a time was a student in the University of Kansas. As a boy he did farm work, clerked in a store, and drove a team. The latter occupation should be emphasized, since it was really the opening of a door of opportunity to his chief business success. Before he was twenty-one years of age he had possession of a pair of mules. With these he took the contract to grade a mile or two of railroad line. He hired another team and did the work so satisfactorily that contracting, the handling of materials, and the organization of men into industrial groups became almost a part of his second nature as a result of many years of experience. Mr. Stubbs became one of Kansas' foremost contractors, and his business in that line frequently involved contracts to the value of millions of dollars annually. At times he furnished employment to several thousand men, and his business headquarters and operations have been from Chicago west to the Pacific Coast. His first great contract was grading and building the line of the Rock Island Railway between St. Louis and Kansas City. Before submitting his bid it is said that he drove over the entire route and carefully examined it in detail and supplemented the technical routine of his bid with so much information gained through his personal observations that the railway company awarded him the contract over a large number of competitors. Perhaps this carefulness and thoroughness are his dominant characteristics whether in business or in politics.

Governor Stubbs first became known politically when he was elected on the republican ticket as state representative of Douglas County in 1902. He was re-elected in 1904. In the Legislature he first distinguished himself by his persistent attacks upon extravagance in the hiring of an unnecessary number of employes for legislative work. He also

sought reforms in various other departments of the state's business, and during his second term was speaker of the House. He sought the inauguration of a civil service system among the employes of the state's charitable institutions and was one of the leaders in the fight for a general primary law which should abolish the old convention system and the boss control. During his third term, to which he was elected in 1906, he fortified the reputation he had made as a public leader and as one who believed in efficiency together with economy, and in 1908 he had the distinction of being nominated for governor and the first candidate to receive that nomination direct from the people instead of from the political convention. Governor Stubbs has been recognized as one of the most active men in Kansas in the prohibitive wing of the republican party.

It will not be out of place to mention here one of the outstanding facts of his regime as governor of Kansas. It was during his administration that prohibition in Kansas became a practical reality over the entire state. Up to that time drug stores had conducted a flourishing business by the sale of liquor and many drug stores over Kansas were only nominally for the sale of drugs, their real purpose being to cloak the liquor traffic. An unusually large contingent fund was given to Governor Stubbs, and he utilized it to enforce prohibition in every respect. It required several hard fought legal battles, but in the end illicit liquor selling was reduced to a minimum.

HENRY J. HELMERS, SR. The high rewards attainable through a life of industry, guided by a strong sense of integrity, are strikingly exemplified in the career of Henry J. Helmers, Sr., president of the Helmers Manufacturing Company of Leavenworth, and one of that city's leading business citizens. Starting life handicapped by a lack of education, without financial assistance or influential friends, he has made his own way, fought his own battles and established for himself a place of honor and eminence in a community in which the mere occupancy of position is an indication of the possession of more than ordinary ability.

Henry J. Helmers, Sr., is a native of Germany, and was born March 11, 1842. When an infant in arms he was brought to America by his parents, John H. and Sophia (Meyer) Helmers, the family crossing the ocean on one of the old slow-going vessels which made port at New Orleans. From that city the little party made its way by steamboat up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and then to Hermann, Missouri, in the vicinity of which place Mr. Helmers' father engaged in farming. About the year 1870 the parents removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and here both passed away.

Henry J. Helmers was one of a large family of children, as well as one of twin brothers. He was reared near Hermann, Gasconade County, Missouri, and when old enough was put to work on the home farm, thus having no opportunities to secure much of an education. He worked hard and early in life had impressed upon him the three cardinal virtues of German training: industry, frugality and self-denial. At the age of sixteen years he left the parental roof, coming to Leavenworth by steamboat from Jefferson City. He arrived here in 1858 and was hard pressed. For a time he was compelled to work at whatever employment presented itself in order to gain the means of subsistence. In April, 1859, he became a cabin boy on the old steamboat Media,

plying between St. Joseph and St. Louis, and at high stage of water going as far as Omaha. At the close of that season he found himself in St. Louis and was again forced to work at tasks that were neither pleasant nor congenial. After several weeks of this rough life he began to think. He realized that he was not getting ahead or accomplishing anything, and it was at this period that it occurred to him that if he ever amounted to anything he would have to change his tactics radically. He was handicapped by his lack of an education, and after considering the matter decided to become a barber. After visiting several shops in an endeavor to get work as an apprentice, he finally made a contract to serve two years, the first year receiving only his board and washing for his tutelage, and the second year to receive, in addition, a salary of \$5 per month, the proprietor to retain half of this sum until the close of the year. This contract, Mr. Helmers states, is the only one he ever broke in his life. His employer's manner was so unbearable and the business was so disagreeable, that within three months he decided to throw up his job. He was \$5 in debt and the man who had lent him the money was pressing him for payment. To reimburse this party he borrowed \$5 from a friend, this being just a short time before he left the shop. In sweeping out one evening, he found \$7 and as no one claimed to have lost any money he kept this amount and repaid his friend the \$5 loan. In a short time thereafter, in the same shop and in the same way, he again found a \$5 and a \$2 bill. This may have been Providence; it may have been luck; it could be called anything; it is one of the things in life that leads some of us to believe that a man's destiny is in a measure foreordained. Since that time Mr. Helmers has missed many sums from his pocket; probably lost; but on the occasions when it has happened he has never allowed it to give him one thought of regret. His prayer has always been that the money thus lost might help some struggling youth who was in as dire need as he had been.

Mr. Helmers finally mastered the trade and became a journeyman barber, working as such at St. Louis until October, 1860. At that time he went to Independence, Missouri, and worked again as a journeyman until October, 1861, and, after a short visit to his parents, opened a shop of his own at Herman. He remained there until June, 1863, when he found himself possessed of \$300, and at that time enlisted in the Missouri State Militia and served for about ninety days. Mr. Helmers next went to Raleigh, Phelps County, Missouri, where he opened a shop and remained for two years and eighteen days, and the great number of army men there who patronized his place of business enabled him to clear \$5,000 and a good suit of clothes. The war was now closed and his shop, and, in fact, the entire town was burned, so he returned to Herman, on another visit to his people. At this time he renewed the acquaintance of a friend of his youth, Miss Paulina Christel, who became his wife, August 27, 1865.

Prior to his marriage, Mr. Helmers had decided to locate permanently in some locality, and had visited Kansas City, Nebraska City and Leavenworth. He finally decided upon the latter city, located here in August, 1865, and has continued to reside in this place to the present time. He opened a barber shop and conducted it successfully until 1879, but, in the meanwhile, in 1874, had added a modest barber supply business to his regular establishment. In

1879 he disposed of his barber business and thereafter gave his entire attention to the supply line, which he followed until 1881, in which year he added the manufacture of furniture. This was conducted as Helmers & Parmelee until June, 1887, when the entire business was destroyed by fire, with about \$87,000 insurance, which still left, however, a loss of \$12,000. The partnership at this time was dissolved and in 1888 Mr. Helmers organized the Helmers Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of furniture and barber chairs. This business has been continued ever since, but for the past twenty years the barber fixtures department has not been in existence, the company manufacturing only a general line of furniture and doing jobbing. The plant at Leavenworth now covers some fifteen acres of ground and furnishes employment for from 175 to 200 employes. In 1901 Mr. Helmers established a branch business at Kansas City, and in 1905 built a jobbing house there, a seven-story brick structure, 122 by 250 feet, which is devoted entirely to jobbing.

In addition, Mr. Helmers is a director in the Leavenworth Savings & Trust Company, a stockholder in the Manufacturers National Bank of Leavenworth, a stockholder in the Wulfekubler State Bank of Leavenworth and a director in the Midwest National Bank of Kansas City. In 1868 he had impressed upon him the fact that he was handicapped in business because of a lack of education and at this period he bought a life membership in a local business college. An opportunity offered he studied and in the course of time remedied in a large degree the deficiency. He has also been a great reader, and today is considered unusually well informed. Mr. Helmers is a Lutheran in religion. He is a republican in politics, but has never aspired to public office.

Mr. and Mrs. Helmers have been the parents of eleven children, as follows: Pauline, who is deceased; Henry J., Jr.; Laura, who is deceased; Caroline; George J.; Oscar; Lucy, who is deceased; William; August, who is deceased; Edward and Minnie.

CHARLES A. HILL for thirty-seven years has been closely identified with the progress and development of Eudora and its vicinity. His has been a life worth remembering, and in the community in which his labors have been most productive and his influence most widespread that memory will not cease for a long time to come.

His record and that of his family indicates some of the finer elements which have entered into the social makeup of Kansas. Mr. Hill was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, on June 9, 1838. His parents were John and Lydia B. (Starbuck) Hill Bock. John Hill and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. He was a staunch Union man and like other Quakers was opposed to the institutions of human slavery. There were thousands of Quakers in North Carolina, many of whom had located there in colonial times. More and more, as slavery became a political as well as a social institution, they found life in that southern state uncomfortable and unpleasant, and it is a well known fact that whole communities and townships north of the Ohio river were settled by these North Carolina Quakers. A part of this immigration flowed into Rush County, Indiana, and there in 1861 John Hill located, at the Village of Carthage. Some of his friends, including William Garduer and Winslow Davis, had gone out to Kansas, and in 1863 John Hill himself came to this state. He made his first trip to Kansas driving across

the country with his brother and a son. After investigating the district he bought land near Hesper in Douglas County, and planted a few acres in wheat. Returning to Indiana, he settled up his affairs, sent his family out by railroad and again drove across the country. John Hill had the industry and the intelligence of the typical Quaker and soon began to prosper in this new country of Kansas. In 1866 he drove from his home to Lawrence for a load of lumber and on his return was murderously assaulted by a robber. From the effects of that assault he subsequently died, a sacrifice to the lawless element then infesting sections of the state. His widow survived him until December, 1879. They were among the very best of the early settlers of Douglas County.

Charles A. Hill did not come to Kansas with his parents. His early years were spent in North Carolina and while there he attended what has since become Guilford College. In Indiana he clerked in stores at Richmond, Milton and Dublin.

He had in the meantime kept in close touch with his family in Kansas and in 1869 he came to Topeka for the purpose of marrying Miss Sarah Jane Mitchell. He returned with his bride to Dublin, Indiana, and became a merchant in that town. In 1880 he moved to Kansas as his permanent home, locating at Eudora. For a period of nearly fifty-three years Mr. Hill was actively engaged in merchandising. Few men in and around Eudora have as wide an acquaintance and are more deservedly respected. His familiar face was seen on the streets of Eudora for many years, and he was found always conscientiously attending to his regular vocation. His gentleness and sympathy and his integrity won him hosts of friends who are limited only to those who have come within the sphere of his activities. Mr. Hill has taken an active part in all that makes for the good of his community. He aided materially in securing a bridge across the river at Eudora; has served as councilman and mayor of the city; was one of the organizers of the Watkins National Bank at Lawrence, and from the date of organization to the present has been its vice president.

On January 2, 1915, Mr. Hill was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife who had been his close confidant and companion for a period of over forty-six years. On December 30, 1916, he married his present wife, Miss Anna Hiatt. Mr. Hill still retains active connection with the church in which he was a birthright member. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Friends' University of Wichita, Kansas.

SAMUEL THEODORE HOWE. Beginning in 1871, when he was appointed to a township office in Marion County, Samuel T. Howe has been engaged in the discharge of duties connected with some public and official positions practically without interruption to the present time. He first attained state wide prominence in the early '80s when he was elected state treasurer. He has also been state railroad commissioner, and for the past ten years has been the senior commissioner of the tax commission of Kansas.

He was born July 23, 1848, at Savannah, Wayne County, New York, but was reared and educated at Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Howe is notably modest in respect to his own achievements and those of his family, but he evidently possesses a fine strain of rugged character that has been inherent in the American branch of the family for generations back. The Howe family is one of decided antiquity in American annals, and many of the name in different generations have

gained prominence in business, the professions and in public life. In more recent times one of these was James R. Howe of Brooklyn, New York, a first cousin to the Kansas tax commissioner. James R. Howe, recently deceased, was a unique character in New York politics. He was the first republican member of Congress elected in the Sixth Brooklyn District, and was re-elected and thereafter was placed upon a compromise ticket agreed to by Seth Low and those who were of different beliefs, as register of Kings County, and made his campaign upon the proposition that if elected he would devote the fees of his office over and above a reasonable compensation to some public use. He was elected by a few hundred majority while the other republicans on the ticket were defeated by 14,000. Mr. Howe set aside \$50,000 for the erection of an equestrian statue of Washington in the Borough of Brooklyn, and this statue was erected with the funds thus provided, by a committee at the head of which was ex-Lieutenant Governor Timothy Woodruff.

Another first cousin of Samuel T. and of James R. was Epenetus who lived up-state and was prominent in New York State politics, having served two or more terms in the state legislature. The three first cousins were the sons of brothers, Epenetus, John and David, Epenetus being the son of Epenetus; James R. the son of John, and Samuel T. the son of David.

Samuel T. Howe stands in the ninth generation of the American lineage. His first American ancestor was Edward Howe, who came from Broad Oaks, Essex County, England, in 1635 and became a resident of Lynn, Massachusetts. A granddaughter of this Edward married John Dixwell, one of the regicides. The descent from Edward Howe is traced through the following heads of families: Isaac Howe, of New Haven, Connecticut; Nathaniel Howe of Greenwich, Connecticut; Isaac Howe of Stamford, Connecticut; Epenetus Howe, of South Salem, New York; Epenetus Jr., of Ridgefield, Connecticut; John Howe, of Brutus, New York, grandfather of Samuel T.; and David Howe.

David Howe married Hannah Maria Thorp. From Wayne County, New York, he brought his family to Toledo, Ohio. He excelled in the mechanical trades and for a number of years followed building contracting. He never attained wealth, was a man of fine standing in his community, and for twenty years prior to his death was a deacon in the Baptist Church at East Toledo. He began voting as a whig and was a republican from the organization of the party until his death. At different times he held some minor municipal positions.

While a boy Samuel Theodore Howe attended the common schools of Toledo. Following the example of his father he also acquired a mechanical trade and was a building contractor until his absorption in public affairs took his entire attention.

In spite of his youth Mr. Howe served his country during the Civil war, and is one of the very few surviving veterans of that struggle who have not yet passed the age of three score and ten. He became a private in Company B of the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He also has a discharge from the Ohio Volunteer Militia after a service of five years.

A few years after the war Mr. Howe came to Kansas. He located in Marion County, and his noteworthy public service began there. In the spring of 1871 he was appointed clerk of Doyle Township that county, and served through the summer. In Novem-

ber, 1871, he was elected sheriff of the county, re-elected in November, 1873, and filled the office from November, 1871, until November, 1874. In November, 1874, he was elected clerk of District Court of Marion County, and by re-election in November, 1876, and November, 1878, filled the office from his first election until October, 1880. His next position was that of treasurer of Marion County, to which he was elected in November, 1879, and re-elected in 1881, his term of service running from October, 1880, until December, 1882.

By reason of his prominence in Marion County his name had taken on a significance and value in state affairs at large. In November, 1882, he was elected state treasurer of Kansas. He was re-elected in November, 1884. He was in charge of the state treasury from January, 1883, until January, 1887. In January, 1895, Mr. Howe was elected by the executive council as railroad commissioner for one year. He was re-elected in January, 1896, for a term of three years, but served only until January, 1897. He has long been a prominent citizen of Topeka and was chosen a member of the city council in April, 1902, and again in April, 1904, and April, 1906, serving from the date of his first election until June, 1907. For two years he was president of the council.

His present official tenure began by his appointment March 7, 1907, by Governor E. W. Hoch as a member of the tax commission. This appointment is for four years. On February 27, 1911, Governor W. R. Stubbs reappointed him, and in February, 1915, he was given his third appointment for another term of four years by Governor Arthur Capper. At the present writing he still has over two years to serve. Mr. Howe was for two years vice president of the National Tax Association, and was elected president of that association in 1915 at its meeting in San Francisco and re-elected in 1916 at the Indianapolis meeting. He is a recognized national authority on the subject of taxation.

While his public career bulks so large, Mr. Howe has at different times been active in business corporations and other organizations, serving as president, secretary, treasurer and director. He cast his first vote as a republican and has never been convinced by events or argument that the tenets of that party do not represent the best and most wholesome American policy.

It will be recalled that Mr. Howe began life with only a common school education. As a great writer has said the best of education furnished by schools is only a basis for further education, and Mr. Howe has practiced that principle in his own life. He has been a student and observer of men and affairs, and his friends know him as a man of decided literary taste. He has written many essays and delivered many public addresses, some of them of decided literary quality, and they have been correspondingly commended. In 1879 Mr. Howe was admitted to the bar at Marion, Kansas, and recently he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state. He had deferred the application to be admitted because he was not engaged in actual practice.

He is a member of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce, and assisted in organizing the old Commercial Club, the predecessor of the present Chamber, and for some years was a director in the original organization. His public duties have prevented any regular participation in the Chamber of Commerce during recent years. He also enjoys the honor of membership in the Fortnightly Club of Topeka, a literary club with its membership limited to twenty-five, and those

members are among the leading citizens of the community. Mr. Howe belongs to all the bodies of the Ancient York Rite of Masonry up to and including the Knights Templar, has held various chairs and for some years was master of the Blue Lodge and for seven years was an assistant lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and for its insurance advantages belongs to the Sons and Daughters of Justice. In 1866 Mr. Howe became a member of the Baptist Church of East Toledo, but since coming to Kansas has not been associated with any one church. His present preferences are for the Unitarian sect.

Mr. Howe was married at Marion, Kansas, December 24, 1876, to Clara Bell Frazer. Her father, William Frazer was formerly a resident of Portsmouth, Ohio, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and while not highly educated possessed unusual intellectual powers and with better advantages in his youth might have become very prominent as a preacher. Mr. and Mrs. Howe became the parents of eight children: Clara Alice, who died in infancy; Bertrice Aileen, wife of James G. Boyd; Fred L., who married Jessie Adams; Samuel T. Jr., unmarried, and now following his profession as a civil engineer in Ohio; Walter D., who died at the age of fifteen; William Epenetus, a civil engineer, who married Frances Hicks of Tennessee; Clare Elizabeth, who is unmarried; and Clifford F., who died in infancy.

CARROLL L. SWARTS. During his dignified and successful career as a lawyer in Kansas, covering a period of over thirty years, Judge Swarts gained distinction by his long and capable service on the district bench and has made his profession a medium of important service to several communities in the state.

His name is of German origin, but the family has been identified with America since colonial times. His ancestors were prominent people in Maryland. Judge Swarts' grandfather, Abraham D. Swarts, was born near Abingdon, Maryland, in 1782. He married Ann Bond Carroll, of the prominent Maryland family of that name. Abraham D. Swarts took part in the early migration to the West, and long before the time of railroads or canals he crossed the Alleghanies, floated down the Ohio River, and after one year in Jefferson County, Illinois, moved to Knox County, all of that part of the state being a wilderness, and acquired a tract of land from which he subsequently laid off the town site of Abingdon, named in honor of his birthplace in Maryland. He did much to build up that town and give it its fine character as a place of homes, churches and good schools. Both he and his wife died at Abingdon, and none of their children are still living.

Benjamin C. Swarts, father of Judge Swarts, was born in Jefferson County, Illinois, in 1831. He spent his early life in Knox County and became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a saintly figure in the ministry and distinguished himself by a life of good works. As a preacher he held various charges in Knox, Warren, McDonough and Rock Island counties, Illinois, also, along the Rock River and in Peoria County, and in 1869 he came out to Kansas as one of the pioneers of his church in the West. For a time he was located at Eldorado, and in January, 1870, removed to Arkansas City. Some of his most important work was done as superintendent of the missions of the Methodist Church in Indian Territory. He carried the gospel to the Indians in the face of hardship and danger,

and spent his last years in retirement at Arkansas City, where he died in 1909. He was a republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Rev. Mr. Swarts married Mary J. Allison. She was born in Kentucky in 1829 and died at Arkansas City in 1906. They had a large family of nine children. Mary Elizabeth, the oldest, who died in Arkansas City, married C. R. Mitchell, now retired from active practice as a lawyer and living at Geuda Springs, Kansas. The second in age is Judge C. L. Swarts. Charles M. is a member of the drug firm of Sollitt & Swarts at Arkansas City. Eva has never married and is a resident of Lawrence, Kansas. Helen died at the age of twenty-four and Stella died at twenty-two, in Arkansas City. B. F. Swarts was for some years a merchant in Indian Territory but is now connected with the Dupont Powder Company at Dupont in the State of Washington. Samuel P. died at the age of twenty-five at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Adaline is the wife of W. W. Burnett, agent for the Santa Fe Railway at Lawrence, Kansas.

Carroll L. Swarts was born at Canton, Illinois, October 12, 1852, and his early youth was spent in the various communities where his father as a Methodist minister resided. He gained his education in various schools, and for three months was a student at Arkansas City, to which town he came when he was about seventeen years of age. Judge Swarts recognizes that the period of greatest benefit to him in the way of education was the five years while he taught district schools in Cowley County. His interest became permanently directed toward the law, and he read law in the office of his brother-in-law, C. R. Mitchell.

Judge Swarts was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1883, and began practice at Arkansas City. While there he served as city attorney. In 1886 Judge E. F. Torrance appointed him county attorney of Cowley County to fill out the unexpired term of Henry E. Asp, resigned. In the fall of that year he was elected for the regular term and by re-election in 1888 served four years. Leaving that office, he resumed private practice in Arkansas City and remained there handling a large law business until 1900, when he was elected judge of the District Court. Judge Swarts brought to the bench thorough learning, an absolute honesty and uncompromising integrity, and won the esteem of the bar and the general public throughout his twelve years of judicial service. He was re-elected in 1904 and 1908, and his third term expired December 31, 1913. Judge Swarts has been a resident of Winfield since 1900, and in 1914 he resumed his private law practice, with offices in the Farmers National Bank Building.

Judge Swarts is a prominent member of the Kansas State Bar Association. He is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with Winfield Lodge No. 110, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

His home, which he owns, is at 1403 South Fuller Street in Winfield. Judge Swarts was married in 1883, in Crosby County, Texas, to Miss Susie L. Hunt, daughter of Dr. William and Mary Jane (Hockett) Hunt, both now deceased. Her father was for many years a physician to the Kaw Indians, was their medical adviser at Council Grove, Kansas, and afterward went with them to Indian Territory. Judge and Mrs. Swarts have two talented daughters. Leila M. is a graduate of the Winfield High School, the Southwestern Kansas College of

Winfield, and has her degree Master of Arts from the University of Kansas. For the past three years she has been teacher of French and English in William and Vashti College at Aledo, Illinois. Mildred A., the second daughter, at home with her parents, has specialized in music. She is a graduate of the Winfield High School and the Winfield College of Music, and has also taken courses in the Conservatory of Southwestern College. She is now teacher of public school music, vocal and piano, at Winfield.

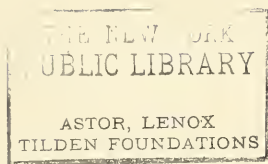
LEE SCOTT. The career of Lee Scott, one of the well known figures in the business life of El Dorado, has been an illustration of practical and diversified activity, and has invaded various fields of endeavor. Mr. Scott has been identified with a number of lines of business, but more recently has given the greater part of his attention to oil and gas brokerage and the real estate and insurance business, and is accounted one of the leaders in these lines of commercial and industrial promotion. He is now quite heavily interested in some of the best oil and gas productions in the El Dorado field.

Lee Scott is a native son of El Dorado, and was born September 21, 1877, his parents being James and Jennie (Best) Scott. He is descended from Scotch ancestors, the family having been founded in this country by his great-grandfather, James Scott, who settled in Delaware and engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout a long life. The grandfather of Lee Scott, also named James, was born in 1800 in Delaware, and was a pioneer into Ohio and later into Iowa. In 1876 he came to Kansas and settled in Butler County, where he lived in retirement until his death in 1897. During the active years of his life he was a farmer and a developer of land. James Scott, father of Lee Scott, was born December 3, 1837, in Ohio, where he was reared and educated, and as a young man went to Montrose, Iowa, where he was married. For some years he was a mate on a Mississippi River steamboat, and while thus engaged enlisted, in 1861, in the First Iowa Cavalry, with which he served four years and nine months, or throughout the period of the Civil war. He took part in the campaigns in Missouri and Arkansas, much of his service being against the guerillas, assisted in repelling the raids of Quantrell and Price, and was wounded in the head in one of these skirmishes. In 1876 Mr. Scott came to El Dorado, where he conducted a dairy for a number of years, but later bought a farm northeast of El Dorado, on which he conducted operations until he sold it in 1904. Since that year he has lived in retirement. Mr. Scott is a republican and a member of Patmos Lodge, No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married at Montrose, Iowa, Miss Jennie Best, who was born in that state in 1847, and died on the farm near El Dorado in 1900. They became the parents of eight children, as follows: Charles, in the mining business; Harry, who is a contractor living at Chandler, Oklahoma; Grace, who is the wife of Dr. F. E. Dillenbeck; George, an accountant, who lives in California; Lee, of this notice; Earl, who is assistant manager of a chain of mercantile establishments with headquarters at Gibson, New Mexico; Faye, who is the wife of Frank Crow, engaged in the lumber business at McAllen, Texas; Frank, who resides at Topeka and is in the insurance business.

Lee Scott was educated in the public schools of El Dorado, and after his graduation from the high school in 1897 engaged in engineering and surveying, being county surveyor and county engineer from 1900 until 1907. He then became business manager of the



Ray Scott



Walnut Valley Times, but gave up journalism after one year and accepted a position in the United States government service as deputy surveyor and engineer in New Mexico. Three years later, in 1910, he returned to El Dorado and established the Scott-Embree Grocery Company, in the conduct of which business he was active until 1916, and in which he is still a silent partner. In 1916 he established his present business, oil and gas brokerage, insurance and real estate, and in this field has made rapid progress. His offices are located at 110 Gordy Street. His modern residence, at 201 North Atchison Street, was erected by Mr. Scott in 1913, and in addition he is the owner of an apartment house at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Mechanic Street and of other real estate at El Dorado. A republican in politics, he was elected to the city council on that ticket, and rendered his city and constituents excellent service in that capacity for four years. Fraternally he is prominent, being a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Patmos Lodge, No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; El Dorado Chapter, No. 35, Royal Arch Masons; Wichita Consistory, No. 2, and Midian Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wichita, and of Andrina Chapter, No. 92, Order of the Eastern Star, and El Dorado Camp, No. 647, Modern Woodmen of America. He also holds membership in the Eldorado Commercial Club and has been active in its movements. He is treasurer and a director of the Oil and Gas Company of El Dorado.

Mr. Scott married at El Dorado, in 1904, Miss Lida Lou Sheldon, a native of Kansas and a daughter of Alvah and Mary M. Sheldon. Mr. Sheldon is deceased, and Mrs. Sheldon is a resident of El Dorado. To this union there have been born three children, namely: Sheldon, born September 9, 1905; Virginia, born December 24, 1911; and James, Jr., born June 8, 1913.

DANIEL R. ANTHONY was one of the ablest men of his generation in Kansas. He possessed that ability so generally admired of fighting without quarter in behalf of any movement in which his convictions were enlisted.

His long career touches Kansas history at many points as a pioneer and one of the founders of Leavenworth, as a soldier, and as a public official and a newspaper man.

He came to Kansas in 1854 with the first colony sent out by the New England Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts. For nearly half a century he was identified with the City of Leavenworth. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln as postmaster of Leavenworth, and shortly thereafter he entered the Union army. In 1863 he was elected mayor of Leavenworth. As mayor he inaugurated a vigorous policy, but which he believed to be justified in view of the strenuous conditions of war time. A number of southern sympathizers were congregated in the outskirts of the town, and taking the law into his own hands and calling to his aid some of the best citizens he went out and burned the buildings to the ground. Somewhat later Gen. Thomas Ewing, who commanded the district of the border placed Leavenworth under martial law. Mayor Anthony, maintaining that his police force was sufficient to keep law and order, opposed this measure and at one time was arrested for interfering with the soldiers.

Refusing to support President Johnson's policy of reconstruction, he was removed as postmaster in 1866. In 1868 he was elected presiding officer of the

Republican State Convention, and thereafter until his death was a member of practically every state convention held in Kansas. He was elected a member of the city council in 1870 and the following year was re-elected. In 1878 he was appointed postmaster. Always active in politics, he had enemies both personal and political, and on May 10, 1875, one of his political opponents shot him, the bullet passing through his shoulder and for a long time his recovery was doubtful.

In 1861 Colony Anthony established the Leavenworth Conservative. Three years later he bought the Bulletin and in 1871 the Leavenworth Times, and the purchase of the Commercial in 1876 gave him a monopoly of the newspapers of the city. The morning papers were consolidated under one management and published as the Leavenworth Times. He made his newspapers sources of tremendous power and influence, and doubtless it is his achievements in the newspaper field that will give him his permanent distinction in Kansas history.

At the outbreak of the war Colonel Anthony entered the Union army as lieutenant colonel of the First Kansas Cavalry, which subsequently became the Seventh Kansas Regiment. At the battle of the Little Blue in November, 1861, he led his forces to a victory over four times the number of guerrillas. He spent the year 1862 on duty in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Alabama, and in June of that year while in command of Mitchell's Brigade in Tennessee he issued the noted Order No. 26, which prohibited southern men passing through the Union lines to search for fugitive slaves. General Mitchell requested the countermand of the order, and when Colonel Anthony refused he was placed under arrest. The incident finally reached the attention of the United States Senate, and after investigation General Halleck issued an order restoring General Anthony to duty. About that time he resigned his commission in the army and returned to Leavenworth, but Colonel Anthony's order No. 26 became the policy of the commanders of the northern armies, antedating as it did President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation.

Daniel Read Anthony represented a prominent family and inherited many of the chief characteristics of his own life from his forefathers. He was one of a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters, and one of the daughters was Susan B. Anthony, long the conspicuous figure of the woman's suffrage movement in America. The family originated with John Anthony who came from Wales and settled in the Massachusetts Colony in 1646. Humphrey Anthony, grandfather of Colonel Anthony, was a Quaker and was noted as a man of indomitable will and strong character. Daniel Read Anthony was born at Adams, Massachusetts, August 22, 1824, a son of Daniel and Lucy (Read) Anthony. His mother's father, Daniel Read, who served in the Revolutionary war under Arnold, enduring the hardships of the winter campaign against Quebec, and later fighting in the battle of Bennington.

Though noted for his vigorous intellect, his powers of reasoning and his gift of incisive language, Daniel R. Anthony had only a limited education. After he left the public schools at Battenville, New York, at the age of thirteen, his only other regular advantages were a six months' term in the Academy at Union Village. He was employed in his father's cotton mill, worked in a flour mill, and at the age of twenty-three removed to Rochester, New York, where he taught school for two years and was also

engaged in the insurance business. Those were the chief experiences of his life before he came to Kansas. By nature he was aggressive and radical. Many times he endured personal attack on account of his outspoken views. It is recalled that when the prohibitory law went into effect, there occurred many surreptitious violations in Leavenworth. In fact public opinion was all on the side of the liquor traffic. Though to advocate enforcement of the state law was both dangerous and unpopular, Daniel R. Anthony did not hesitate an instant, and personally and through his papers gave a strenuous opposition to the liquor traffic.

He should also be remembered as one of the founders and a life member of the Kansas State Historical Society, and in the halls of the Memorial Building at Topeka is a large portrait of this eminent Kansas editor. Colonel Anthony died November 12, 1904, when a little past the age of eighty years.

January 21, 1864, he married Annie E. Osborn, whose father was one of the leading ship owners of Edgartown, Massachusetts. One of the daughters of that marriage, Maude, became the wife of Col. L. M. Koehler of the United States army.

DANIEL READ ANTHONY, JR., only son of the late Col. Daniel R. Anthony, has been a prominent newspaper man in Kansas for a quarter of a century and has served continuously as representative from the First Kansas District in Congress since March 29, 1907.

Born at Leavenworth August 22, 1870, he was educated in the public schools, in the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, and in 1891 was graduated LL. B. from the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar, but his real profession has been journalism. On returning to Leavenworth he was soon given the active management of the Leavenworth Times, his father's paper, and has been both editor and manager of that journal since the death of his father in 1904.

While his newspaper work has exemplified many of the virile qualities shown by his father, he also apparently inherits his father's marked predilection for politics. He did yeoman's work in the republican party from the time he reached his majority, and for years has served as delegate to various local and state conventions. In 1899 he was state committeeman from his district. From 1898 to 1902 he served as postmaster of Leavenworth, was mayor of the city from 1903 to 1905, and in March, 1907, was elected to the Sixtieth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Charles Curtis to the United States Senate. He was re-elected in 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914 and in 1916, and has distinguished himself as one of the ablest leaders of the minority party in Congress during recent years.

One project which he has long advocated has been the building of a military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley by the use of the Federal convict labor from the Leavenworth penitentiary. Mr. Anthony is a director of the Leavenworth National Bank.

June 21, 1897, he married Miss Elisabeth Havens, daughter of Paul Havens of Leavenworth. Their two children are, Eleanor and Daniel.

WILLIAM HENRY ROBINSON, M. D. The value of an individual life is often expressed not so much through its positive services of a routine nature, but in its attitude toward those ideals and things which

are still objects to be realized in that particular community. Such has been the distinctive role played by Dr. W. H. Robinson at Eudora, in addition to the splendid work he has performed through his profession.

Doctor Robinson first came to Kansas in 1872, when a young man, and has spent most of his active career in this state. He was born at one of the first centers of civilization in the old Northwest Territory, at Chillicothe, Ohio, May 17, 1848. His Robinson ancestors came originally from England but have been Americans for many generations. Some of the family fought in the Revolutionary war, the War of 1812, and in the Mexican and Civil wars. Doctor Robinson's brother Solomon S. was brevetted a major during the Civil war for building a pontoon bridge across the Potomac River. Another, John H. Robinson, was captain of a company in an Illinois Regiment in the same war, subsequently became a noted lawyer and was elected a judge at Cairo, Illinois. Doctor Robinson's father was a merchant at Chillicothe and was also identified with the packing industry there in the early days. He married Katy Hutt, whose father, Rev. John Hutt, was a Methodist minister. John J. Robinson and wife had eleven children and also adopted and reared three others. He was a devout Methodist and often served as an exhorter. In 1866 John J. Robinson removed to Kansas City and made that his home the rest of his life. Of his children two daughters and one son are still living.

Doctor Robinson spent the first twelve years of his life in Ohio and then removed to Cairo, Illinois. He had a public school education, and after making up his mind as to his professional vocation he studied medicine under Dr. E. Stang Dickerson, one of the most noted physicians of Kansas City. He also entered the old College of Physicians and Surgeons there, from which he was graduated March 4, 1872.

A full fledged M. D. Doctor Robinson located at Monticello in Johnson County, Kansas, and had a successful practice there for about eight years. In that time he served about two years as postmaster. It was a period in which Kansas passed through the dry years and the grasshopper plague, and much of the work Doctor Robinson did there had to go as a gratuitous service because the people were in many cases too poor even to pay for the most pressing necessities.

In 1880 Doctor Robinson removed to Liberty, Missouri, and was a physician in that city for eight years. There also he served as postmaster for two and a half years. In March, 1888, he came to Eudora, Kansas, with which community he has been identified for nearly thirty years. Aside from his practice Doctor Robinson has taken an active interest in everything of a progressive nature in the community. He was twice elected and served as mayor of Eudora. This is a community where the German element predominates. Perhaps the majority of sentiment would be opposed to the absolute restriction of the liquor traffic. Thus it requires some particular courage and ability to go against the current of public opinion, to stand outright for prohibition, but that has been the course of Doctor Robinson throughout his residence. He not only favors state-wide prohibition, but nationwide prohibition, and he has become a thorough convert to the idea of nationwide woman suffrage. In matters of general politics he has always been a republican. Doctor Robinson is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Both Doctor Robinson and his wife are among the most cultivated and refined people of their community. Mrs. Robinson, before her marriage on March 28, 1890, was Miss Lizzie Kunkle, daughter of John and Marie (Kemper) Kunkle. They have one daughter, Marie, who attended the University of Kansas two years and Baker University two years, and is a graduate of the Department of Public Speaking of Baker University.

FRANCIS C. HERR, M. D. One of the most widely known physicians in Franklin County is Dr. Francis C. Herr, who graduated from one of the oldest medical colleges in the country forty years ago, and has been in active practice at Ottawa since 1884.

Born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1852, he is a son of Amos F. and Anna (Frantz) Herr, both of whom are natives of Lancaster County. This is a very old and prominent family of early colonial German ancestry. Doctor Herr is a descendant of Hans Herr, who represented a Suabian family of Germany, where the Herrs had a coat of arms and other insignia of rank. Hans Herr came to Pennsylvania in 1709. He was a man of wealth and acquired 10,000 acres of land near Lancaster, where he spent his years. He established a family which has lived for generations and his descendants have become scattered all over the United States. In these generations are found numerous ministers, physicians, civil engineers, lawyers and many who have reached prominence in the political life of the country. Doctor Herr's grandfather, Francis Herr, was born in Lancaster County and spent his life there. The father, Amos F. Herr, was born in 1818, was a farmer and stock raiser, from which pursuit he gained wealth, and died in Lancaster County in 1905. He and his wife were active members of the Mennonite Church. His wife, who is still living, is a daughter of Christian Frantz, a native of Eden in Lancaster County. Members of the Frantz family were also active in politics and in the Mennonite Church in Lancaster County.

Many years ago there was an excellent private school conducted in Lancaster County by the Herr brothers, and in that school Doctor Herr acquired his early training. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Frank Musser of Lancaster. Entering Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in 1876, he was graduated in 1879 M. D., and before taking up active practice had the advantages of one year as interne in the Southwestern Hospital of Philadelphia. Doctor Herr was in practice at Philadelphia for several years, but in 1884 came to Ottawa, where his professional service of thirty-two years has been given. He has long been prominent in his profession as well as in general civic affairs. He has served as coroner of Franklin County and for four years was secretary of the pension board. He has also been vice president of the Ottawa Board of Education. Politically he is a very ardent republican. For twelve years he was chairman of the Franklin County Republican Central Committee, and was a delegate to the National Convention in Philadelphia in 1900, when McKinley and Roosevelt were nominated. Doctor Herr is a Mason and is a charter member of Lodge No. 803, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which he has served as exalted ruler. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, while his wife is a Presbyterian.

Doctor Herr was married at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1882, to Miss Elizabeth Seiler. Mrs. Herr was born in Harrisburg, was well edu-

cated in private schools, and is a daughter of Jacob Seiler, who at one time was sheriff of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. The one child of Doctor and Mrs. Herr was Parvin S., who died of smallpox in 1895, at the age of eleven years.

FREDERICK W. WULFEKUHLE. There is no such word as luck in the vocabulary of business men who have attained distinction in the busy and competitive marts of Kansas. Long years of experience have convinced them that position and prosperity come only through the medium of persistent application of intelligent methods that require time for their development and full fruition. The highest order of executive attainments and organizing sense must be backed up by public confidence, and a further desirable quality is an intimate and concise knowledge of the field to be occupied, this latter to be gained only by gradual and well-timed approaches. It is certain that the success of Frederick W. Wulfekuhler, head of the great wholesale grocery house of Rohlfing & Company, of Leavenworth, cannot be attributed to any lucky circumstance. His career has been one of slow and steady development, and the prosperity of the house of which he is the chief executive rests upon fifty-six years of constant and well-applied effort.

Mr. Wulfekuhler was born near Osnabruck, Germany, September 14, 1841, and until fourteen years of age resided in his native land, where he was reared to farm work and educated in the public schools. An uncle in St. Louis, and a brother in Leavenworth, were the principal inducements that led him to leave home and come to America, and in 1855 he crossed the Atlantic on the sailing vessel Herman and after a long voyage arrived at the port of New Orleans. From that city he came up the Mississippi River by steamboat, landing at St. Louis, where he served an apprenticeship to the jeweler's trade. Mr. Wulfekuhler remained in that city until 1861, when he came to Leavenworth, and here became associated with his brother in the grocery business, which was conducted under the name of Rohlfing & Company. Although Mr. Rohlfing has long since been dead, the firm, which had started in 1858, has never changed its name, and while it originally began as an outfitting establishment, it has since expanded until it is now engaged exclusively in the wholesale line. Mr. Wulfekuhler has been connected with this establishment since 1861—a period of over fifty-six years. He began as a clerk and for over half a century has been its manager. The success of the business has rested upon the foundation principles of handling only the best of standard goods, of close attention to details, of dealing along only just and square lines, and of giving in every instance full value.

The life of Mr. Wulfekuhler has had no thrilling chapters, but it has not been without its interest. It has been so interwoven with the history of the firm of Rohlfing & Company, that the outline of the one is the outline of the other. As a citizen he has taken an equal part with his fellows in all that has pertained to the building and improvement of his city, county, state and the country of his adoption. He is a strong believer in the principles of this republic. On coming to this country he began to keep himself well informed as to conditions, and when war threatened the disruption of the Union, he became a pronounced supporter of the Government, and at the time of President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 troops to put down the rebellion, he

volunteered for 100 days and became a member of Company A, Third Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, United States Regular Cavalry. Upon the expiration of his term of service he received his honorable discharge.

When Mr. Wulfekuhler came to Leavenworth, the city had no paved streets nor water works, and the lighting was of the coal oil variety, and served voluntarily. Delaware and Main were then the principal business streets, the former given over largely to retail establishments and the latter to jobbing houses. Clark & Company and the Scott-Kerr house did the principal banking business, and among the principal business houses were Carney & Stevens, the latter member of which firm later became governor of Kansas, Moorhead & Company, Nelson McCracken and others. Not one of these is now in existence, the members either having died or moved away. The business localities have changed as well and now various other streets than Delaware and Main have become leading thoroughfares. In a like manner the church and educational history has obliterated the past and the old order of things is now but a reminiscence. In various ways Mr. Wulfekuhler's activities have formed an integral part of these changes. He has been a participant in the development that has made modern Leavenworth. Unlike many he has taken no active part in the political history of the city, and while he is a republican he has never aspired to office. In his religious belief he is a Lutheran.

Mr. Wulfekuhler was united in marriage at Denver, Colorado, to Miss Sophia Rohlfing, and to their union four children were born, namely: Alma, Hattie, Adolph and Frederick O., Jr.

MARSENA ST. JOHN. A residence in Kansas of sixty years is in itself a distinction. In the case of the venerable Marsena St. John of Ottawa those years have been filled with honorable accomplishment and in all this time he has been one of the mainstays in Franklin County.

He was born at Linden, New York, April 20, 1831, and has already passed his eighty-fifth birthday. His parents were Jasper and Julia Ann (Reynolds) St. John, who lived near Saratoga Springs, New York. From New York the family went to Huron County, Ohio, where the father was for ten years a tanner. In 1859 the parents came to Franklin County, Kansas, and settled on a farm six miles west of Centropolis. Jasper St. John was born in 1805, and died in 1886 in Franklin County, Kansas. He was a devout Baptist and was one of the charter members of the Ottawa Baptist Church, and also of the Apapoose and Centropolis churches, and was affiliated with the Masonic order. His widow, who was born in 1812, died in her eighty-sixth year. They were the parents of nine children, and three are now living. The oldest of this family, Marsena St. John, grew up in New York and Ohio, and came to Franklin County, Kansas, when Kansas was a territory. He lived for a time near Centropolis, and from there went back to East Townsend in Huron County, Ohio, where in 1856 he married Miss Viola Staunton. Mr. and Mrs. St. John have five children, and the two now living are: Hattie O., born August 24, 1860; and Anna Alina, born June 28, 1867.

After his marriage Mr. St. John located on a farm six miles from Centropolis, and was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years, and he also made shoes during the winter months. In 1884 he moved to Ottawa. He spent two years in a dental office and with that practical experience took up the profession and for thirty years was one of the lead-

ing dental practitioners of Ottawa. In 1910 he retired from the profession and has since lived in comfort in one of the attractive homes of that city.

For sixty-five years Doctor St. John has been an active member of the Baptist Church. He has held the various church offices and for many years has superintended the Sunday school. He has been a strong advocate of temperance, and for a number of years was connected with the Good Templars. Politically he has always been a staunch republican.

HENRY JACKSON WATERS, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan since 1909, is a leader in that group of men who have served to elevate and dignify the science of agriculture. His work and influence are of growing value every passing year. His reputation is by no means confined to Kansas and Missouri, the states in which most of his work has been done. The agricultural journals and writers all over the country are coming to pay special attention and respect to any movement or experiment with which the name Henry Jackson Waters is in any way associated.

Professor Waters was born at Center in Ralls County, Missouri, November 23, 1865, and is a son of the late George Washington and Lavinia Jane (Smith) Waters. His grandfather, George Waters, was a Tennessean, moved from Wilson in that state to Missouri in 1829, and after a short residence in Pike County moved to a farm in Ralls County, where he not only followed farming but also preached as a minister of the Gospel. Professor Waters comes from a long line of agriculturists, and his father in particular was for years a noted authority on many phases of agriculture, and gained the reputation of being an expert not so much from his association with the former schools and laboratories of agriculture as from the stern school of practical experience.

The late Col. George W. Waters was born in Ralls County, Missouri, August 1, 1836, and died at his home in Hope, Arkansas, February 23, 1906. He was reared in a country district, attended local schools, also an academy at Louisiana, Missouri, and began a college career in the University of Arkansas, where his studies were interrupted by ill health in 1859 and the outbreak of the war put an end permanently to his aspirations for a university education. He followed farming in Ralls County in Missouri near his father's old homestead until 1892, when he removed to Canton, Missouri, to give his children the advantages of the Christian University. Only a few years before his death he had removed to Hope, Arkansas.

Col. George W. Waters became widely known throughout the Middle West as a Farmers Institute lecturer and as an agricultural writer. He began institute work in 1886, several years before any appropriation was made by Missouri for that purpose. He paid his own expenses and was truly a pioneer in agricultural education. Later he was among the first selected by the state board of agriculture for carrying on the Farmers Institute service and continued that work almost until his death. He visited every county and almost every farming community of Missouri. During all this time he was a constant contributor to agricultural publications and especially to Colman's Rural World of St. Louis. He contributed practically all the material that made up Missouri's agricultural exhibits at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, performed a similar service as a commissioner from

Missouri to the Omaha Exposition, and was assistant superintendent of the agricultural department from Missouri at the St. Louis Exposition. He has been called the father of the good roads movement in Missouri and was the author of several laws passed by the Legislature for the improvement of roads. He was active in the movement for the improvement of corn, and it is said that he did more to accomplish that purpose than any other man in Missouri. Some of his striking characteristics were thus summed up in Colman's Rural World in an article published shortly after his death:

"He was essentially a pioneer, a pathfinder, a leader. He was among the first men of his community to breed registered Shorthorn cattle and registered Cotswold sheep at first, and later Shropshires and Berkshire hogs. He was among the first in his community and in the state to adopt a systematic rotation of crops and a definite plan of building up the fertility of his farm. He was a student, a man to whom the intellectual side of farming appealed strongly, a man with a frail body but a rugged, vigorous mind, a man who at the age of fifty becoming interested in the science of agriculture was able to master the fundamentals, the underlying principles of the sciences in their relation to its practice, and to teach as sound agriculture as the men who had had the benefit of an agricultural college training. In addition to this, his acquaintance with the practical part of this industry made his teaching of unusual value and importance. He was a peacemaker, and throughout his own life acted as a buffer between the contending elements of families, neighbors, political parties; he was a philanthropist, with no thought or care for personal advantage or gain and willing to give his best thought and effort to the advancement of the interests of mankind. Above all, he was a Christian, having been an elder in the church of his choice for nearly fifty years."

About the beginning of the Civil war Colonel Waters married Lavinia Smith, daughter of Alfred Smith, an early pioneer in Ralls County, Missouri. Colonel Waters was survived by his widow and seven children, among whom Henry Jackson was the third in age.

Henry Jackson Waters spent his early life on his father's farm in Ralls County. He was one of the first graduates from the Missouri Agricultural College, taking his degree Bachelor of Science of Agriculture in 1886. Because of his work and attainments he was made in later years a recipient of further scholastic honors. In 1913 the New Hampshire State College conferred upon him the honorary degree LL. D., and he was similarly honored by the University of Missouri in 1916. Immediately after his graduation he was a member of the faculty of the State Agricultural College of Missouri, and served as assistant secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture from 1886 to 1888, and as assistant in agriculture to the Missouri Experiment Station from 1888 to 1891. His ability next attracted the attention of the State of Pennsylvania and in 1891 he was made professor of agriculture in the Pennsylvania State College and agriculturist of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, serving until 1895. There were only three students at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station when he took charge. He visited every county in Pennsylvania and worked up an interest in the subject until when he left the college it had more than 100 pupils enrolled.

From Pennsylvania Doctor Waters returned to Mis-

souri to become dean of the College of Agriculture, director of the Experiment Station and professor of agriculture of the University of Missouri, a connection he retained until 1909. The Missouri Agricultural College had suffered much by its subordination to the State University, and under him its administration was made more independent and progressive, and in thirteen years it had grown to be the second most important state school in Missouri. In the meantime other opportunities and honors had come to Doctor Waters. During 1902 he served as instructor in animal nutrition at the Graduate School of Agriculture, University of Ohio. From 1901 to 1903 he gave most of his time to agricultural exhibits for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. He served as director of the Missouri Agricultural Exhibit at that fair during 1903-04 and its work was carried on under his direct personal supervision.

The year following the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Doctor Waters utilized the year of absence from his university duties in going abroad and pursuing studies at the universities of Leipzig and Zurich during 1904-05, under the eminent German authorities, Doctor Kelner and Doctor Zuntz. While in Europe he was elected president of the Agricultural College of California, but declined that office, and similarly declined to become president of the Colorado Agricultural College. During 1906 he was instructor in animal nutrition at the Graduate School of Agriculture, University of Ohio. He served as president of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture during 1908-09. In that year he accepted the call to become president of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

Doctor Waters was president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association in 1911-12, and was president of the International Dry Farming Congress in 1913-14. In 1914 he was special commissioner to the Philippine Islands. He was also president of the American Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science during 1913-14. Doctor Waters is a democrat, and is a member of the Episcopal Church. He was married June 3, 1897, to Miss Margaret Watson, of Columbia, Missouri. He is a member of the American Nutrition Society, of the Phi Beta Kappa, the Sigma Xi and the Alpha Zeta. Doctor Waters is author of the "Essentials of Agriculture," 1915; the "Development of the Philippine Islands," 1915.

JOHN WILLIAM CRANCER. Among the justly honored names of Leavenworth County that have been identified with Leavenworth since pioneer times, that of Crancer deserves special mention because of the sterling qualities of the men who have borne it both in the past and the present. In the fall of 1856, John William Crancer came to Kansas with the expectation of making his home here in case the country presented business possibilities for the future. Leavenworth was then on the frontier and was one of the principal forwarding points. Mr. Crancer foresaw that it was destined to become a place of importance and made up his mind to make this his future home. He returned to his former home in St. Louis, Missouri, and in the spring of 1857, with his wife and infant son, journeyed up the Missouri River by boat and landed at Leavenworth on February 22, 1857, and for more than fifty years afterward was so identified with Leavenworth, that their interests in large measure were the same.

John William Crancer was born December 20, 1832, in the City of Munich, Bavaria, Germany.

When two years old he was brought by his parents, John and Mary Crancer, to America and a home was established on a farm in Madison County, Illinois. There his early years were passed, toilsome ones in the main on the home farm as his father's helper, but he had some opportunity to attend the district school in the neighborhood. This comprised his entire educational training, but he was a close observer and when chance offered, an omnivorous reader, and in subsequent life never lacked in intelligence or wisdom.

Mr. Crancer was about sixteen years of age when he left the paternal roof and made his way to St. Louis, Missouri. There he found employment as a clerk in a general store but later learned the tinner's trade and worked at the same there in conjunction with handling stoves and hardware, until he came to Leavenworth. Having but little capital he naturally started his business in this city in a small way, but the same foresight that had operated in bringing him to this section again was manifested in securing Government contracts and thus his venture was placed on a sound basis. Gradually his business was increased and expanded until it became one of the large concerns of Leavenworth and he lived to see it developed into a wholesale as well as retail establishment. It was a fitting monument to his industry and sagacity, and in many ways was typical of the man. Honesty was its foundation and he conducted it on careful, conservative lines, his settled policy being at all times to give full value for every dollar received. He became one of the solid, substantial men of Leavenworth, one whose opinion was well worth considering and one who stood for all that was best in American citizenship. He died April 6, 1909, honored and respected for his many sterling qualities.

In 1854 John William Crancer was married at St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Mary Nichols, who still survives, being now in her eightieth year and an esteemed resident of Leavenworth. She is a member of the Episcopal Church. They became the parents of six children: John W., who was born at St. Louis, died at Leavenworth during the cholera epidemic in 1858; and Isabel, who is the wife of William Heinke; Frances; Edwin W.; Cora C., who is the wife of Edward T. Rhodus and Julia, who is the wife of George S. Barnes, all born in Leavenworth.

In politics Mr. Crancer was a democrat up to 1896, when, owing to the free silver coinage plank in his party's platform, he voted the republican ticket and thereafter was identified with that organization. He was in no sense an office seeker but, being a strong advocate of education, served with credit as a member of the board of education. He was reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church but was not a strict ritualist, being content in the belief that an honest life and a devout reverence for sacred things was the essential element of future salvation.

Edwin W. Crancer, prominent in the affairs of Leavenworth, is the only living male representative of the late John W. Crancer. He was born here September 18, 1862, and has practically spent his entire life here. He was educated in the democracy of the public schools and after creditably completing his course became connected with the hardware establishment founded by his father, and for over twenty years he was entrusted with its general management. Since 1909, when the business was incorporated, Mr. Crancer has been president of the corporation and as such, while continuing the old

honest policy, has authorized some changes in methods as modern conditions seem to demand.

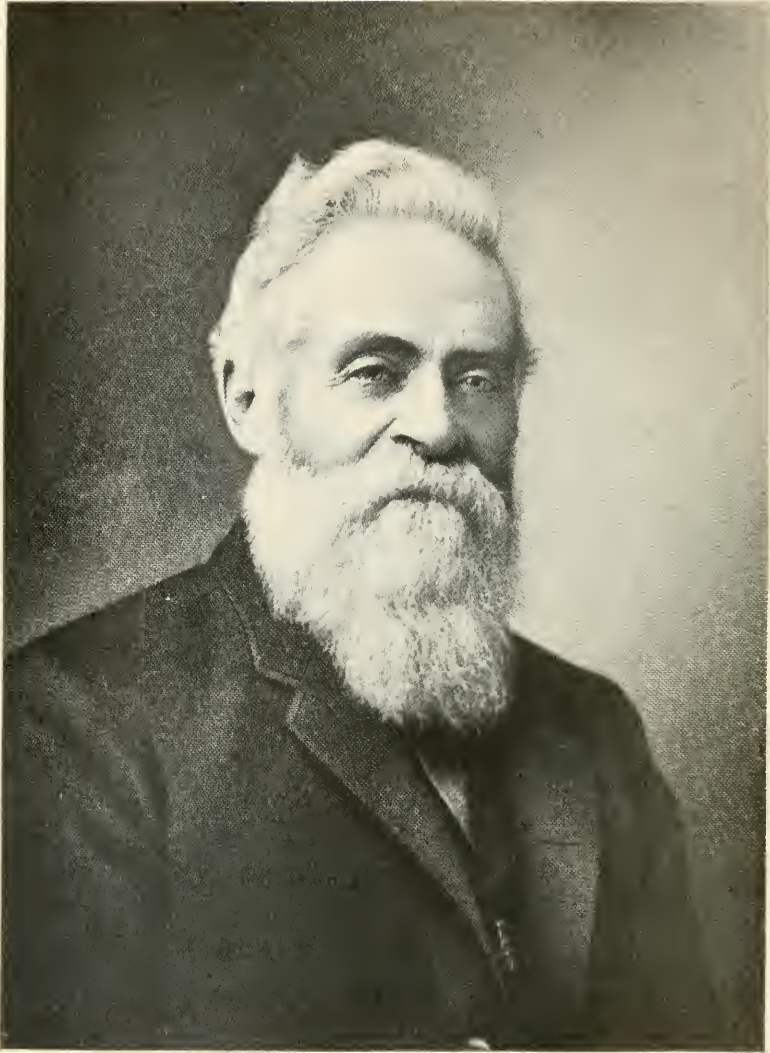
Since 1896 Mr. Crancer has voted with the republican party. When the commission form of municipal government was established in 1908, Mr. Crancer was elected the first mayor of Leavenworth under the new law. Under that election he served one year, during which time, through his able administering along business lines, Leavenworth was improved with twelve miles of paving. In 1913 Mr. Crancer was recalled to the mayor's chair and that his business administration was approved by his fellow citizens was evidenced by his re-election in 1915. Public improvements of value and scope have been carried forward through his energy and good judgment, over forty miles of the city streets are now admirably paved, the public utilities are in fine condition and the city, as never before, has been set with its face toward the sun of progress.

In 1902 Mr. Crancer was married to Miss Edna Darrah, and they have three children, two daughters and one son: Mary, John and Edna. Mr. Crancer's fraternal associations are numerous and include membership with the different Masonic bodies, the Elks, the Eagles, the Moose and the United Commercial Travelers. Personally he impresses a stranger as being a man of quiet determination, of sound judgment and forward vision, one who recognizes that success lies in efficiency and works for it.

HUGH H. MORRISON. The history of Salina from beginning to the present time was like an open book to Hugh H. Morrison, who went to that section of Kansas when it was far out on the frontier and before Kansas had become a state of the Union. For over fifty-five years he lived there, and the farm which he once cultivated has gradually been absorbed within the city limits of Salina. His was a prominent part in connection with the various movements and events of Salina's early history.

Mr. Morrison was born August 8, 1836, in a log house on a farm in Ohio County, Indiana. His parents were Rev. A. A. and Nancy C. (Beaty) Morrison. His grandfather was Rev. I. S. Morrison, a native of Virginia. Rev. A. A. Morrison was born in North Carolina February 24, 1808. In 1830 the family moved out to Indiana. Rev. A. A. Morrison was a graduate of Knoxville College in Tennessee and spent his active career as a Presbyterian preacher. He did pastoral and missionary work in Indiana and Ohio, and in 1860 came to Kansas. He was the first Presbyterian minister to hold services in Salina. From pioneer times he did a splendid work in carrying on the cause of religion in that section of Kansas, and his death occurred at Salina October 20, 1884. In 1835 Rev. A. A. Morrison married Miss Nancy C. Beaty, who was born in Pennsylvania July 5, 1812, a daughter of Hugh and Margaret Beaty, both natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish descent. Mrs. Morrison died at Salina, Kansas, March 20, 1864. She was also a life-long member of the Presbyterian faith. They had six children, two sons and four daughters: Hugh H.; Joseph, who died when six years of age; Sarah Margaret, now deceased; Nancy E., widow of Robert Crawford; Marietta, who is unmarried and lives at Salina; Myra, widow of Perry Rittgers of Salina.

As a boy Hugh H. Morrison had the restricted advantages given to the American youth in the pioneer conditions prevailing in the middle states seventy or eighty years ago. In 1859 he came out to the Territory of Kansas, arriving at Salina on the 14th of



H H Morrison

October. He located on a Government homestead adjoining Salina, and he kept his residence in that one locality until his death, which occurred on the 28th of May, 1917. Mr. Morrison opened the first meat market at Salina. He furnished meat to the contractors who built the Union Pacific Railway through Northern Kansas. For a number of years he operated a dairy on his farm, and continued farming and dairying until the encroaching city spread over his land and made it too valuable for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Morrison was a charter member of the First Presbyterian Church, which was organized May 12, 1860, and of which his father was the first minister. Mr. Morrison was the first justice of the peace in Saline County. He was appointed to that office by the governor for the primary purpose of swearing in the first set of county officials. In 1861 he himself was elected county clerk of Saline County, but did not qualify for the office. Another distinction that gives him a place in the early annals of Salina is that he taught the first public school of the county. This was in 1863-64. He also did his part as an early settler along the frontier and was an honored veteran of the Civil war. He served as a private in Company G of the Kansas State Militia, Fifteenth Regiment, all his service being against the Indians along the frontier. He was an honored member of John A. Logan Post, No. 127, Grand Army of the Republic, at Salina, and for a number of years filled the place of chaplain.

Mr. Morrison was twice married. April 2, 1862, he married Miss Rebecca S. Elwell. She was born in Washington County, Illinois, July 28, 1840. To their union were born the following children: Nancy M., deceased; Nellie; Mary, deceased; Anna, deceased; John A.; Henry H., who was killed in battle in the Philippine Islands as a member of Company M, Twentieth Kansas Infantry, under Gen. Fred Funston; Fred E.; Myra; Bessie and George. On December 2, 1913, Mr. Morrison married Mrs. Abigail M. Muir, widow of James Muir, and daughter of Henry and Mary (Lyons) Wilcox. Mrs. Morrison was born on Broome Street in New York City, November 9, 1839, and is of English and Irish lineage.

JOHN P. HARRIS. The career of an honorable, dutiful and upright man, a gallant soldier, an able financier and an incumbent of offices high in the state and municipal service is illustrated in the enviable record of the late John P. Harris, of Ottawa, whose death occurred on the 23d of February, 1917. He was a veteran of the Civil war, and served as president of the People's National Bank, as county treasurer of Franklin County, as state senator of Kansas and as mayor of Ottawa. During the many years of his residence in Franklin County he was constantly identified with the things that combined to make for good government and elevation of business standards, for civic improvement and the advancement of educational and social conditions, and no citizen of Ottawa occupied a higher place in public esteem.

Mr. Harris was born in Washington County, Ohio, July 24, 1839, a son of Asa and Elizabeth (Fulcher) Harris. He was educated in his native state and in Franklin County, Kansas, whence he came in young manhood, and was living here when he enlisted, December 1, 1861, to serve three years or during the war, being mustered into the United States service at Osawatimie, on the same day, as a private of Capt. Thomas Bickerton's company, First Kansas Battery, Volunteer Light Artillery. The first officers of the battery were mustered into serv-

ice July 24, 1861, and were: Capt. Thomas Bickerton; First Lieut. Harrison R. Brown. Many recruits were added to the battery in the early part of 1862, and in December of that year the command participated in the battles of Fayetteville, Prairie Grove and Illinois Creek, Arkansas, serving in Blunt's Division, Army of the Frontier. The battery left Rolla, Missouri, for St. Louis, Missouri, July 9, 1863, and shortly afterward was ordered to Indiana, serving in the Army of the Tennessee, and taking an active part in capturing Morgan's guerilla band which was then on its celebrated raid through the Hoosier State. Following this, the battery was again ordered to St. Louis and subsequently to Columbus, Kentucky, and served with distinction in many of the actions in which the armies of the Tennessee and Mississippi were engaged, including those at Johnsonville and Nashville, Tennessee, and a number of minor engagements and raids, at all times rendering faithful and meritorious service. The battery lost twenty-six officers and men by death while in the service. The officers and men of the battery evinced the highest soldierly qualities and fully sustained the proud record our veterans have ever established on the field of battle, and the state and nation owe them lasting gratitude for the service thus rendered.

John P. Harris was promoted to the rank of sergeant of his company for faithful and meritorious service. He was always to be found at his post of duty, participated in all the arduous service of his command as outlined above, and achieved an honorable record for bravery in action and for soldierly bearing at all times. Mr. Harris received his honorable discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, December 7, 1864, by reason of the expiration of his term of service. One of Mr. Harris' brothers, Milo R. Harris, was also a brave and gallant soldier in the war between the North and South, enlisting first in the First Kansas Battery and being later transferred as adjutant to the Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry. Mr. Harris' military spirit came to him naturally, as his maternal grandfather participated in the war of the American Revolution. His wife's brother, John Zook, was also a soldier, being a member of an Illinois regiment of volunteer infantry during the Civil war.

At the close of the war, John P. Harris returned to the duties of peace, in which he was destined to establish just as honorable a record. Not long after his return he became connected with the People's National Bank, one of the oldest and most stable financial institutions of Ottawa, and rose rapidly in the service of this institution until he was finally elected president, the position which he occupied at the time of his death. Under his wise judgment, keen foresight and excellent abilities, the bank prospered and grew in public favor, its policy of conservatism tempered with progressiveness gaining and holding the confidence of an army of depositors. He was also interested in various other enterprises, of a financial and business nature, either as an official or in an advisory capacity, and few men's advice and counsel were more eagerly sought in ventures of importance.

Mr. Harris was frequently called to positions of public honor, trust and responsibility. For four years he was treasurer of Franklin County, and the county had no incumbent of that office who more carefully conserved its finances; during one term he was a member of the Kansas State Senate, a body in which he fought valiantly in behalf of the interests of his district and his constituents in Franklin

County; he was one of the members of the first city council of Ottawa, in which he served so capably as to win him the election of mayor of that city, and his administration as chief executive was replete with movements contributing to the civic betterment. For two terms he acted in the capacity of postmaster of Ottawa, and gave the people good, clean and expeditious service. In 1896 he was the nominee of his party for a seat in Congress, but at that time the populists were in full strength in Kansas, and he met with defeat. Mr. Harris never forgot nor lost interest in his old comrades who wore the blue, and was a valued comrade of George H. Thomas Post No. 18, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1895 was department commander of the state. He was also an active member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and attained the Knights Templar degree in Masonry. In every avenue of life's endeavor he proved true to every trust imposed in him, and he could always be pointed to with pride as a representative of the best type of Kansan.

At Canton, Fulton County, Illinois, June 24, 1869, Mr. Harris was united in marriage with Miss Sarah F. Zook, and to this union there have been born two children: Ralph A. and Fred M.

ANTON DIEBOLT, JR., cashier of the Piqua State Bank in Woodson County, is one of the younger bankers of Kansas and has studied and practiced banking with a varied experience in different institutions ever since reaching manhood. He is a native of Kansas and represents a family that have had an important share in business and financial circles.

He was born in Atchison County, Kansas, October 10, 1885, a son of Anton Diebolt, Sr., and a grandson of Joseph Diebolt. The Diebolt family in the earlier generations lived in the Province of Alsace, on the border between the French and German empires, and alternately a French and then a German possession.

Joseph Diebolt was born in Alsace when it was part of France, and in his earlier life he saw active service in the regular French army. In 1862 he came to America, locating in Brown County, Kansas, and lived the life of a pioneer farmer there until his death.

Anton Diebolt, Sr., was born in 1832, in Alsace, France, and was a boy of sixteen when he left his native land in 1848 and immigrated to the United States. He landed at New Orleans, and spent twelve years in that southern city, having a varied experience in different lines of business. For two years he lived at Cincinnati, Ohio, and then removed to Mendota, Illinois, and engaged in farming in the rich agricultural district surrounding that town. In 1881 he brought his family to Kansas, settling in Atchison County on a farm, and from there in 1891 removed to Olpe in Lyon County. He continued farming there, but is now retired from that business and is a general merchant and banker at Olpe. He has had a very successful business career. In matters of politics he is affiliated with the democratic party, and is a member of the Catholic Church. At Mendota, Illinois, Anton Diebolt, Sr., married Justina Walter. She was born at Bingen on the Rhine in Germany in 1842. Her parents came to this country in 1860, locating at Mendota, Illinois. Anton Diebolt, Sr., and wife became the parents of a very large family of children, and nearly all of them are independently settled in life, and it is a remarkable family in many ways. John,

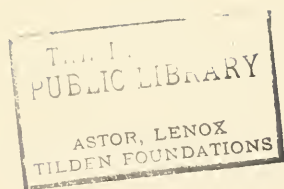
the oldest of the children, is a farmer at Olpe, Kansas. Lawrence is a farmer living at Piqua, Kansas. Mary married Max Goldberg, a jeweler at Seattle, Washington. Peter lives at Piqua, Kansas, and is also a farmer. Kate is the wife of Henry O'Howell, a policeman at Los Angeles, California. Justina married Dr. Gordon Gafford, a physician and surgeon at Kinsley, Kansas. Clara is the wife of Fred Boeckler, a resident of Ocean Park, California, and the proprietor of a chain of dairy cafes in that state. Lizzie married Carl Kuhlman, a farmer at Olpe, Kansas. Joseph is a hardware merchant at Westphalia, Kansas. George is one of the brothers who run the general store of their father at Olpe, Kansas. The eleventh in age of this large family is Anton Diebolt, Jr. Minnie married Avery Chamberlain, who is also connected with the Olpe store. James is in the store at Olpe.

Anton Diebolt, Jr., received his education at Olpe and also at Atchison in St. Benedict's College, and in 1904 graduated in the commercial course from St. Francis College at Quincy, Illinois. He had further business training of one year in his father's store. In 1905 his father took a prominent part in the organization of the Olpe State Bank, and Anton, Jr., served as assistant cashier until 1908. The family and other associates then organized the Ravenna State Bank at Ravenna, Nebraska, and Anton served as cashier there until 1910. In August, 1910, he was one of the men who brought about the establishment of the Piqua State Bank in Woodson County, and he has served as its cashier ever since. The other officers of the bank are: L. G. Niemann, of Piqua, a merchant, who is president; J. W. Groggman, a retired resident, vice president; and J. H. Wille, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital of \$10,000, has surplus and undivided profits of \$6,000, and has well earned the confidence and patronage of the entire community in and around Piqua.

Mr. Diebolt is a democrat in politics, a member of the Catholic Church, and is affiliated with Humboldt Council of the Knights of Columbus, and with St. Martin's Branch, No. 7, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association at Piqua. Among other interests he is the owner of a farm of 160 acres in Boxbutte County, Nebraska. Mr. Diebolt is unmarried.

JOHN SCHILLING. A hazardous and arduous task confronted those venturesome and hardy men who forsook the security and comforts of the settled communities during the '50s and penetrated the wilds of the untrodden West. None but themselves and their children can ever realize, in the faintest degree, the difficulties with which they were forced to contend, the perils to which they were exposed, and the privations which they endured. Fortunately, they were animated by an indomitable spirit and sustained by inflexible resolution, and patiently, perseveringly and steadfastly accomplished their mission, leaving to their posterity the fruits of their enterprise, in an advanced civilization. To the memories of the self-sacrificing and devoted wives of the pioneer settlers of Kansas adequate tribute can never be rendered, but the remembrance of their virtues has served as a high incentive in molding the lives of their children.

Of the sturdy men who came to Kansas during the early settlement of Brown County, the late John Schilling was typical of the best material to be found for the upbuilding of a state. After he had overcome the obstacles confronting him and had estab-





Fred E. Pettit

lished himself in a material way, he gradually became more and more a factor of prominence in his community, and his fellow-citizens, realizing his worth, elected him to offices of high trust, in which he was able to still further benefit his county and his state. Four years have passed since he joined the great majority in the bourne from which no man returns, yet the influence of his kindly, helpful and useful life still remains, and his record as pioneer, citizen and legislator is one well worthy a place in the annals of the great state which he adopted as his own and whose institutions benefited through his labors.

John Schilling was born at Bingen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, January 1, 1839, and as a small boy he was brought to America by his father, Valentine Schilling. The family settled first in New York State and from there, after a short time, moved to near Kalamazoo, Michigan, at which place John Schilling grew to manhood on a farm and received a limited scholastic training in the public schools. When a young man he left home and for a period thereafter lived at different places in Missouri. At Amazonia he married Susan Meisenheimer, a daughter of Martin Meisenheimer, who was a native of Alsace-Lorraine when those states formed a part of France. Martin Meisenheimer was a soldier in the Napoleonic wars under the direct command of the emperor, and was one of seven of that command to have survived at the overthrow of Napoleon on the great battlefield of Waterloo. It was after this, and because of the unpopularity of his war career, that he came to the United States.

In 1857 John Schilling came to Brown County, Kansas and pre-empted a claim near Hiawatha. At that time he was in exceedingly modest financial circumstances, and, possessing no team, began breaking his land with a spade and hoe. Later, he secured a team of oxen, but not until he and his wife had passed through inconceivable hardships. Game was plentiful and formed a goodly share of each meal, but other foodstuffs were obtained only at prohibitive prices and then had to be hauled over a wide stretch of country before brought to the homes of the sturdy men and women who were courageously and confidently braving the future, ready to meet whatever it might bring. Thus passed four years, years of struggle, of sacrifice and of constant hardship, yet years which saw the little farm take form and become productive. At this time the Civil war came on to interrupt the agricultural career of John Schilling. An ardent Union man, he recruited Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned captain by Governor Carney, this regiment being mustered in at Fort Leavenworth and mustered out of the service at Little Post, Arkansas, at the close of the war. When peace was declared Mr. Schilling, with an excellent record for bravery and courage on the field of battle, returned to his home, and soon thereafter engaged in mercantile pursuits at Hiawatha, where he became a prominent factor in commercial life. His lack of early educational advantages had been remedied in his later years by extensive reading and observation, and when he entered actively into politics he was fitted to hold any position to which he might be elected. After holding a number of offices in his city and county, he was elected on the republican ticket as a representative to the State Legislature, in which distinguished body he made a very creditable record, notable for its activity, honesty and straightforward search for a betterment

of conditions not only in his own community but in the entire state.

Personally, Mr. Schilling was kind-hearted and sympathetic, ever ready to extend a helping hand when asked. He was a worthy neighbor, companionable, kindly in all respects, and when he died, November 21, 1912, left behind him a wide circle of friends to sincerely mourn his loss. He was interested in fraternal affairs, taking particular enjoyment in his membership in the Masons. While inclined to be slow in making up his mind, he was a man of strong convictions, and was tenacious in holding to his views when the matter had once been decided in his mind. In his later life he became a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Schilling and his wife were the parents of six sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters are now living. The only child now living in Leavenworth is Albert J. Schilling, secretary and treasurer of the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company. He was born at Hiawatha, Kansas, July 9, 1864, was there educated in the public schools and as a young man engaged in banking which he followed at Hiawatha for a number of years. He came to Leavenworth in 1888 as deputy revenue collector under Cyrus Leland. Since 1904 he has been identified with the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company. To his marriage with Miss Carrie Hill, daughter of O. C. Hill, of Hiawatha, there has been born one son: Carl Fielding, who is now a resident of Kansas City, Missouri.

FRED EUGENE PETTIT is a veteran business man and merchant of Marion County, and until he retired a few years ago conducted one of the largest stores at Peabody.

Mr. Pettit was reared and educated and gained his first mercantile experience in the State of Illinois. He was born at Wyoming in Stark County, Illinois, January 8, 1861, a son of Peter and Mary Anne (Bailey) Pettit. Peter Pettit was born in New York State and located in Illinois in 1851, when the country was new and undeveloped. After a few years he lost his health and suffered invalidism throughout the latter part of his life. He died at the comparatively early age of forty-six years. Mary Anne (Bailey) Pettit was born in Devonshire, England, in 1830. When she was six years of age she came with her father to America. The Baileys first located at Oswego, New York, moved from there to Wisconsin for three years, and then returned to New York State and located near Syracuse. It was at Syracuse that Mary Bailey married Peter Pettit in 1851. After their marriage they moved to Wyoming, Illinois, and she continued to make her home in that state for many years, but finally came to Peabody, Kansas, where she died in September, 1911. Peter Pettit and wife had four children: Edgar A., deceased; Maggie May, Mrs. J. D. Smith, of Peabody; Fred Eugene; and George T., deceased.

His father being an invalid, Fred Eugene Pettit had an early realization of the responsibilities of life and found it necessary to make his own living when the average boy is attending school. Thus he worked on farms in the summer months and found it difficult to attend school regularly even in the winter seasons. Most of his early education was acquired in the common schools at Wyoming, Illinois.

At the age of eighteen he entered the firm of Matthews & Holman, general merchants at Chillicothe, Illinois. The three years spent there gave him the foundation of his mercantile experience. After that

he was connected for a similar length of time with Ottenheimer Brothers, clothing merchants at Peoria, Illinois.

Mr. Pettit came to Peabody, Kansas, in May, 1886. Associated with S. L. Van Petten, he engaged in the general merchandise business under the name of Van Petten & Pettit. They soon built up an extensive trade, covering a large territory, and they handled a stock of goods comprising everything required for the needs of the community. Much of their success they traced to energetic and consistent advertising. In November, 1892, Mr. Pettit bought the interest of his partner and after that conducted the store alone until September, 1911, when he retired from active business.

In the meantime, in March, 1895, he had become associated with Mr. D. E. Lamb, the first clerk to enter the services of Van Petten & Pettit. Together they opened a store at Herington in Dickinson County, Kansas, under the name Pettit & Lamb. This store has been conducted ever since and is a high grade merchandise emporium and would compare favorably with similar stores in much larger cities. The stock is unusually complete and the trade has grown until thirty people are now required to handle the work. The store was started under favorable auspices and has grown constantly from the beginning until it is now the chief mercantile establishment of Herington. After ten years the business was incorporated under the name of Pettit & Lamb Mercantile Company, and Mr. Pettit has since been president.

In later years Mr. Pettit has given his chief attention to looking after his investments as a land holder in Kansas and Oklahoma. Politically he is a staunch republican. He believes that the principles upheld and advocated by that party are the fundamentals of good government. After retiring from business and having some leisure for public service he was elected by the people of Marion County to represent them one term in the Kansas State Legislature of 1915, declining the nomination for a second term. Fraternally he is affiliated with Halcyon Lodge, No. 120, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Peabody; Delta Chapter, No. 19, Royal Arch Masons, at Marion, Kansas; Newton Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templars, at Newton, and has been a member of Camp No. 909 of Peabody of the Modern Woodmen of America, since 1891. His religious views are those of the Christian Science Church.

In Chillicothe, Illinois, February 15, 1888, two years after he had come to Kansas, Mr. Pettit married Hattie Leora Alvord, daughter of John J. and Catherine A. Alvord. They are the parents of two children, Fred Eugene, Jr., and Mildred Esther. Fred E., Jr., twenty-eight years old is a graduate of the Peabody High School, took his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Kansas, spent one year in Harvard University, and graduated from the law department of Leland Stanford, Jr., University of California. At present he is general attorney for California for the Salt Lake Railroad with offices in Los Angeles. He is a member of Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Alpha Delta fraternities, is a Mason and a member of the University Club of Los Angeles. The daughter, Mildred Esther, also graduated from the Peabody High School, spent three years in the University of Kansas and also had a course in domestic science in the Kansas State Agricultural College. She is a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority. She is a thoroughly educated and accomplished woman. She is now Mrs. Benjamin A. Walter, of Los Angeles, California.

FRANK E. MOSSMAN, A. M., D. D. One of the institutions which in thirty years of existence has sent hundreds of well-trained and efficient Christians and citizens into the life of Kansas is the Southwestern College at Winfield, of which Frank E. Mossman has been president for the past twelve years. Mr. Mossman is an educator of wide experience and thorough training and has been very valuable to Southwestern College on the administrative side.

He was born at Urbana, Iowa, August 26, 1873. The Mossman family were originally Scotch, went from that country to Ireland, and Mr. Mossman's great-grandfather immigrated across the ocean and settled in Pennsylvania. The grandfather, William Mossman, was born in Pennsylvania in 1803, and became a pioneer farmer in Iowa. He died at Vinton in that state in 1889. He had three sons who were soldiers in the Civil war, named George, A. P. and Frank. A. P. Mossman is now living retired at Oklahoma City.

David C. Mossman, father of Doctor Mossman, was born in Illinois in 1848 and died at Sioux City, Iowa, in March, 1915. He was reared and married at Urbana, Iowa, and for a long period of years was a substantial farmer and influential citizen in that locality, but spent his last days in Sioux City. He was a republican, a member of the official board for many years of the Methodist Church, and belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Mary Cross, who was born in Indiana in 1852 and died at Sioux City, Iowa, in 1911. There were six children: Col. Eugene D., who is connected with the Government Indian Agency at Sisseton, South Dakota; Frank E.; Bessie I., who died at the age of five years; Fred G., a farmer at Marcus, Iowa; H. L. Mossman, an attorney at Omaha, Nebraska; and Nina B., wife of Dale W. Heskett, a farmer at Cardington, Ohio.

Frank E. Mossman attended the public schools of Urbana, Iowa, and in 1893 graduated from the Tilford Academy at Vinton. He alternated between teaching and other lines of occupation for a number of years, and finally completed his higher education in Morningside College at Sioux City, where he was graduated A. B. in 1903. In 1905 that college awarded him the degree Master of Arts. Doctor Mossman had a year of post-graduate work in the University of Chicago, and in 1905 he received the degree Doctor of Divinity from the University of Upper Iowa. In the meantime he had taught in the public schools in Northwestern Iowa for five years. On August 10, 1905, he accepted his present post as president of the Southwestern College at Winfield.

Southwestern College was established in 1886 under the auspices of the Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Through good times and bad the institution has held its own and has always been performing its share in the wholesome training of Kansas young people for the higher and better things of life. The college campus is situated a mile and a half northeast of the center of Winfield. The original building, North Hall, now has the four science departments and the academic department, while a newer building, Richardson Hall, erected in 1911, furnishes the administration headquarters.

Mr. Mossman is a republican in politics. He was ordained an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago in 1904. He belongs to the Masonic order, was formerly a member of the Modern Wood-

men of America, and belongs to the Honorary Greek Letter Debating Society Phi Delta Kappa. Among other interests Mr. Mossman owns a 320-acre farm in North Dakota.

In 1896 at Larchwood, Iowa, he married Zoa Foster, daughter of B. F. and Eliza (Flanery) Foster. Her mother died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mossman at Winfield in January, 1917. The father now resides at Bottineau, North Dakota, being a farmer there. Doctor and Mrs. Mossman have four children: Mereb, born December 1, 1905; Benita, born in 1907; and Hobart and Homer.

HENRY WILLIAM WULFEKUHLE. The late Henry William Wulfekuhler, who helped to build the City of Leavenworth and for nearly a half century was identified with its commercial and financial history, was of German nativity, his birth having occurred at Osnabruck, in the Province of Hanover, August 9, 1834. His father and grandfather before him, both named Christopher, together with their immediate ancestors, lived and died there at the old place which gave them birth. The mother of Henry W. Wulfekuhler was Charlotta, daughter of William Wissman, and was from Versmold, Prussia.

The early years of Henry W. Wulfekuhler were passed in his native country, which also provided him with the rudiments of an education. In the year 1854 he came to America, crossing the ocean in the sailing vessel Herman, and after a voyage of forty-two days landed at New Orleans. He was the first of his family to come to the United States. From New Orleans he traveled up the Mississippi River to St. Louis and there found employment as a clerk until 1858. Having heard glowing reports of Leavenworth, then on the frontier and a great distributing point for the territory farther west, he came by boat to this settlement. At that time Leavenworth was a comparatively small place, but pulsing with life and vitality. He was struck with the bustle and vigor of the little city and concluded that this should be his future home. With Mr. Rohlfing, he embarked in business on Cherokee Street, and in 1860, by purchase, became the sole owner of the business and engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery trade.

Mr. Wulfekuhler inherited from his German forebears the patience, perseverance, industry and honesty characteristic of those of that nationality. His was not a swift rise to prosperity, but rather a steady upward climb, all the more creditable and valued because of the care necessary for the attainment of success. While down in his heart there was a deep and abiding reverence for the Fatherland, his love for the land of his adoption was greater, and from the time that he took out his first naturalization papers, he became to all intents and purposes a loyal, law-abiding citizen of the Republic. He took a deep interest in the prosperity of Leavenworth and became identified with a number of its notable institutions. In religion he was a Lutheran. Prior to the Civil war it was necessary for a man living in Kansas Territory to make a choice of either the Free Soil or Pro-Slavery factions. Mr. Wulfekuhler became a republican and a staunch supporter of the Union, and served as a member of the Home Guards.

It was at Leavenworth that Mr. Wulfekuhler was married to Miss Louisa Rohlfing, a native of Prussia and a sister of his former partner. To this union were born four sons: Otto; Albert; Eugene, who died in 1897, at the age of twenty-seven years; and Louis H.

In 1901 Mr. Wulfekuhler founded the Wulfekuhler State Bank, retired from mercantile pursuits, and thereafter devoted his attention to banking. He made the capital \$50,000, but with the passing of time the deposits aggregated over \$1,000,000, and the state authorities required that the capital stock be increased. This was to \$150,000, in 1909. Mr. Wulfekuhler remained at the head of this institution until his death, which occurred August 30, 1909. At the present his sons conduct the bank, the second largest in Leavenworth, and they have now \$1,300,000 on deposit.

JOHN MCCARTHY was a pioneer of Kansas. The respect paid to his memory is not due merely to his early residence in the state, but in an even more important degree to the worthy life he led, the influence which has gone from him and from his children to the making of a better community and a better state, and to the benefits which always flow out from a man of such stability of character and industry.

He was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1812. In 1847, when a young married man, he came to America. His first home was on the east coast of the State of Maine. For several years he was in the lumber business in the Pine Tree State. About 1853 he removed to Kentucky, where he became an extensive railroad contractor, when railroad building was in its infancy in Kentucky. He helped to build the Maysville & Lexington Railway and other lines. That was his occupation until 1858, in which year he removed with his family to Johnson County, Kansas, locating at the old place known as McCanish, which later became Edgerton.

Kansas was still a territory, factional struggle over free state and slave state was still going on, and the dangers to life and insecurity of property were additional factors of hardship to those seeking to make a home out of the wilderness. John McCarthy was a man who did not excite ill feelings on either side, and even in the territorial days he had amicable relations with all his neighbors. Some of his family still remain in the immediate neighborhood of Edgerton. One of his sons lives on the adjoining quarter section to the old homestead.

John McCarthy was married in County Cork, Ireland, in 1846 to Miss Mary Coughlin. Seven children were born to them, five sons and two daughters: Florence, Cornelius, Hannah, John, Edward, Timothy and Ellen. Florence is now living near the old homestead in Johnson County. Cornelius and Timothy died before the family came to Kansas. Edward McCarthy died in Johnson County. Ellen married A. P. Dyer of Topeka, Kansas.

Hannah McCarthy, daughter of John McCarthy, early became interested in religious matters and has devoted herself to the service of the Catholic Church and its splendid charities. In religious circles she is known and loved as Sister Felicitas. The work through which she has conferred greatest benefits and by which she is most widely known is in hospital work in the West. She spent twenty-five years in Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. In 1907 St. Francis Hospital at Topeka was built, and it is one of the best equipped hospitals anywhere in the country. Sister Felicitas became Sister Superior of this hospital, and its splendid technique of service has been largely developed under her care and supervision.

The late John McCarthy was both a good business man and a successful farmer. Citizens of Johnson County still remember him for his integrity and the usefulness and kindness of his life. His neighbors

knew him as a man who was just and square in his dealings and one who would go out of the way to do a favor or kindness. He was a good man in his community relations and also a splendid father. His death occurred in Johnson County in 1887, at the age of seventy-five. His wife, Mary, died in 1905.

EDWARD BUMGARDNER, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., of Lawrence, has been a resident of Kansas for over thirty-five years. Though not a native, he is a loyal Kansan and deeply interested in its progress and standing among the states. He has read and studied with sympathy and understanding Kansas history, and his pride in the state's past and her institutions has prompted him so far as consistent with his professional work to assist in various public and semi-public undertakings.

Doctor Bumgardner is a native of Indiana, born in Warren County, April 10, 1865. His parents were Andrew and Sophia Elizabeth (Straight) Bumgardner. Four of their eight children are still living. Andrew Bumgardner was a farmer and during the Civil war held a lieutenant's commission from Governor Morton to raise a company of Home Guards. The Straights came from West Virginia and relatives of Doctor Bumgardner's mother were on both sides of the fratricidal strife of 1861-65.

In 1880 the family moved to a farm three miles north of Holton, Kansas. Andrew Bumgardner acquired a half section of unimproved land and undertook to make a farm from the land which he had received as nature had left it. The father succeeded in his ambition, lived out a prosperous career and died at Holton in 1912. His widow passed away there January 27, 1917.

Doctor Bumgardner while a boy in Indiana worked on the farm and attended district school. After coming to Kansas he was a pupil for a year in a country school and then in the Holton High School. In 1886 he graduated in the scientific course from Campbell University at Holton. For four years intermittently he taught school. In the fall of 1889 he entered the dental department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, graduating D. D. S. in 1891. He began practice at Belleville, Kansas, but soon abandoned it to return to the Iowa State University as an instructor in the School of Dentistry. In the two years he was there he also completed his course in medicine and was graduated from the homeopathic department of the university in 1893.

In August, 1893, Doctor Bumgardner located at Lawrence, which city has been his home ever since. He was granted an honorary Master of Arts degree from Campbell University in 1894, his thesis being on the subject of heredity. It was the first and only A. M. degree ever granted by that school.

Doctor Bumgardner has never practiced medicine as a physician, though he keeps up his membership in medical organizations. One of his chief services has been in arousing physicians to the importance of considering oral conditions in their systemic treatment. He was a pioneer in the work for pure foods and drugs and was awarded a prize for a paper on this subject read before the Colorado State Medical Society in 1902. Doctor Bumgardner has served as president of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Kansas, and as its secretary, and for three years was secretary of the Kansas State Dental Association and was elected president of the same association in 1910. For two years he was professor of metallurgy at the Western Dental College at Kansas City, Missouri.

His work in Lawrence has been in dentistry and

he has written much on dental subjects for publication. Doctor Bumgardner has also written, not extensively but well, on a number of subjects pertaining to public affairs, often from the standpoint of his own profession and that of medicine. He is an active member of the Kansas State Historical Society and is now serving his third term as a director of that organization. Doctor Bumgardner is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight Templar York Rite Mason. Politically he is a progressive republican. For seven years he served as a member of the Lawrence Free Public Library Board, and for two terms was a member of the local board of education, and has seldom neglected an opportunity to work for the benefit of schools and education in his home community and in the state at large.

Doctor Bumgardner was married June 25, 1891, to Miss Jessie McCartney. Their married life, continuing through nearly a quarter of a century, was terminated in the death of Mrs. Bumgardner on October 6, 1915. The only child of this union, Harold, born February 14, 1895, died April 28, 1905. November 29, 1916, Doctor Bumgardner married Miss Edith Lua McCammon. Her father, George W. McCammon, who died in May, 1905, was a successful lawyer in Jefferson County, Kansas, and served two terms in the State Legislature. Doctor and Mrs. Bumgardner are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALDAMAR P. ELDER. One of the names that will always have significance in Kansas history is that of Elder. Over the state at large it is most closely associated with the career of the late Peter Percival Elder, who came to Kansas when it was a territory, was prominent in many ways during the early and formative period of the state, and at one time filled with distinction the office of lieutenant governor. Governor Elder had a long and active career, and died in 1914.

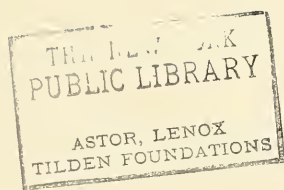
His only son is Aldamar P. Elder, who for over forty years has been one of the leading merchants and public spirited citizens of Ottawa, and is now serving as postmaster of that city.

Aldamar P. Elder was born in Kenduskeag, Maine, August 17, 1854. His parents brought him to Kansas, when he was four years of age, and his earliest recollections are of the primitive conditions and incidents of the new state. As a boy he attended the public schools of Baldwin and Ottawa, and spent the years from 1871 to 1873 in the University of Kansas.

His powers and talents were early developed, and by a special act of the Kansas Legislature he was given the rights of majority at the age of nineteen. In January, 1874, before he was twenty years of age he and A. V. Cobb embarked as partners in the grocery business at Ottawa. Thus for forty-three years his career has been continuously identified with that city's business affairs. After two years Mr. Elder bought the old established stove and hardware business of S. D. Smith at Ottawa, and there is perhaps not a citizen in Franklin County in the past or present generation who has not known the Elder place of business at Ottawa. Its record is that of a steadily growing and prospering concern. In 1907 the business was incorporated as the Elder Mercantile Company, with Mr. Elder president. Many other business enterprises have been helped to success through his influence and active participation. He has been president of the Ottawa Foundry Company,



Edward Bumgardner



a director in the First National Bank, and president of the Rohrbaugh Theater Company.

In any special undertaking for the betterment of the city or county Mr. Elder's leadership and contribution of means have been important factors. In 1908 he was the largest contributor to the King Road drag fund. He has been an active member of the Ottawa Commercial Club since it was organized and has served as vice president. He is also a member of the United Commercial Travelers organization, is a Royal Arch Mason, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He has not been content merely to furnish money and not take an active part in local affairs. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a member of the Ottawa Fire Department. He was its chief for over ten years, and for two years was president of the Kansas State Firemen's Association. He was a member of the association's committee on legislation, and it was his thorough understanding of the work of fire departments, his sympathy with the individual fireman, and a broad sense of justice that prompted him to advocate a bill which subsequently became a law and which levies a tax of 2 per cent on gross premiums for fire insurance charged by the various companies on business done in cities where organized fire departments are maintained. The proceeds of this tax are applied to a fund for the relief of injured firemen injured while on duty as firemen or to their families in case of death from such injury. Kansas was one of the first states in the Union to adopt such a position, and the credit for this economic measure is largely due to Mr. Elder's broad experience and deep sense of justice. He has always been a man of convictions, one who speaks his mind forcefully on public affairs, and his thorough honesty and integrity have kept him more or less constantly in the public view. In 1911 he was elected to the Legislature from Franklin County. He was elected as a democrat, though the county is normally republican. During the following session he was chairman of the committee on telegraph and telephones, and a member of the ways and means committee, the committee on fees and salaries and cities of second class. He was one of the ablest members of that Legislature. A loyal and active democrat, as well as a leader in his home city, it was with special consistency that President Wilson named him on March 1, 1915, as postmaster of Ottawa. He has since served in that office and has given it the same intelligence, efficient and wise administration which he has paid to every undertaking throughout life, whether in business or in public affairs.

Mr. Elder was married in 1876 at Ottawa to Miss Clara M. Maxwell. Mrs. Elder was born in Jonesboro, Tennessee, and is now deceased. Her father, William H. Maxwell, was a lawyer by profession, and came from Tennessee to Ottawa, where he practiced law for a number of years, but finally moved to Paola, Kansas, where he died. Mr. Elder is the father of three children, Raymond E., Pierre Penney, Jr., and Clara D. The son Raymond enlisted in May, 1898, in Company K of the famous Twentieth Kansas Infantry and was in active service as a corporal until honorably discharged at San Francisco in October of the same year. The son, Pierre P., Jr., has had his active business experience as a member of the Elder Mercantile Company. The daughter, Clara, like the other children, was well educated and has taught in the Ottawa City schools.

HENRY W. KLEMP. When, in the spring of 1863, Henry W. Klempe arrived in the United States, he was a poor German youth, without knowledge of the manners, customs of language of the people among whom he had decided to make his home. Notwithstanding his limited resources, however, he had a large fund of practical common sense, an overflowing store of ambition and energy, and a determination to make the most of his opportunities in whatever field he found himself. Today he is one of the successful business men of Leavenworth, the directing head of an enterprise the product of which is known throughout the West, and a citizen who takes a prominent part in civic affairs of importance.

Mr. Klempe is a native of the Kingdom of Prussia, born May 15, 1844, was reared in his native land and educated in the public schools. With his parents, Henry H. and Elizabeth (Hagenkoetter) Klempe, he came to America in 1862, landing in Quebec, Canada. In the spring of 1863 the family moved to Chicago, but in the same year came to Kansas, the parents passing the remainder of their lives at Lawrence. Mr. Klempe, as before noted, could not speak or understand a word of English upon his arrival in this country. He first arrived in Leavenworth in 1863, but at that time was here but a few hours, being in charge of a gang of men employed in the construction of the old Kansas and Pacific (now Union Pacific) Railroad, which he assisted to build to Lawrence. By trade a wood-working machinist, in the winter of 1863 he began working at that vocation at Lawrence, and thus continued until 1872. Thereafter he was located at Ottawa and Topeka until 1875, when he returned to Leavenworth, this city having been his home ever since. While not one of the oldest settlers of Kansas, Mr. Klempe has lived here for more than half a century. During the Civil war he served in the Kansas Militia under Colonel Williamson, as a member of Company B, Third Regiment, and participated in the battle of the Blue when General Price invaded Kansas, and stood guard behind the breastworks at Lawrence on the ground now occupied by the state university, in 1864. Mr. Klempe witnessed the scourge of grasshoppers in the fall of 1874 and in the spring of 1875, and he has also watched great tracts of prairie, untouched by the hand of man, converted into homes and cities.

On his return to Leavenworth, in 1875, Mr. Klempe worked for several years for Colonel Abernathy, but in 1884 became a proprietor himself when he started in a small way to manufacture furniture. He worked hard and had many discouragements to overcome, having his plant almost destroyed by floods; but gradually grew and prospered and today his plant occupies nearly two blocks and gives employment to eighty-five hands. His four sons, Henry F., Otto A., Fritz V. and August V. and M. L. Fraiser, his son-in-law, are now associated in the business with him. This business makes a specialty of kitchen cabinets and dining room tables and the product meets with a ready demand throughout the West.

Mr. Klempe became a naturalized citizen in 1864, but even if he had not this adoption from the Government his services during the Civil war, when he proved his devotion to the land of his adoption, would entitle him to this honor. While foreign born he is in every other sense an American citizen, loyal to its laws, a firm believer in its institutions, a liberal contributor to its movements for the betterment of conditions, and a credit to his city, state and nation. In religion he favors the Lutheran Church, which

was the faith of his parents. In politics he is a republican.

Mr. Klemp was married in 1876 and became the father of eight children: Henry F., Wilhelmina (deceased), Anna, Otto A., Bertha (deceased), Fritz, August V. and Albert, the last-named at present a student in the engineering department of the Kansas University, at Lawrence, a place where his grandparents died and where his father fought for the preservation of the Union.

HENRY CARL ALWES is manager of the Western Typesetting Company and president of the Gate City Directory Company of Kansas City, Missouri. He organized the latter company in 1911 and from the beginning has been its manager. Mr. Alwes has conquered obstacles in the path to success as he has met them. He is a man of versatile talents. He is a practical printer, is a pharmacist by profession, has filled offices of responsibility as editor and newspaper manager, linotype operator, and in other ways in connection with some of the best known newspapers of Kansas, Chicago and the Middle West.

Mr. Alwes was born in Schleswig, Germany, December 11, 1873, the oldest son of nine children born to Henry and Margaret (Schroeder) Alwes. His parents were both natives of Germany and are now living at Ottawa, Kansas. The grandfather, George Frederick Alwes, was killed in the battle of Fredericia, Denmark, during the German-Danish Revolution of 1848. Mr. Alwes is a great-grandson of a soldier who followed the great Napoleon. This ancestor went with Napoleon in his Russian campaign, and lost his life during the retreat from Moscow at the crossing of the River Beresina. On the maternal side of the family Mr. Alwes is descended from people who were residents of the northern section of Schleswig-Holstein and were loyal to the Danish rule.

Henry Alwes, father of the subject of this sketch, is now an employe of the water department at Ottawa, Kansas. During the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71 he was connected with the German navy. He was always a keen student of history and through his readings he became quite familiar with America and opportunities and finally decided that it would be the proper country in which to live and to give his children the best of opportunities. His wife's two sisters had already located in Franklin County, Kansas, where their husbands were well to do farmers. An uncle, George F. Alwes, had been a resident of Lawrence and lost his life in that city during the raid of Quantrill in 1863.

In 1882 Henry Alwes sold his interests as part owner of a steamboat and emigrated to America. For four years he and his family lived in Chicago where he was employed as a teamster and also in the construction of some piers in Lake Michigan. In 1886 he joined his relatives in Franklin County, Kansas, and finally moved to the City of Ottawa where he worked in the machine shops of the Santa Fe Railway and from that took a position in the waterworks. He is a democrat in politics but has never held any office. He took special pains to give his children the best possible educational opportunities and sent two daughters to Ottawa University. One of them, Catherine, became a school teacher in Ottawa, and is now the wife of Homer Dodd, principal of the public schools of Fruita, Colorado. The daughter, Margaret, is now the wife of William Hjorth, a music dealer at Ottawa. Lena is the wife of Clarence Fredeen, who is connected with the lo-

cal office of Underwood & Underwood at Ottawa. George is a linotype operator with the Kansas City Typesetting Company.

Henry Carl Alwes acquired his early education in different localities. He was nine years of age when the family came to America, and for three years he had attended German schools. For four years he went to school in Chicago, and for another few years attended school at Ottawa, Kansas. At the age of fourteen he began preparing himself for his real work in life. He decided to learn printing and entered the office of the Ottawa Republican. A. T. Sharp, then its owner, was a member of the State Board of Charities, while the editor was ex-Governor George T. Anthony. With that paper Mr. Alwes put in four years of that general utility employment frequently described briefly as the occupation of a printer's devil. Promotion did not come rapidly enough to suit him, and he sought another door of opportunity in a drug store. He worked there three years and in May, 1892, successfully passed the examination before the State Board of Pharmacy at Wichita. As a pharmacist he spent a year in Matt Weightman's drug store at 833 Kansas Avenue in Topeka. He then took up the printing business where he had left it off. This time he was in the office of the Topeka Capital under Maj. J. K. Hudson, with Dell Kizer of Kansas City, Missouri, as manager and Paul Hudson as editor. He remained with that journal from the spring of 1893 until the fall of 1895. During that time the Mail and Breeze was consolidated with the Capital. Mr. Alwes and Harry Myers leased the machinery of the Capital and set type for the North Topeka Mail and Breeze, for the Kansas Farmer, the Kansas Advocate and School Journal.

On October 17, 1895, Mr. Alwes married Mrs. Marie (Biggs) Rosenberry of Topeka. She is a daughter of Jeremiah Biggs, who made a good record as a soldier of the Civil war with the Nineteenth Indiana Cavalry. He subsequently became a farmer in Shawnee County, Kansas, and also in Lyon County. Mr. and Mrs. Alwes have one son, Henry Carl, Jr., born February 22, 1910.

After his marriage Mr. Alwes returned to Chicago and became a linotype operator on the staff of the Inter Ocean. He developed a proficiency in handling the linotype machine that made him a recognized expert and for thirteen years he lived in Chicago and was employed in various newspaper plants. He also was employed in commercial offices in that city. In 1908 he returned to Kansas and became manager and editor of the Coffeyville Chronicle, a paper that has since become defunct. He had its editorial control during the democratic campaign of that year, and in 1909 he left Coffeyville and went to Topeka, becoming a linotypist with the Topeka Farmer and later with the Mail and Breeze.

His next location was at Kansas City, Missouri, where he was night foreman of the Special Linotyping Company. He made his residence in Rosedale, Kansas. In 1911 Mr. Alwes organized the Western Typesetting Company. The business was started with very limited capital, but the physical valuation of the plant is now \$60,000. His partner in this business is John W. Henry, a son of Andrew N. Henry of Leon, Kansas. These partners applied themselves with unremitting diligence to the building up of their business, and success has more than crowned their labors.

In 1910 Mr. Alwes took up the study of law. In 1913 he entered the Kansas City School of Law and

he will complete the course in 1917. Thus he has applied himself with remarkable versatility to several professions and trades, and contrary to the popular rule has mastered all of them. Politically he is a democrat and in 1913 was elected police judge of Rosedale, filling the office two years. In 1915 he was elected justice of the peace of that city, and his present term ends in 1917. He has done much in behalf of his party and in behalf of good government and the best interests of his community. Mr. Alwes is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Caswell Consistory, and of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Kansas City, Missouri. His local affiliations are with Lodge No. 333, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Rosedale; Columbia Chapter No. 202, Royal Arch Masons, at Chicago; and he is now senior deacon of his lodge. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America; the Royal Highlanders; is past chancellor of Lodge No. 636, Knights of Pythias, at Chicago; and belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is connected with the Commercial Club of Kansas City, Missouri; the Kansas City Athletic Club; the Ad Club; the City Club; and the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity. Mrs. Alwes is a member of the Eastern Star and took much part in the work of the Lake View Chapter in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Alwes are members of the Wyandotte County Democratic Club and both are members and regular attendants of the First Methodist Church of Rosedale.

JUDGE JAMES W. WHITE, judge of the Probate Court at Winfield, is a Kansas man whose courage and resourcefulness deserve the admiration of every citizen. With health, vigor, in full possession of his faculties, and looking forward to an active career, he was suddenly stricken blind and deprived of all those benefits and prospects which otherwise he might have expected to realize. He could not accept complete defeat. He learned to read, as the blind must, by the sense of touch, acquired a trade and for a number of years has not only made himself a useful factor but one of the prominent men in the community of Cowley County.

Perhaps some of his dogged perseverance in the face of difficulty is derived from his Scotch ancestors. The Whites came out of Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania in colonial times. James Wilson White is a native of Kansas, being born at Wakarusa March, 31, 1875. His father was Capt. Thomas White, a veteran officer of the Union army during the Civil war and a pioneer Kansan. Captain White was born in 1833, and in 1861 enlisted as a private in the Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry. He was with that regiment in all its severe and varied service until the close of the war. Captain White by a loyal performance of his duties rose to the rank of captain and was mustered out as captain of the Mounted Mississippi Riflemen. Soon after the close of the war, in 1866, he drove from Concord, Ohio, to Topeka, Kansas, being accompanied by his wife and five children. When he arrived his total possessions were a wagon and \$10 in cash. He soon located on a farm near the interesting old Town of Wakarusa, and then took a homestead claim of 160 acres at Blacksmith Creek in Shawnee County. He hauled posts and lumber from Wakarusa to build fences and the house on his farm, and after living there six years sold the place and bought another farm in Mission Township of Shawnee County. He lived there until 1893, when he retired and spent his

last years in Arkansas City, Kansas, where he died in 1897. Though retired from farming, he continued buying and selling farms and became a large land owner in Cowley County. He was a republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Captain White married Maria Kelley Sterling, who was born in 1834 and died at Arkansas City in 1910. They had a large family of children. Martha is the wife of W. E. Fitzgerald, a veteran of the Civil war and a retired resident at Topeka. Alice married John Booth, they became farmers north of Topeka and both died there. Alvin J. is in the real estate business at Topeka. Charles Evans has given his time to a career as inventor and lives in Chicago. John H. is a miner at Tucson, Arizona. Minnie B. married W. I. Martin, a newspaper man at Arkansas City. Lieutenant French has had rather a remarkable career. During his residence at Arkansas City he became a leader in the populist party, held an official position in the State House through appointment from L. P. King, then State Senator, was for two years a teacher in the Topeka Reformed School, later was called to a similar position in the Reformed School of Iowa for two years, and in 1900 went back to the State of Nevada, where he now lives. He is a resident of Reno and is now serving his second term in the State Legislature, having been elected a republican in the democratic stronghold. His business is house furnishing, and he has a large establishment at Reno. Della May, the next in age, is unmarried and is a teacher and principal of a ward school in Arkansas City. Etta married Walter Thomas, and they live on a farm near Earls-ville, Illinois. The tenth in age is Judge White. Maude H. married Harry Burns, a railroad man living at Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

James Wilson White was educated in the public schools of Shawnee County and at Topeka, attended high school in Arkansas City, and completed the junior year there. He also attended a private academy at Arkansas City, but left school at the age of nineteen and put in two years of hard work on a farm. For one year he was employed by the Frisco Railway Company and for another year by the Santa Fe. Judge White was with the Ranney-Davis Mercantile Company at Arkansas City a year, and for a similar length of time was with the Kronert Brothers Wholesale and Retail Grocery Company.

In July, 1899, he went West to the Table Mountain Range in Nevada and took up work in the copper mines. He was there only a few months when, as a result of copper poisoning, he lost the sight of both his eyes and had to give up his work in January, 1900. He spent three months in a hospital in San Francisco, and from there returned to Arkansas City. After recovering in a measure his health, Judge White faced his situation bravely and gave earnest thought to the future. In 1904 he attended the institution for the blind at Kansas City, and while there learned to read and also acquired a knowledge of the broom maker's trade. Thus he was fitted for a place of usefulness and has found a way in spite of his severe handicap to give his talents to worthy and honorable service.

In 1911 Judge White was elected judge of the city court of Arkansas City and filled that position most acceptably for five years. In 1916 he was chosen to the position of probate judge of Cowley County, and now has residence and offices at Winfield. Judge White is a republican, a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated

with Tohee Tribe No. 8 of the Improved Order of Red Men at Arkansas City, and Winfield Lodge No. 1157, Loyal Order of Moose, of Arkansas City.

Judge White by a former marriage has one child, Helen May, who completed her education in Harden College at Mexico, Missouri, and is now living at Arkansas City. In December, 1916, Judge White married Miss Alsadie Marie Guidinger, daughter of P. G. Guidinger, of Northwood, Iowa, a retired farmer.

FATHER BERNARD STEPHEN KELLY. A man honored and beloved, an ecclesiastic revered and respected by all sections of the community, liberal natured, broad minded, generous, kindly and free, full of understanding of special circumstances and conditions, and with a heart open in sympathy to every necessity, Father Bernard Stephen Kelly, rector of the Cathedral of Immaculate Conception, is an individual who exerts a powerful influence for morality and Christianity in the City of Leavenworth.

Father Kelly is a son of William E. and Katherine (Dowd) Kelly, natives of Ireland, from which country they were brought by their respective parents in early days, settling in and about Middletown, Ohio, where they were reared and, in 1854, married. William E. Kelly was a farmer throughout his life. He secured a better education than that usually accorded boys of his day, and, being industrious, became wealthy. After his marriage he moved to Brimfield, near Peoria, Illinois, and while residing in that community volunteered for service as a Union soldier during the Civil war, but was rejected owing to the fact that he had a large family to support. In 1870 he came to Kansas and purchased a farm in Johnson County, and to his original purchase subsequently added from time to time until he owned three quarter-sections of land, all well improved at the time of his death. The last years of Mr. Kelly and his wife were passed in quiet retirement at Olathe, Kansas, where both died in 1909. They were the parents of a family of remarkable children, sixteen in number, of whom thirteen grew to virile man and womanhood, and all the latter are yet living, and all living upright lives of excellent citizenship. All are devoted Catholics, one a priest, another a Sister of Charity, and one has been a high state official. The bringing of this number of children into the world and living to see them prosperous, law-abiding, God-fearing people, must have been a source of great satisfaction to the parents in their declining years. With the exception of one daughter in Utah and two sons in Kansas City, Missouri, all the children are residents of the State of Kansas.

Bernard Stephen Kelly, the eighth in order of birth of his parents' sixteen children, was reared on his father's farm and was granted excellent educational advantages in his youth. After securing his primary training in the district schools, he attended the high school at Gardner, Kansas, and in 1890 graduated from Saint Benedict's College. For the ensuing three years he taught school in the country communities of Johnson County, Kansas, and it was during this time that he came to know and love children, to sympathize with them in their childish troubles, and in this way to gain their confidence. This knowledge has proved of the greatest value to him in his church work. On September 12, 1894, he matriculated at Saint Mary's Seminary of the West, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was duly graduated, and was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, June 21, 1899. He was at that time

appointed secretary to Bishop Louis M. Funk, of Leavenworth Diocese, and on August 13th of the same year organized the Blessed Sacrament Parish at Kansas City, Kansas, and was pastor of that congregation until October 6, 1907, when he was called by Bishop Lillis to take up his residence with him as secretary and chancellor of the diocese. On December 8th he organized Saint Peter's Parish, at Kansas City, Kansas, and here his energy and accomplishments were given a chance for full play in the building of the church, the pastor's residence and the sisters' school, as he had formerly at the Blessed Sacrament Parish. He remained as pastor at Kansas City until June 1, 1909, when he was transferred to the pastorate of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, as pastor in charge, at Leavenworth, and here he has remained to the present time. Since coming here he has organized the first Catholic high school at Leavenworth, a work in which he had formerly had experience at Kansas City.

In the prime of life, a man of active habits and never failing industry, Father Kelly has essayed nothing in which he has not succeeded. Neither is there a priest who has been more successful in endearing himself to his parishioners. He has enjoyed the confidence of the superior dignitaries of the church, and in each of his assignments has vindicated that confidence. He is of commanding, dignified presence, but charming in manner and absolutely unassuming. His many friends, young and old, recognize in him the best type of ecclesiastic, the loving, kindly friend who can rejoice with them as well as sorrow, and who earnestly and conscientiously is carrying on God's work in the world, blessed with a happy cheeriness which is the greatest force in combating misery and evil.

WILLIAM HOFFMAN is president and manager of the Stock Yards Serum Company of Kansas City, Kansas. This is a company whose name and products are familiar to all the progressive hog raisers throughout the Middle West. Mr. Hoffman is a veteran in experience in the packing industry, and some years ago applied his practical knowledge, together with some capable associates, in giving Kansas City, Kansas, a special plant and laboratory for the production of a serum that would answer a widespread demand for an adequate preventive of hog cholera.

Thus in 1910 the Stock Yards Serum Company was organized and in 1912 incorporated with Mr. Hoffman as president and manager; J. H. Williams, who for many years has been connected with the Kansas City Stock Yards, as treasurer; and J. C. Fagan, secretary. The two directors of the company are J. M. Nichols and E. C. Senter, the latter being general superintendent of the Kansas City Stock Yards.

At the beginning Mr. Hoffman had only two assistants, but at the present time about twenty men are employed in the laboratories and other departments, and the business is now the largest of its kind in the country. The company has a capital stock of \$30,000, fully paid up. The success of the company is directly due to Mr. Hoffman's efforts and ability. He is responsible for the building of the first sanitary serum plant in America. The plant of the Stock Yards Serum Company is a model of its kind and in point of convenience and sanitation is equal to the finest of hospitals. Interior finishing is white tile, all the rooms where the technical processes are carried on are sealed against the entrance of outside dust and contamination and

the entire process of manufacture of the serum and virus is under direct Government supervision.

A few words should be devoted to a general description of the process of manufacture. Hog cholera has long been the recognized scourge of swine raisers. It is an extremely infectious disease, and when once started in a herd its progress can seldom be stopped. The only adequate remedy is prevention. This is accomplished by the familiar vaccination process, as a result of which hogs are rendered practically immune from disease. Vaccination is a process of injecting into a live pig the virus or serum. This virus and serum are the products manufactured by the Stock Yards Serum Company. The first process is the infection of absolutely healthy animals with the germs of cholera. The greatest precautions are taken throughout to insure that the animals thus selected are free from other diseases, which would naturally vitiate the process, and when such disease is discovered the virus is destroyed. When a pig thus inoculated has reached a certain stage in the disease of cholera it is slaughtered under the careful antiseptic system employed in the laboratory, and its virulent blood is withdrawn and after certain processes and tests the ultimate product is the standard virus. This virus alone has a high degree of potency, but the most satisfactory results are obtained when the virus is used together with the serum. In the production of the serum, healthy hogs are inoculated with a portion of the virus, but in larger amounts than the usual dosage employed for practical purposes. Again the previous process is repeated, and after a certain length of time the infected hog is killed and the blood after passing through the processes of the laboratory becomes the Stock Yards serum. In the preventive treatment against disease by growers of hogs the application is usually the simultaneous or a combination of the serum and virus.

William Hoffman, who has spent so many years in and around the stock yards at Kansas City, Kansas, is a native of New York City, where he was born May 9, 1881, the third child of Theodore Philip and Rose (Newby) Hoffman, his father a native of New York City and his mother of England. His mother came to this country with her parents when about five years of age. The Hoffman family ancestry goes back to the time of the Dutch settlement in New York. One of the family, Anthony S. Hoffman, was connected with Cornelius Vanderbilt in the building of the first steamboat for Robert Fulton. It was he who had the old family name changed from Von Huffmann to Hoffman.

Theodore P. Hoffman was for many years a salesman in New York City. In 1887, acting on the advice of a brother, he moved to Kansas City, Kansas. He has since been a resident of this city, and for a number of years was connected with Armour & Company. In 1894 he was elected clerk of the District Court and filled that position two years and from 1896 to 1910 was jailer in Kansas City, Kansas. Since 1910 he has been connected with the laboratory and serum plant of his son. He was a youthful soldier in the Civil war, being with the Seventy-first Militia of New York, but was never in a battle. He is a Mason and a member of the Congregational Church.

William Hoffman attended the common schools of Kansas City, Kansas, and when only nine years of age began making his own way. He has been a student and observer as well as a hard worker and has rounded out a thorough practical education. For

a number of years he was with the Dold Packing Company in their office, and later learned the packing business in all its technical details by ten years of service with Moffet & Dennis. He resigned from that company to become superintendent for the Cochran Packing Company, with whom he remained five years, then established the plant which was the forerunner of the Stock Yards Serum Company's business.

Mr. Hoffman is a republican and has never found time for mixing in practical politics, though ever ready to give his support to laudible enterprises. He is a member of the Mercantile Club and other civic organizations, and is active in the Congregational Church, while his wife is a Catholic. He was married February 23, 1914, to Clara Mehany, a native of Kansas City, Kansas, and a daughter of Joseph Mehany, who is now on the pension roll of Armour & Company. They have one child, William Henry, born in 1915.

HERBERT FRANKLIN SHELTON. The original settlers of a new state, county or city, irrespective of any intrinsic qualities which they possess, are subjects of peculiar interest to succeeding generations. Men are interested in recalling their accomplishments and delight to treasure in memory the slightest incident connected with their persons and their settlement. As the years go by the pilgrims of New England are gradually elevated from the level of ordinary humanity and placed before our contemplation on pedestals challenging the admiration and respect of posterity. Each successive step in the settlement of the country as adventurous pioneers have pushed out from the populous centers into the rapidly receding wilderness has brought to notice enterprising men who have connected their names indissolubly with rising states and embryo cities.

The subject of this sketch, Herbert Franklin Sheldon, was born October 12, 1831, in the Town of Westfield, County of Chautauqua, State of New York. He is of Puritan ancestry and traces his lineage in an unbroken line for almost 300 years to one, Isaac Sheldon, who, with his brother, John, came to this country from England about the year 1624.

Mr. Sheldon is of the eighth generation from Isaac. In another line he is also a lineal descendant of William Brewster, the famous Pilgrim who came to this country on the Mayflower in 1620. His father, Tichenor Sheldon, was born and reared in the Town of Pawlet, Rutland County, Vermont. His mother, Lucinda Brown, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts. Later her people removed to Pawlet, Vermont. Mr. Sheldon's parents soon after their marriage in 1826 migrated to Western New York, which was then a dense forest of heavy timber. Here the pioneers of that country with heavy toil felled the forest, built rude homes, opened public highways, planted orchards, erected schoolhouses and places of worship. Here young Sheldon was inured to all the hardships and discomforts incident to the life of a pioneer. His education was acquired in the district schools of the country and in Westfield Academy. He commenced teaching at the age of eighteen and taught winter terms for a number of years. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-six years old.

At that time Horace Greeley, the greatest editor that this country has ever produced, was the owner and editor of the New York Tribune. He was the oracle of the young men of that day in New York

and the New England states, and he said, "Go west young man and grow up with the country." Influenced to some extent by that suggestion, young Sheldon in October, 1857, left his home in New York to seek a home in the West. He first went to Northern Iowa, but when he learned of the severity of the winters there he determined on a more southern location. Taking a boat at Dubuque, he went down to Hannibal, Missouri. The Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad was just starting, having a track laid out thirty miles to a place they had named Shelbina. Getting on board a construction train, he went out to the end of the road. Four or five miles south of Shelbina he took a school and taught there a five months' term. In the spring following he rented a farm in that neighborhood for one year and then returned to his home in New York, and then to Dorset, Bennington County, Vermont, where he was married to Miss Ellen Maria Sargent. Together they returned to the farm he had rented. Missouri at that time was a slave state and most of their neighbors held slaves and the environment was anything but pleasant for those who had been reared in the atmosphere of a free state. So in October, 1858, they started across Missouri, a distance of 300 miles, traveling in a covered wagon (prairie schooner), their objective point being Lawrence, Kansas, thence south thirty-seven miles to Ohio City, Franklin County, the town and county having been organized the year previous, 1857. Here they decided to locate, purchasing the southeast quarter of section 12, township 18, range 19, 160 acres at \$5.00 per acre, \$800. This land joined Ohio City on the south. The improvements consisted of a log cabin 16 by 20 feet and twenty acres broken and fenced. Mr. Sheldon's great ambition in life at that time was to be the owner of a well improved farm of 160 acres.

As to political aspirations he had none. To be a good citizen; to enjoy the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and friends; to aid in the development of his county and state educationally, religiously and morally was his ruling passion. How well he succeeded in this is best told in the records of the City of Ottawa and the County of Franklin.

In August following his settlement in Ohio City, both Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon were attacked with fever and ague, the bane of nearly every pioneer in Kansas at that period. It undermined their health and made life almost intolerable. The process of acclimation continued for more than a year and its bad effects were felt for a much longer period. There was quite a large migration to Franklin County in 1857, mostly young men who came out to pre-empt land, stayed one year and returned to their homes in the East. Mr. Sheldon is of the opinion that there were more inhabitants in Franklin County in 1857 than there were ten years later, in 1867.

Owing to the total failure of crops in the great drought of 1860, when no rain fell for eighteen months, when the sky was as of brass and the earth was like a furnace, hundreds of families left the territory, as starvation stared them in the face. There were deep snows in the winter of 1859 and 1860, also the winter of 1860 and 1861, especially in the latter as men made the round trip in sleighs from Humboldt to Atchison for supplies, traveling a distance of nearly 400 miles. Then again at the beginning of the Civil war the population of the state was still farther reduced by the pro-slavery element fleeing from the state as from a pestilence. It was a well established fact as early as 1856 that

Kansas was to be a free state, but the struggle had been so fierce and the animosities engendered so great between the free state forces and the pro-slavery men that very little attention had been paid to the development of the country. Not until the close of the Civil war could the people settle down to make permanent homes for themselves and their children. In the drought and through it all, H. F. Sheldon and wife stuck to their little cabin, did their best to help themselves and neighbors and hoped for friendlier skies and better days.

The location of the county seat of Franklin County was bitterly contested from the organization of the county in 1857 to June, 1864, and the county seat might fairly be said to have been on wheels. Centropolis had it for a time, also Minneola, for one day it was located at Peoria, at Ohio City for three years and lastly the City of Ottawa secured it in June, 1864, where it has remained permanently located. Mr. Sheldon, then county clerk and register of deeds, removed the records from Ohio City to the City of Ottawa in August, 1864.

In 1866 Mr. Sheldon purchased the interest of Senator James H. Lane in the Ottawa Town Company and became an active member of that organization. One of the greatest needs of the town at that time was a first-class hotel. One D. W. Zimmerman was making an effort to build such a hotel on the four lots at the southwest corner of Main and Second streets, but failed financially. Sheldon was induced to come to the rescue. On his personal note and mortgage he borrowed \$10,000 and turned it over to Zimmerman to complete the hotel, but instead of \$10,000, \$18,000 was required in its completion. The town got the hotel known as the Luddington House, but the transaction came dangerously near ruining Mr. Sheldon financially. In 1871 Mr. Sheldon erected on the lots adjoining the Luddington House one of the finest theaters in the state at that time, known as "Sheldon Hall."

That Mr. Sheldon had the confidence and respect of the people of the city and county is attested by the fact that within a year of his settlement here he was elected county commissioner; that for four years he was county clerk and for eight years register of deeds; that for eighteen years he served on the board of trustees of Ottawa University and chairman of its executive committee and for two years was treasurer of the university. He has been mayor of Ottawa five terms, president of its board of education, state senator four years, and a member of the State Text Book Commission one term.

Mr. Sheldon is not a member of any church, but his affiliation has been with the Congregationalists, and he has served on their board of trustees for many years. And it is his pride that he has assisted in the erection of every church edifice in Franklin County. Mr. Sheldon was born and reared a Universalist and still holds to that belief. For many years he was president of the Temperance League, an organization for enforcing the liquor laws and maintaining sobriety in the city.

Mr. Sheldon was married three times, his first wife, Ellen Sargent, mentioned previously in this sketch, to whom he was married April 21, 1858, in Dorset, Vermont, died in Sherman, New York, February 8, 1863. The only child of this union, a daughter, died in infancy.

In February, 1867, he married Orissa A. Packard, who was born in Rockland, Maine, and died at their home in Ottawa in May, 1875. Three chil-

dren were born to them: Edwin S., March 17, 1868; Fanny L., September 9, 1872, and Orissa P., who was born March 10, 1875, and died July 16, 1875.

He was married to Ellen M. Gray, July 19, 1877. She was born in Sherman, New York, and at the time of her marriage was a popular teacher in the Ottawa public schools. Of this marriage there are four children: Laura S., born July 16, 1878; Carrie B., born May 23, 1880; Warren J., born January 8, 1884, and Clarence M., born September 27, 1886.

Mr. Sheldon is a man of strong vitality and now, bearing the weight of eighty-five years, walks with firmness. His life has been one of industry, temperance and laudable achievements. All his life he has been a lover of order and peace, and when these could not be had peaceably he would fight for them. He had convictions and they pervaded and possessed his soul. He has lived in troublesome and important times. In times of storm and stress and in times of peace and order he has acted well his part. He is passing the evening of a long and busy life in the land he helped to redeem from the wilderness and the despoiler, in a community he labored to build up and make happy and prosperous. He commands the respect of all who know him. He has bravely met and discharged to the best of his ability the varied conditions of an eventful life and looks calmly and hopefully into an unexplored future.

MICHAEL STANTON. Honored among the oldest settlers of Northeastern Kansas are Michael Stanton and his wife Maria (Melody) Stanton, of Leavenworth. Theirs has been an ideal life. For nearly three score years they have been married, years of happiness, of hard work and of useful, frugal living, and as the evening shadows of their earthly pilgrimage lengthen their retrospective view brings to them but little to regret and much for which they are thankful. Each has lived beyond the Psalmist's allotted three-score-and-ten, and their married life of fifty-eight years of happiness not unmingled with sorrow, as is usual in the lives of the average—have been spent at Leavenworth.

Michael Stanton was born in the County Mayo, Ireland, August 15, 1841, and is one of seven children born to the marriage of Thomas Stanton and Mary Brennan. In 1847 occurred in Ireland what was known as the "Great Famine," and it was in that year that Thomas Stanton, owing to the impoverished condition of the country, taking such money as he had and borrowing enough more, took passage on a sailing vessel with the avowed purpose of establishing a home for himself and loved ones in America. He was a landscape gardener and found employment at this occupation on a large plantation near Baltimore, Maryland. In 1850 he had accumulated enough means to bring his family to this country. The ship on which they took passage narrowly escaped being wrecked, and when it had arrived at New Foundland was driven back to the City of Cork by adverse gales. There, after undergoing repairs and refitting, it again set sail and finally arrived at its destination in safety, nine months after the original start. Thomas Stanton and his wife lived the remainder of their days in Maryland. They were devout Roman Catholics in religion and reared their children in that faith.

Michael Stanton vividly recalls the misery of the journey from Ireland to America, but he has never regretted his coming. At twelve years of age he was employed in fishing along the Potomac River, but

later served several years as an apprentice to a stone-cutter, particularly in monumental work. Exigencies caused him to assist in tunnel construction on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and about this time he came West to Wisconsin as an employee of the Milwaukee, Saint Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad. At Janesville, Wisconsin, March 6, 1859, he married Maria Melody, and in that same year they became residents of Leavenworth, Kansas. For years Mr. Stanton was in the employ of the United States Government, first operating a farm where now stands the United States Prison, and later constructing buildings at the fort and elsewhere. When the Confederate General Price invaded Kansas during the Civil war, Mr. Stanton was placed in charge of the construction of Fort Sully, near Fort Leavenworth, and was given charge of the mounting of cannon on boats in the Missouri River to check the Confederate advances. During his later life Mr. Stanton has followed contracting of various kinds. He inaugurated the manufacture of brick in the state penitentiary at Lansing, and was probably the first Kansan to make vitrified brick.

It should not be said that Mr. and Mrs. Stanton have grown old together. It is better to state that they have lived nearly sixty years of married life together without growing old. To them the zest of life, the intelligent interest in all that pertains for the best of the community, are as keen as in youth. Above all is their appreciation of all that the supreme Architect of the Universe has vouchsafed unto them. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, the following of whom survive: Mary Ann, who is the wife of Patrick Collins; James; Kate, who is the wife of William Miller; Charles; and Nellie, who is the wife of J. J. Brown.

James Stanton, the eldest son of Michael Stanton, was born August 4, 1868, at Leavenworth, and received his education in the public and parochial schools of his native city. His first employment was as mailing clerk in the office of the Leavenworth Times, under the elder Anthony, and for a number of years he was receiving and shipping clerk in the furniture factory of H. J. Helmers. He acquired a practical knowledge of the building and contracting business under his father, and in January, 1902, began contracting on his own responsibility. A year later he became a member of the McGuire and Stanton Construction Company. The volume of business performed by this concern gives it rank as one of the foremost in its line in Kansas. Mr. Stanton is a Roman Catholic in religion, and a republican in politics. In April, 1893, he married Miss Una Hendren, and to their union three children have been born, as follows: Ferris, who is the wife of Thomas Wallace; James, Jr., and Earl.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL. Among the notable men in the history of Kansas, few are more deserving of perpetuation in its annals than is Alexander Caldwell. From the time when he came to Leavenworth, in the spring of 1861, until his recent retirement from the cares of active life, he was identified with events and movements that made Kansas history in numerous and diversified directions. A pioneer in the work of transporting military supplies to the army posts west of the Missouri River, with the coming of the railroads he turned his attention to railroad construction and management; as a manufacturer he became one of the prominent figures in Fort Leavenworth's industrial life; as a financier he was the directing head of what became one

of the leading financial institutions of the state; and in public life he held positions of high honor and trust. He was the father of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, and was also instrumental in the securing of an appropriation for the establishment of the United States Military Prison (now the Federal Penitentiary) at this point. His entire career has been one which has reflected honor and credit upon his splendid abilities, his absolute integrity and his devotion to high ideals of citizenship.

Alexander Caldwell comes of notable ancestry. Born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1830, he is a son of James Caldwell and a grandson of Alexander Caldwell, who was the progenitor of the family in America. The elder Alexander Caldwell was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and on coming to America settled in New Jersey, where he followed farming in connection with operating a stone quarry, and where he died. James Caldwell, his son, was also a native of Ireland, and for years operated a charcoal furnace and iron furnace in Pennsylvania. He married Jane Matilda Drake, a daughter of James Drake, who was the proprietor of Drake's Ferry, across the Juniata River, ten miles below Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and who was a member of the family of Sir Francis Drake, and a lineal descendant of Sir Thomas Drake of England. James Caldwell served in our war with Mexico, being captain of Company M, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Chapultepec, September 12-14, 1847, and died.

Alexander Caldwell, of Leavenworth, had but limited advantages in his boyhood. He was clerk in a store at Columbia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, when his father enlisted in the Mexican war, being seventeen years of age at this time, and, leaving his clerkship, overtook his father at Pittsburgh and persuaded the elder man to allow him to join Company M as a private. Thus, at an age when he should have been in school, he fought at National Bridge, Puebla, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, Monterey and the skirmishes around the City of Mexico. He returned to his native state fatherless, and for a time found employment as cashier in the First National Bank of Columbia, where he gained a thorough knowledge of banking, which was to stand him in good stead in later years.

Mr. Caldwell came to Leavenworth, Kansas, in the spring of 1861, and for a time contracted with the United States Government to transport army supplies to the military posts west of the Monroe River, and to Salt Lake City, under the firm name of A. Caldwell & Company. While engaged in this work he had considerable dealings with the Mormons at Salt Lake City, and notably with the great leader, Brigham Young. In this transporting work he employed as many as 5,000 teams and 60,000 head of oxen, and provided employment for upwards of 5,000 men. He continued in this line of endeavor until the building of the railroads. During this time he became interested in railroad construction work, and had the contract for the building of the Missouri Pacific Railroad from Kansas City to Leavenworth in 1866, and in 1869 extended this line to Atchison. He remained as president of the road until it was sold. With others, he organized the Kansas Central Railroad Company and built its line from Leavenworth to Miltonville, Kansas, later serving as vice president of the company. During this time Mr. Caldwell had become one of the foremost figures and a potent factor in affairs in Kansas. In 1871 he

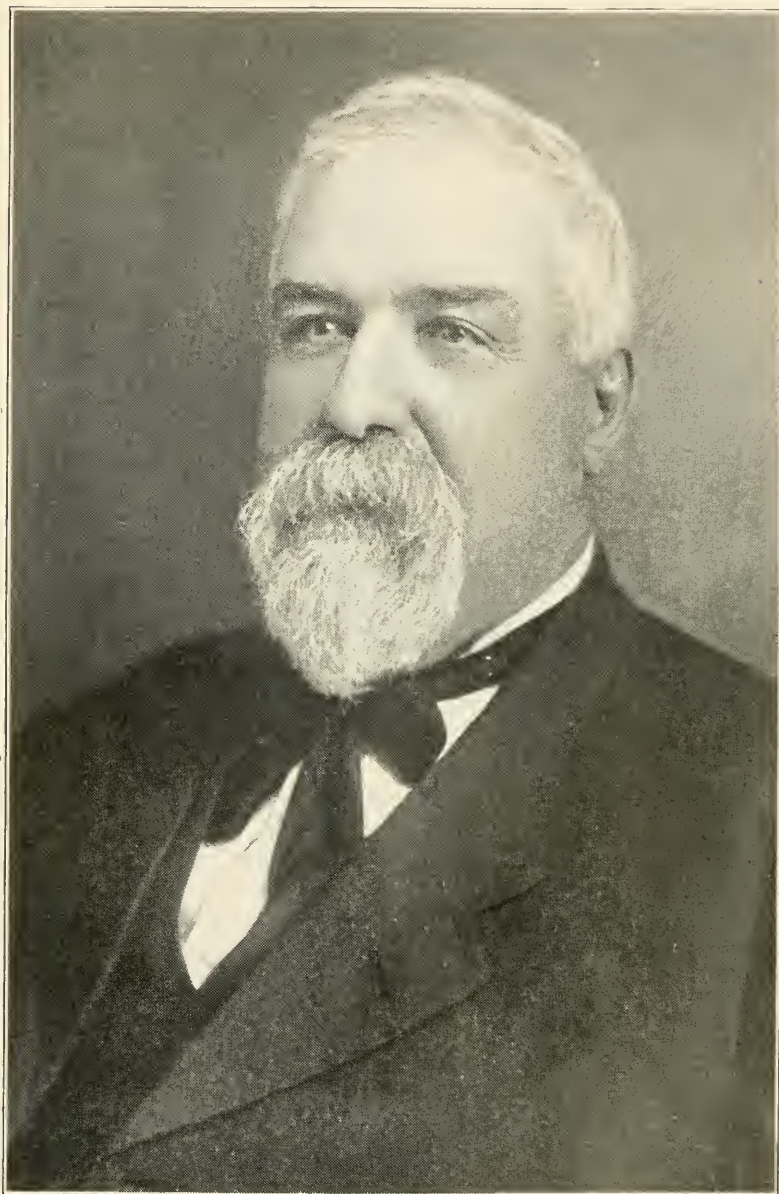
was elected United States Senator to succeed Senator Ross, who was the successor of Senator Lane, and served in the session of 1872 and 1873, then resigning his exalted position to attend to a multiplicity of other duties. As senator, he was instrumental in having passed the bill that required one term annually of the United States Court be held at Leavenworth, was instrumental in securing an appropriation for the establishment of the United States Military Prison (now the United States Penitentiary) at Fort Leavenworth, was instrumental in having the Old Soldiers' Home established here, and on two occasions when Fort Leavenworth was in imminent danger of being abolished was the prime factor in having it retained here.

From 1874 until 1888, with Mr. Caldwell as its president, the Kansas Manufacturing Company, at Leavenworth, was one of the important commercial houses of the West, furnished employment for hundreds of men, and the Caldwell wagon, manufactured by the concern, was sold by the thousands all over the western part of the country. When the First National Bank at Leavenworth was established, Mr. Caldwell became a depositor, and later a director. In January, 1897, he was elected president of this institution, a position he has since held, and to his keen business acumen the bank is indebted for the position it occupies today as one of the foremost financial institutions in Kansas. So long as history endures, the name of Alexander Caldwell will stand in a foremost position among the great men of Kansas.

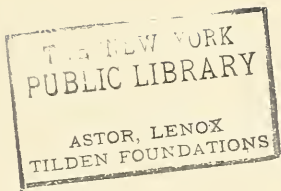
Mr. Caldwell married Miss Mace A. Heise, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, a member of an old and honored family of that region, and three daughters were born to that union: Minnie, Emily and Pattie, the last-named of whom died in 1889, at the age of eighteen years, unmarried. Minnie became the wife of Dr. Squire S. Taylor, who died in December, 1889. Two children were born to them: Geraldine Caldwell, now the wife of Maj. Clarence O. Sherill, United States Engineer; and Alexander Caldwell, who, in order to perpetuate his grandfather's name, dropped the name of Taylor and is known as Alexander Caldwell only. Mrs. Taylor later married John D. Robertson, who died January 6, 1908. Emily married Harry C. Grace, now residing at Washington, D. C., and is the mother of one child: Olive Caldwell.

MRS. MARY M. (LAMB) SHELLEN. Among the interesting names belonging to El Dorado is that of Shelden, which since 1874 has been identified with civic progress, advancement and education here. The late Alvah Shelden, who for thirty years was owner and editor of the Walnut Valley Times, was one of the best known of Butler County's citizens and did much to encourage development and a high form of government, and is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary M. (Lamb) Shelden, who is widely and favorably known because of her activities, particularly in connection with El Dorado's library.

Mrs. Shelden was born at Troy, Geauga County, Ohio, April 19, 1856, and is a daughter of Chester and Anne (Crook) Lamb. The family originated in the State of New York, and it is probable that the family was founded there by the grandfather of Mrs. Shelden, a native of England. Chester Lamb was born in the Empire State, in 1816, and, being left an orphan at the age of nine years, went to Troy, Ohio, where he was reared in the family of his uncle, Gayland Lamb. Mr. Lamb received an ordinary



ALVAH SHELDEN



public school education and adopted farming and stockraising as his vocation in life, and gradually developed into a breeder of registered horses, eventually acquiring much more than a local reputation as a breeder of race horses. In 1869, with his wife and children, he left Ohio and came to Douglass, where he was a pioneer, and carried on operations on a farm, although his residence was located within the limits of the town. In 1880 he changed his field of operations to Sterling, Rice County, Kansas, and there the remaining years of his life were passed, his death occurring in 1880. He was not an office seeker, but voted the republican ticket and assisted all good and public-spirited movements which were brought forward for consideration by the people. Mr. Lamb was married first to Miss Mary Crook, who died leaving two children: Henry, who is now deceased, and Frank, a resident of Dayton, Ohio, and a Union veteran of the Civil war, through which he fought as captain of a company in the Ninth Ohio Battery. Mr. Lamb's second marriage was to Anne Crook, the sister of his first wife, who was born in 1819, in New York State, and died at Troy, Ohio, in August, 1861. They became the parents of five children: Watson M., who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Hoquiam, Washington; Harvey D., who was in the railroad mail service and died at Anthony, Kansas, December 22, 1916; Eliza, who died in 1905, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, as the wife of William Russell, a contractor and builder of that city; Mary M., now Mrs. Shelden; and Leland Adelbert, who died at Sterling, Kansas, in 1881, when a young man.

Mary M. Lamb was educated in the public schools of Troy, Ohio, and Douglass, Kansas, and subsequently attended the high school at El Dorado, after leaving which she secured her certificate as a teacher and taught at Rosalia and Douglass until her marriage. She was one of the most popular teachers of this locality, and is still remembered with fond affection by many of her former pupils who have since attained high positions in the world. Mrs. Shelden has always taken a keen interest in club, social, and educational work. She belongs to the Shakespeare and Wednesday clubs and the City Federation of Clubs, of El Dorado, and is chairman of the committee on welfare of the Federation of Clubs. She is also an ex-member of the Order of the Eastern Star, the Pythian Sisters and the Knights and Ladies of Security. It is probable because of her work in connection with El Dorado's library that she is best known. She was the originator of the free library movement at El Dorado which resulted in the organization and maintenance for years of a free public library, and in 1914 was one of the leading promoters in the movement which resulted in the securing for El Dorado of a Carnegie Library.

On January 28, 1877, occurred the marriage of Mary M. Lamb and Alvah Shelden, and to this union there were born six children, as follows: Bertram B., born June 29, 1878, who died February 21, 1882, aged three and one-half years; Mary Myrtle, born August 17, 1879, who married H. G. Sandifer, a traveling representative of the Standard Oil Company with headquarters at El Dorado, and has two children, Granville and Mary Lou; Chester C., born August 30, 1880, who is editor of the El Dorado Times; Lida Lou, born September 3, 1882, who became the wife of Lee Scott, of El Dorado, a dealer in real estate, oil and gas brokerage, and has three children, Shelden, Virginia Faye and James Alvah; Berenice B., born July 19, 1885, who died August 22, 1902, aged seventeen years; and Marjorie J., born October 14,

1890, a graduate of the Kansas University, Class 1915, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She resides at home with her mother.

Alvah Shelden was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, January 15, 1849. His mother, whose maiden name was Louisa Vaught, was of Dutch parentage, and his father, Benjamin Shelden, of German descent. This ancestry no doubt accounted in later life for much of the thrift, economy and steadfastness of purpose shown in the character of the son. When Alvah Shelden was three years of age his parents removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, and a year or so later to Helena, Karnes County, Texas, where his father was shot and killed in 1859 in his own dooryard by a Southern sympathizer, because of his fearless and outspoken anti-slavery sentiments. Martin Vaught, a brother of Mrs. Shelden, then living in Jefferson County, Kansas, started at once for Texas to bring back his widowed sister and her five children, Olive, Alvah, Marion, Mary and John. He made the journey on horseback, starting early in October, 1859, and made the trip in thirty-five days. Remaining in Texas until May, 1860, he settled up the affairs of his brother-in-law, and then started for Kansas in a covered wagon drawn by five yoke of oxen, and the party, driving fifty head of cattle and eight horses through, made the trip in six weeks. The family had several miraculous escapes, and a number of adventures and exciting experiences, particularly on coming through Texas and the Indian country. On crossing the Red River and the Cimarron, some of the Mexican cattle hands were nearly drowned, while Indian parties made a number of attempts to stampede the cattle. These incidents, which seem quite thrilling now in the days of civilized Oklahoma, were taken as a matter of course at that time when the country was still in a large degree wild and savage.

After a tempestuous journey the Shelden family eventually arrived at Chelsea, Kansas, piloted by the ever faithful "Uncle Mart," and remained at that point until the fall of the year, when they went to Paris, Illinois, to make their home with Alvah Shelden's grandfather, John Vaught, who was a prominent and well-to-do farmer. There they remained until 1868, in which year the "call of Kansas" appealed to Mr. Shelden, who was now a stalwart and experienced youth of nineteen years and the head of his family. Accordingly, with the family, he turned his face westward and made his way once more to this state, stopping in Chase County, on the south fork of the Cottonwood River, where he rented a farm. It proved to be a year of bounteous crops, and through hard work and close saving the family managed to have a little money left over at the close of the season, and this they put into the building of a home. Coming to Chelsea Township, they bought 240 acres of school land on Cole Creek, and there built a native lumber house, much from walnut. Alvah, aided by his younger brothers and his uncle Martin Vaught, framed it and finished it. Anyone who is at all familiar with early Kansas history will appreciate the hardships and privations incident to the development of and payment for a home at that time, and upon Alvah, the eldest of the three sons, the greater part of the burden rested. Through his perseverance, pluck and ambition he succeeded in the accomplishment of his object.

From the time of his youth Mr. Shelden had been an inveterate reader, and through his grandfather's library and the country school, which he attended during the winter months, he acquired a good education, which, in later years, aided by keen observation

and an innate understanding of human nature, became a liberal one, so it was but natural that his thoughts should run more or less along intellectual lines. In 1872 he taught his first country school; in 1874 he was made assistant cashier in the Farmers and Citizens Bank of El Dorado, and in 1876 was elected county superintendent of public instruction of Butler County. He was married January 28, 1877, and established a home of his own. In 1878 he was re-elected to the superintendency of the county schools, and in 1879 was appointed to succeed Mrs. M. J. Long as postmaster of El Dorado, a position which he held for five years.

In March, 1881, Mr. Sheldon bought the Walnut Valley Times from T. B. Murdock, a publication which he owned and edited for thirty years. On March 1, 1911, he retired from active work, transferring the newspaper and business to his son, Chester C. Sheldon, who now conducts it. It was in June of the same year that he was stricken with angina pectoris, a disease of the heart, from which he never recovered, his death occurring December 17, 1911. No more fitting appreciation of his career and qualities could be written than the following, from the pen of his old-time friend and newspaper associate, George F. Fullinwider:

"As a writer, Mr. Sheldon was apt and forceful, and as an editor, able and emphatic, with opinions all his own, expressed tersely and plainly. As a business man, he was conservative, prompt, firm and successful. He was one whose advice and opinions were sought by his fellows and considered sound. As a citizen, he was honored and respected; as a friend, he was loyal and true. He was kind as a woman, big-hearted, generous to a fault, discriminating in his friendships and unyielding in his condemnation of a wrong-doing. He was always interested in the welfare of the community and his efforts were enlisted in behalf of progress and enterprise. During his régime the Times was a welcome visitor in more homes in Butler County, perhaps, than any other paper ever published here. He was always reaching out for the best in the newspaper world; nothing was too good for his paper and its readers. So well did he succeed that he ranked with the best in the state, and he enjoyed a wide reputation as a writer and editor of ability. In proof of his enterprise, his special editions, of which he issued more than any man in the state, namely the 'Pink Edition,' 'Old Soldiers' Edition,' 'Farmers' and Stockmen's Edition' and 'Women's Edition,' have gone down in history as some of the brightest and best pieces of newspaper work of that kind in Kansas. His public life and work are done; no more will he furnish 'copy' or correct proof. The foreman has called 'thirty' on his book and readers will look in vain for locals and editorials from his pen; but the fleeting years, in their onward march, cannot efface the memory of his good deeds, the influence he exerted, nor can time blot out the numberless pages he has written and left as a record for generations yet unborn."

JAMES WALTER GOWANS, superintendent of the city schools of Winfield, is one of a trio of brothers all of whom are graduates of the University of Kansas and all capable school men in this state. Mr. Gowans is not only an educator but a thoroughly constructive administrator in educational affairs, and the public schools of Winfield have benefited much from his superintendence.

Though a resident of Kansas nearly all his life, James Walter Gowans was born at Centerview,

Missouri, September 21, 1877. He is of Scotch ancestry in the paternal line. His paternal grandparents, Walter and Elizabeth (Donnan) Gowans, were both born near Glasgow, Scotland. Walter Gowans was born in 1800, came to this country at the age of twenty-one, and spent his active career as a farmer in Ohio, Illinois, and finally at Centerview, Missouri, where he died in 1887. At one time he was a member of the state militia. His wife died in Ohio.

Samuel W. Gowans, father of Professor Gowans, was born in 1846 in Ohio, twenty miles from Columbus, in Union County. He subsequently accompanied the family to Illinois and from there to Centerview, Missouri, where he married. He likewise has followed farming throughout his active career. Coming to Kansas in 1882, he lived for nine years in Butler County and helped develop some of the newer lands of that section. In 1891 he moved to a farm at Lawrence, Kansas, in order to give his children better educational opportunities, and continued farming there until the fall of 1916, when he retired and removed to Ottawa, where he now resides. He is a republican. For many years he has been an elder in the United Presbyterian Church. Samuel W. Gowans married Mary Stitt, who was born near Washington Court House, Ohio, in 1846. James W. is the oldest of their three sons. Ralph E. graduated A. B. from the University of Kansas in 1905 and is now principal of the high school at Ottawa. Harry W. has the degrees bachelor of science and master of arts from the University of Kansas, and is now principal of the high school at Iola, Kansas.

James W. Gowans began attending school soon after his parents removed to Butler County, and from the country schools of that county he entered the city schools at Lawrence, graduating from the Lawrence High School in 1896. He then took up his career as an educator and for three years taught in Douglas County. In 1899 he entered the University of Kansas, and was graduated A. B. in 1903. For three summers Professor Gowans has attended Columbia University, taking courses leading up to the master of arts degree.

The first four years after leaving university, from 1903 to 1907, he spent as principal of schools in Gardner. He has been a resident of Winfield since 1907 and was connected with the schools as principal of the high school until 1913, when he was chosen superintendent of the entire city school system. He now has the active supervision of school interests, including six school buildings, a staff of fifty-six teachers and an enrollment of about 2,000 scholars. In 1915, due largely to the excellency of the school system, Winfield received the Stubbs prize of \$1,000 offered by Mr. and Mrs. Roseoe Stubbs through the child welfare department of the University of Kansas. The effort was to determine which city of the second class in the state offered the best advantages of bringing up the children. A committee of three appointed by Prof. William McKeever, head of the child welfare department of the University of Kansas, made the decision. The committee was Miss Linna Baesette, secretary of the labor commission; D. A. Ellsworth, secretary of the Kansas State Teachers' Association, and Prof. Floyd Lee, of the Hayes Normal School.

Mr. Gowans is a republican in his political affiliations. He is an active member of the Cowley County, the Southern Kansas and the Kansas State Teachers' Associations, and the Kansas School-

masters' Club. He also works with the Commercial Club at Winfield and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. While educators as a rule are not men of property, Mr. Gowan is something of an exception to the rule and has a good farm of 320 acres in Western Kansas and owns a residence at 902 East Tenth Street, in Winfield. He was married in 1914 at Lawrence to Miss Eleanor Gilmore, daughter of W. J. and Emma (McHenry) Gilmore. Her mother is still living at Lawrence. Her father, now deceased, was a Kansas pioneer, coming to the territory in 1857 and spending a long and active career as a farmer.

JABEZ BUNTING WATKINS of Lawrence is one of the most successful lawyers and bankers of the state. His business affairs have not been confined to Kansas but have extended all over the southwestern country. His reputation as a financial authority is likewise wide extended.

A son of James and Barbara (Sprinkle) Watkins, he was born near Punxsutawney in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1845. His father was a native of Wales, came to America at the age of twenty-five and died in Pennsylvania when his son, Jabez, was eight years old. The mother was a native of Pennsylvania of German parentage. Mr. Watkins was named in honor of Jabez Bunting, a noted Methodist minister who was buried in the Wesley churchyard in London, England. Across the road from that grave lie the bodies of John Bunyan, Daniel DeFoe and Isaac Watts, authors respectively of *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Robinson Crusoe* and many of the best loved Gospel hymns.

At the age of fifteen Mr. Watkins accompanied his mother and other members of the family from Pennsylvania to Fairfax County, Virginia. He lived in that county during the stressful days of the Civil war. His home was a cabin of two rooms and an attic. The home was in the country which was so desperately fought for by the armies of the North and the South. The Watkins house was near enough so that the inmates could hear the roar of the cannon in both battles of Bull Run. Soon after the first of those battles four of the Watkins' horses were taken away by Confederates, but Jabez with the aid of a hired man recovered them. Mr. Watkins as a boy saw much of war times, though he himself was not an active participant. One of his school teachers in Virginia was a sister of Jackson, the man who killed Colonel Ellsworth at Alexandria. During the funeral of Colonel Ellsworth young Watkins witnessed the procession and for a few minutes leaned on the wheel of President Lincoln's carriage. He had many opportunities of seeing the great war president and heard him deliver the inaugural address in 1861. He was also in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington when the vote was taken upon the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

At the age of nineteen in 1864 Mr. Watkins went North to attend school and in 1869 he completed the law course in the University of Michigan. In the meantime he had taught school for half a dozen terms in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin. From 1870 to 1873 he practiced law at Champaign, Illinois. As a lawyer his forte was in the examination of lands and real estate titles.

Mr. Watkins became a resident of Lawrence, Kansas, in August, 1873. He is one of the active business men of the city and from Lawrence his operations and interests have extended in many directions

and in various fields. He early became identified with the business of handling mortgages and as an investment banker. In forty years it is said that he directed the investments of over \$12,000,000 in lands and mortgages. In 1876 a branch of his business was established in New York, one in London in 1878, one at Dallas in 1881, and in 1883 the business was incorporated as the J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Company, of which Mr. Watkins is still president. At London he organized the North American Land and Timber Company in 1882, and retained his interests until 1911, when he sold out for property and cash considerations to the amount of \$800,000. Mr. Watkins is also president of the Watkins National Bank of Lawrence.

In the early '80s Mr. Watkins began an extensive campaign of land buying. He acquired 1,500,000 acres of land from state and federal governments in Southwestern Louisiana. In 1890 he built and operated 100 miles of railway from Lake Charles to Alexandria, owning all the townsites on the railway. One of his cardinal principles is illustrated in the fact that in all the deeds given for lots in these townsites is a clause forbidding forever the sale of intoxicating liquors on the premises. This decision it should be noted has been sustained by the courts. Lake Charles, one of the most thriving cities of Louisiana, today largely owes its development and growth to Mr. Watkins. He still owns thousands of acres of land in Kansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Though what might be called a "country banker" Mr. Watkins' operations have been on such an extended scale and brought him so prominently in touch with the great financial centers that he has long had a prominent standing in financial circles and has been a recognized and oft quoted authority on financial questions. His studies of financial problems bore special fruit in the historic campaign for sound currency culminating with the election year of 1896. Early in that year Mr. Watkins completed a very carefully prepared and studious address, which was widely published and circulated and was issued in many thousands of pamphlets under the title "The True Money System for the United States." While its recommendations were not carried out in detail, its arguments were such as to appeal to both factions in the great dispute over currency and many of the principles he laid down twenty years ago have borne the test of time and have undoubtedly contributed to some of the more recent solutions of the financial question. Had Mr. Watkins' system been adopted at the time, his plan would in a measure have satisfied the proponents of both the gold and the free silver standards and would have gone far to make the flexible monetary system which is now recognized as the ideal.

Mr. Watkins is a conservative and broad minded democrat in politics. He cast his first vote for Horace Greeley for president in 1872.

Visitors to Lawrence know the Watkins home as one of the show places of the city and the state. It is located on Mount Oread, from which it commands a wonderful view of the surrounding landscape. The home known as "The Outlook" was built in 1911. In Brooklyn, New York, November 10, 1909, Mr. Watkins married Elizabeth Josephine Miller, daughter of Dr. V. G. Miller, of Lawrence.

OLIVER QUINCY CLAFLIN is a prominent young lawyer at Kansas City, Kansas, and is now serving as United States commissioner of the First Kansas District. Mr. Claflin is devoted to the law, is not an office seeker, and

his appointment to his present position was based entirely upon merit and exceptional qualifications.

Mr. Claflin was born at Chanute, Kansas, July 4, 1882, the only child of Otis Quiney and Mary J. (Blair) Claflin. His father was born in Massachusetts and his mother in Canada, the latter going to Massachusetts and living there at the time of her marriage. Oliver Q. Claflin is in the ninth generation of the Claflin family in America. It is an old and distinguished name in New England, and men of the name fought in the Indian wars, in the Revolution and the War of 1812, while Mr. Claflin's father was a Union soldier in the Civil war.

The American genealogy goes back to Robert Claflin, who landed at Wenham, Massachusetts, November 4, 1661. He saw active service against the Indians under Sir Edmund Andros. He died in 1690. Daniel Claflin, of the second generation, was born January 25, 1674, at Wenham, Massachusetts, was a tanner by trade, moved to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and died at Framingham, in the old Bay State, in March, 1775, when more than a century old. His son Daniel, of the third generation, was born at Wenham, Massachusetts, February 19, 1702, and died in 1760. The next generation is represented by Cornelius Claflin, who was born at Hopkinton, Massachusetts, March 13, 1733. He was a soldier in both the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars. He took part in the expedition against Crown Point in 1756 as a member of Aaron Fox's Company and Col. Ebenezer Nichols' regiment. On April 24, 1775, he enlisted in Colonel Nixon's regiment, fought at the battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775, and was promoted to first lieutenant in Capt. Richard Fisk's company, Col. Samuel Bullard's Fifth Middlesex Regiment. In January, 1778, he served as a lieutenant in Captain Moulton's company, Col. Thomas Pain's regiment. The death of this old soldier occurred at Framingham, Massachusetts, July 25, 1818. His son Asa was born at Framingham in 1769 and died there January 14, 1817. Ebenezer Claflin, of the sixth generation, was born in Framingham, January 8, 1802, and died at Ashland, Massachusetts, in February, 1863.

Otis Quiney Claflin was born in Ashland, Massachusetts, February 29, 1848, a son of Eben and Mary (Chickering) Claflin. His maternal grandfather, Hartshorn Chickering, served in the War of 1812. Oliver Q. Claflin was married to M. J. Blair at Framingham, Massachusetts, April 3, 1872.

He was only thirteen years of age when the war broke out between the states, but on February 25, 1864, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted from the Town of Southborough, Massachusetts, and became a member of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry. He saw much hard and active service both in the far South and in the eastern part of the battleground. In the Army of the Gulf he was a participant in the battles of Bayou Teche, Fort Bisland, Irish Bend, and subsequently his command was mounted and equipped and designated as the Forty-first Mounted Rifles. He fought at Plains Store and Port Hudson, Louisiana; later at Thibadeaux or Hernando, Chickaloo Station, Brashear City, Donaldsonville or Locks Plantation, Sabine Crossroads, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Cane River, Alexandria, Mansura, Bayou de Glaizear, Yellow Bayou, Calhoun Station, Louisiana. Afterwards he was transferred to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, where he became part of the fighting army of General Grant in the Army of the Potomac. He was in the battles of Opequan or Winchester, Berry-

ville, Fisher's Hill, Woodstock, Luray, Waynesboro, Newmarket, Darbytown Road, Cedar Creek and a number of minor engagements. He took part in the grand review at Washington on May 24, 1865, and on the 4th of June was sent out by way of St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and thence to Fort Kearney, Nebraska. On August 24th his command was directed to proceed to Julesburg, Colorado, but on arriving at Cottonwood Springs its return was ordered. They reached Fort Kearney on the 1st of September, afterwards moved to Fort Leavenworth and from there Mr. Claflin returned by rail to Boston, Massachusetts. On going back East the Third Massachusetts went by rail through a portion of Canada, and that was perhaps the only incident during the Civil war when American soldiers entered the British possessions. The Third Massachusetts covered more than 15,000 miles of marching and railroad journeying during the war, and its record throughout was such that every member may justly take pride in having been a part of this gallant campaign. The regiment arrived at Gallop's Island, in Massachusetts, October 8th, and three days later Otis Q. Claflin was granted his discharge. He had entered as a private and was afterwards promoted to hospital steward.

At the expiration of his term of service he had been granted his honorable discharge at Leavenworth, Kansas, on September 28, 1865. In April, 1866, he enlisted at Boston, Massachusetts, in Battery E of the Fifth United States' Light Artillery as quartermaster sergeant to serve three years. He was acting quartermaster sergeant of the post of Pensacola, Florida, a greater part of the time. At the end of his three-years' term he was honorably discharged at Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor, in April, 1869.

Otis Q. Claflin had learned the business of drug-gist in Massachusetts. He had a common school and high school education, and he first saw Kansas while in the army. He was attracted by the opportunities of this state, and in 1871 brought his family out to Kinsley, in Edwards County, then a small town on the frontier. Here he took up and proved a claim, and selling it removed to Emporia and from there to Chanute, where he spent several years in the drug business. He also lived two years at Kiowa and two years at Ottawa, Kansas, and having in the meantime recognized the exceptional advantages around Kansas City he moved to Armourdale in 1887. Mr. Claflin was engaged in the drug business at Kansas City, Kansas, for about twenty-eight years and until 1915. His name is especially identified with the growth and development of that part of Kansas City, Kansas, originally Armourdale. He was one of the organizers of the Home State Bank there and acquired much city property, and has done much to improve and develop it. He is now living retired and concerned only with his private interests. Otis Q. Claflin is a republican who has done much practical service for his party. He was formerly a member of the state central committee from Wyandotte County, was chairman of the police board of Kansas City, Kansas, and for a number of years a county commissioner, being chairman of the board four years. He is a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry, and of Ransom Post No. 303, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic. His wife is very active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Oliver Quiney Claflin grew up in Kansas City, Kansas, and being an only child had generous oppor-

tunities and privileges both at home and in school. He was graduated from the Kansas City High School and also attended the Kansas City (Missouri) High School and then entered the University of Kansas, where he completed his literary and law course in 1905. Admitted to the bar in the same year, his profession has since absorbed his energies and time to the exclusion of practically everything else. While he had liberal assistance from his father in school, he also worked during vacations, and from early boyhood his ambition was firmly set upon a legal career. After his admission to the bar he was for one year with T. A. Pollock and then for three years with the firm of McFadden & Morris. Since the death of Mr. Morris the firm has been McFadden & Claflin, and they handle a large general practice as attorneys and counselors. Mr. Claflin was appointed to the office of United States commissioner by Judge Pollock in 1912. He is a republican, a member of the County and State Bar associations, and in 1916 was president of the Wyandotte County Bar Association. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Elks and Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Claflin was married August 25, 1909, to Miss Dora Monahan. Her father, P. J. Monahan, now deceased, was for many years a gardener. Mr. and Mrs. Claflin have one child, Oliver Quiney, Jr.

JUSTIN DEWITT BOWERSOCK. The secret of human leadership is a matter both of determination and temperament. Some men achieve it by a rugged aggressiveness which bears all before them, leaving in their wake many painful bruises and some wounds which never heal; other progress, perhaps even more rapidly, endowed with a decisive elasticity, a considerate and friendly spirit, a broad and attractive outlook, and obtain the enthusiastic cooperation of those who are best qualified to advance laudable enterprises and movements, either private or public in their character. It is to the latter class of elastic, able and pleasing leaders that Hon. J. D. Bowersock unmistakably belongs; and his successes have been of a strikingly broad and varied type, so that it is difficult to determine whether he stands highest as a promoter of the practical interests of his home city and county, or as a man of public affairs.

Born at New Alexander, Columbiana County, Ohio, September 19, 1842, the son of Israel and Adaline (McDonald) Bowersock, Mr. Bowersock's early education and practical training were obtained as a pupil in the common schools and as a clerk in a store of his home town. In 1860 he moved to Iowa City, Iowa, and engaged in merchandising and the produce business, but did not have a chance to expand, or as horsemen would say, to "strike his gait," until he located at Lawrence in 1877. His coming brought a mutual expansion, as he was well prepared by experience and disposition to take advantage of the opportunities which confronted him.

To one of less versatility and foresight, the outlook would have seemed discouraging. As stated by a local writer: "Lawrence in 1877 was under a cloud. There was little building of any kind going forward. The city and county was burdened with debt. Out of five banks, four failed. Business men were discouraged. Wood-paved streets had proved a costly experiment, and a street railroad had been junked. A private party had expended a fortune in trying to harness the Kaw River and, having bankrupted himself, the citizens of Lawrence made an effort to take

up the work, and they also failed to complete the water power.

"At this time a young man, who had been in the general merchandise and grain business in Iowa City, came to Lawrence. Charles S. Glead, some years ago, wrote: 'From the day J. D. Bowersock landed in Lawrence, there was something doing.' He restored the wreck of the almost abandoned water power, and, in spite of flood, and drift, and ice, maintained it; increased the capacity of the Douglas County mills from 100 to 400 barrels a day; erected the Douglas County Elevator and Warehouses; built the Lawrence Paper Mill and Iron Works; organized the Douglas County Bank, now the Lawrence National; doubled the capacity of the Ice Factory; constructed the first Opera House; and when the Steel Trust bought the plant of the Consolidated Barb Wire Company, he utilized the vacant buildings for the Lawrence Paper Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of corrugated specialties, etc., an industry now giving employment to more men than any other in Lawrence.

"Neither flood, nor fire, nor tornado, more than temporarily checked his enterprises. The great flood of 1903 utterly destroyed the Douglas County Mills and wrecked the power plant, incidentally wiping out more than \$100,000 worth of property without insurance. And now a larger mill and one of the best water power plants in the West, with turbine steam auxiliary electrically developed, replaces those destroyed by flood. The manufacturing district of Lawrence was in the wake of the tornado of 1911, and the paper mill, iron works, ice plant and flour mills suffered largely, but were at once restored, better than before. In 1911 the Opera House was destroyed by fire, and was at once replaced by the modern, steel reinforced concrete structure, a credit to the builder and the city. In 1913 the reinforced concrete tube elevators of the Bowersock Mills and Power Company were erected, giving the mills a storage capacity of upwards of half a million bushels of grain." In all the enterprises mentioned in the foregoing Mr. Bowersock, despite his years, is actively and vitally interested; in fact, he is president of them all.

A list of the public offices which have been conferred on Mr. Bowersock, and which he so signally honored, include the following: Mayor of Lawrence two terms, 1881-85; member of the Lower House of the Legislature, 1886, and of the State Senate, 1895; Congressional Representative, from the Fifty-sixth to the Fifty-ninth, inclusive, 1899-1907. At his first election to Congress, as the representative from the Second District, he received a majority of 2,000; at his second election, 2,500; at his third, 4,000; and fourth, 6,000. In a word, the gentleman from the Second has always "grown upon" those who continued to know of him and his works. In 1907, while still a member of Congress, he received a strong support from his district for the United States senatorship.

While mayor of Lawrence Mr. Bowersock abolished the liquor saloons, and was instrumental in relieving the city of its \$100,000 indebtedness, incurred for the development of the Kansas State University when the commonwealth was in financial straits. After the city had repaid in interest amounts equal to the original principal, and the state had grown rich, it was believed by the people of Lawrence that Kansas should assume the \$100,000 indebtedness; and, under Mr. Bowersock's leadership, it did. He went to the Legislature largely to

push through the Quantrill Raid Relief Bill. By that measure, which was finally passed, upwards of \$400,000 was secured to reimburse widows and other deserving victims of the historic raid and massacre. One of the prime movers in securing the location of Haskell Institute at Lawrence, it was Mr. Bowersock who made the final payment which proved the deciding step. Among the congressional measures with which his name is prominently associated is the Anti-canteen Bill, which he introduced and engineered through the House of Representatives, and which directly led to the legislation prohibiting the sale of beer and liquor in the emigrant stations of the United States.

In regard to his more personal affairs—Mr. Bowersock has been a trustee of the Plymouth Congregational Church, of Lawrence, for more than a third of a century; has been a member of the "Old and New" Club since 1878, and was long president of the Lawrence Commercial Club and the Merchants Athletic Association, and has been president of the Lawrence Clearing House Bank since its organization. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree.

On the 5th of September, 1866, at Iowa City, Iowa, J. D. Bowersox was married to Miss Mary Gower, daughter of James H. Gower, a well known pioneer of the Hawkeye State. The six children born of their union were Fred H., who married Fanny, daughter of I. O. Pickering, of Olathe, Kansas, and who is now a patent lawyer of Bridgeport, Connecticut; Justin D., Jr., who married Frances Mattison, of Kansas City, Missouri, and is an attorney identified with the Fidelity Trust Company of that city; Hortense, the wife of Irving Hill, vice president of the Lawrence National Bank and manager of the Lawrence Paper Manufacturing Company; Jean, who married Prof. Eliot Blackwelder, who holds the chair of geology in the University of Illinois; Mary G. (second), who is the wife of Paul Dinsmoor, assistant manager of the Lawrence Paper Manufacturing Company, and Margery, who married William Dalton, superintendent of the box factory of the Lawrence Paper Manufacturing Company.

As husband and father, Mr. Bowersock completes the record of a well-rounded character, who has performed his full duty to society, the city of his residence, the state and the nation.

NICK JOHNSON has for nearly forty years been actively identified with business and public affairs in the County of Franklin, and is now serving as sheriff. A splendid demonstration of his efficiency and merit was given at the end of his first term as sheriff. So eminently satisfactory had been his services that when the democratic party proposed his name as a candidate for re-election, the republicans decided that he was deserving of their support also, and consequently he went into office the second time without opposition. He was also elected to the Legislature, and served as a member of the House in 1917.

Sheriff Johnson was born in Bloomington, Indiana, December 31, 1853, but has lived in Kansas since early manhood. His parents were William A. and Matilda (Whisenand) Johnson. In 1880 his parents came to Kansas, locating in the Village of Pomona, in Franklin County. His father for many years followed farming in both Franklin and Osage counties, and became well known over all that district as a buyer of horses, cattle, mules and hogs. He continued in the active prosecution of his business affairs

until his death, in Osage County, on January 31, 1891. He was a member of the Christian Church, a democrat, and affiliated with the Masonic Order. His widow survived him a number of years and passed away in Ottawa in 1907. Of their family of five children three are still living.

Nick Johnson, the second in age among his parents' children, was educated in his native State of Indiana. He spent the first twenty-two years of his life with his father, and in 1878 came to Kansas. Near the Village of Pomona he was engaged in farming and was also well known as a stock dealer. From Pomona he removed to Ottawa, and in 1912 first received the support of his fellow citizens in Franklin County for the office of sheriff. He was re-elected in 1914 and is now giving a service of splendid efficiency.

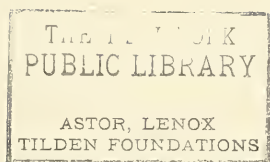
Mr. Johnson is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Johnson was also a member of that faith. To their marriage were born three children, and the only one now surviving is Mrs. Irene Herley, who is employed as an official stenographer in Manhattan, Kansas. Sheriff Johnson is one of the public-spirited citizens of Ottawa and lends his support wherever possible to the betterment of both county and city. He is an active member of the Merchants' Association of Ottawa.

ALBERT P. MCBRIDE. In the oil and gas districts of the Southwest no name has a greater significance as an operator, developer, and as a vitalizer of the resources and industries covering several states, than that of Albert P. McBride of Independence. Mr. McBride began his operations as an oil well contractor and producer more than thirty-five years ago. He has supplied enthusiasm, faith and much of the material means necessary to develop the oil and gas resources of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Associated throughout practically all his career with C. L. Bloom, he bore the brunt of responsibilities in opening up the oil and gas districts of this section of the country, and passed successfully through the period of discouragement and vicissitudes.

He is a native Kansan, and was born in Miami County February 20, 1862. Doubtless the resourcefulness and energy which have characterized his own life came from his worthy ancestry. He is of Scotch, Irish and English lineage, and his first American forefathers, settled in Old Virginia as early as 1730. From Virginia the family went west to Tennessee. There is a record that James McBride accompanied by four brothers left the highlands of Scotland in 1730 and settled in the colony of Virginia. The names of the brothers were William, Jaseth, John and Andrew. All these brothers fought in the French and Indian wars in the notable campaign led by Braddock through the western wilderness of Pennsylvania. Three of them were killed at Braddock's field. William and James were left to carry on the family lineage. William McBride subsequently lost his life at the hands of an Indian. Frost's "History of Kentucky" records that the name of James McBride was found cut in the bark of a beech tree with the accompanying date of 1755. Evidently the owner of the name carved it in that tree after settling in the state. Thus he was identified with the earliest westward movement about the time Daniel Boone located in the Kentucky country. James McBride married a Miss Crawford, who was descended from the English nobility. Their son, William, married a Miss Lee, a cousin of Gen. Robert



James M. Smith



Lee. They had two sons and five daughters. Their older son married Nancy A. Taylor, and by her had thirteen children.

Among these thirteen children was Thomas J. McBride, who was the father of Albert P. McBride. Thomas J. McBride was reared on a farm, learned the trade of blacksmith, and afterwards became a minister of the Baptist Church. He lived in Bates County, Missouri, during the stirring events of 1859-60, and in the war served in Company E of the First Battalion of Missouri Troops from Cass County, and was also a member of George H. Hume's Rangers. After the war he was a minister for many years, and in 1898 moved to Independence, Kansas, where he died October 24, 1904. He was always a democrat. In 1853 he married Lucinda Barnett, daughter of John Barnett of Tennessee, who was killed in 1862 by Capt. Erwin Walla's gang. Rev. Thomas J. McBride and his wife had eight sons.

Fourth among them was Albert P. McBride. He grew up and had already reached a prominent place in the industrial activities of Kansas before his parents died. His parents celebrated their fiftieth anniversary, their golden wedding, on November 3, 1903, and this celebration was made notable by a reception at the home of their son, A. P. McBride, at Independence. Both parents died soon after this event.

Reared and educated in Kansas, A. P. McBride began well drilling by contract, when only eighteen years of age. Success has come to him largely because he has followed out one special line of industrial activity. There is probably no man of wider practical experience in this industry in the country today, and he has also been a close student of the technical and scientific phases of the many problems connected with the production of oil and gas. He took contracts for drilling his first wells in Jackson County, Missouri, and afterwards at various points in Kansas, Indian Territory, and also in the Far West and California.

In 1866, at the age of twenty-four, he formed a partnership with C. L. Bloom, who was then only nineteen years of age. Since then these men have been constantly associated. They operated with characteristic energy and vigor but with modest capital for some years in Kansas, Missouri and the Indian Territory, and gradually enlarged the field of operations until they employed hundreds of thousands of dollars where they had begun with only hundreds, and had a vast staff of trained and efficient men under their supervision.

In 1891 they began operating at Cherryvale, Kansas, and by 1892 their activities extended to Coffeyville. There they bought a half interest in the Coffeyville Gas & Mining Company, and managed that corporation for several years. In February, 1893, they established their main offices in Independence, and from there they have extended their activities covering a broad field, and the city has greatly benefited by the presence of their organization.

In 1893 Mr. McBride took the leading part in the formation of the Independence Gas Company, which drilled in many strong gas wells and inaugurated the permanent supply of natural gas to the City of Independence. Under that impetus Independence has had its great industrial development, with an almost unvarying supply of all the gas required for fuel and lighting. The first gas well put down for this purpose was drilled by McBride and Bloom in the month of February, 1893.

In old Indian Territory, the firm sank the first

wells at Muskogee, and in 1896 at Eufaula in the Creek Nation they put down the deepest hole they had ever drilled west of the Mississippi River at that time, reaching a depth of 2,750 feet, gas being struck at 2,460 feet.

In 1900 the firm constructed a plant at Bartlesville, to supply natural gas to that city, and were half owners of the business for several years. They also put down the first well in Bartlesville and in the Osage Reservation, and owned very extensive holdings in the gas and oil territory of the Osage country for a number of years.

At one time the firm had from forty to fifty strings of tools working on their various contracts, but have since reduced their equipment to about half a dozen outfits. Mr. McBride is vice president and a director in the Consolidated Gas, Oil and Manufacturing Company, which succeeded the old Independence Gas Company above referred to. At one time McBride & Bloom owned 70 per cent of the \$3,000,000 capital and they still own about a third of the stock. This firm was also instrumental in securing the location of the Western State Portland Cement Company at Independence, and they originally invested \$100,000 in that plant.

Another important industry of Independence owes its origin to Mr. McBride together with H. B. Harmon. They were the promoters of its first brick plant. After being erected and completed, it was consolidated with the Coffeyville Vitrified Brick & Tile Company of Coffeyville. Mr. McBride has since disposed of his interests in this and in many other industries which he assisted in establishing. Along with these various industries, Mr. McBride naturally became an extensive holder of local real estate. At one time it is said that he owned fully 2,000 acres in Montgomery County.

In 1905 and 1906 A. P. McBride and T. N. Barnsdale of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, acquired several gas wells in Oklahoma, and in Montgomery and Chautauqua counties of Kansas, and organized the Wichita National Gas Company, with Mr. McBride as president and general manager. He held that post until February, 1908, when he nominated as his successor the late J. D. S. Neely. For fully twenty-five years Mr. McBride's activities have been conducted on a large scale. He knows all the scientific phases of his work, and has made a study of the practical geology connected with oil and gas production, and also possesses that peculiar executive genius and breadth of comprehension which are necessary to the carrying out of enterprises involving a great amount of capital, efficient organization of men and equipment, and the organization and maneuvering of forces until a campaign is successfully carried out. He was one of the main factors in bringing about the organization of the Associated Oil Company, which was capitalized at \$10,000,000, and of which he became president.

Since 1908 Mr. McBride has been operating extensively in Oklahoma, and now has producing wells in the Osage Reservation and in Okmulgee County, and is constantly broadening his operations in that state. Mr. McBride and C. L. Kimble of Independence own the M. B. K. Oil Company in the Osage Reservation. Since January 1, 1916, Mr. McBride has been disposing of many of his interests in Southern Kansas in order to carry on his prospecting for oil in Central Texas, on a line from Henrietta, Texas, to Santa Anna in Coleman County, where he and his associates have acquired extensive holdings of land and lease rights. His headquarters in

Texas are at San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Mineral Wells. At the present time he and associates own 60,000 acres in Stephens and Palo Pinto counties, where they now have three wells in process of sinking as deep tests. These wells are on a line between Caddo and Jacksboro, Texas. In their opinion this country is certain to produce an oil field similar to the great Kansas and Oklahoma Mid-Continent field. The oil sands in this field are found at a depth of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. The field extends across Central Texas for more than 200 miles in length and from twenty-five to seventy-five miles wide, and includes the district around Wichita Falls and Henrietta and on to Point Rock and Santa Anna to the southwest. Those conversant with the situation predict the striking of some big oil wells and pools, and so far the chief requirement for successful operation in this field seems to be the drilling of wells to a sufficient depth.

One special achievement which was of the greatest benefit to Independence should be recorded in this connection. In the spring of 1913 Mr. McBride together with George T. Guernsey, L. M. Truby, E. C. Roth and H. O. Cavert organized what is known as the Independence Mining and Transportation Company. This company built a twelve-inch gas line out into the old Bolton gas field, and from leases owned by the Consolidated Oil & Gas Manufacturing Company and others turned back to the old Consolidated Company by the Kansas Natural Gas Company, they were able to furnish gas to manufacturers in and around Independence at a rate of 10 cents per 1,000 feet. This undertaking was stimulated by the fact that other pipe lines in Independence had raised the price of gas to manufacturers to 20 cents per 1,000. As a result of this strategic and bold move, many factories, including the Osage Window Glass Factory, which had been standing idle, were able to start up and Independence again regained its prestige in the manufacturing field. As a result the Independence Sash & Door factory acquired the old glass plant, and now has 250 men employed. It was also due to Mr. McBride's efforts that Winfield, Wichita, Hutchinson and Newton and other western towns of Central Kansas, were supplied with natural gas.

Mr. McBride has his offices in the Beldorf Theatre Building at North Penn Avenue. He is a fourth owner in that building. He owns other city properties, but has sold much of his real estate. In 1901 and 1902 he built and furnished his handsome residence at a cost of \$80,000 at 610 North Penn Avenue.

In politics he is a republican, and in 1904 was seriously considered for nomination for Congress. He attends the Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with Fortitude Lodge No. 107, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite and Shriner; a Knight of Pythias; belongs to Camp No. 649, Modern Woodmen of America; Woodmen of the World; and Lodge No. 17, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and holds membership card No. 57 in Council No. 45 of the United Commercial Travelers.

In January, 1885, early in his business career, Mr. McBride was married at Garnett, Kansas, to Miss L. A. Clappitt. Her father, J. A. Clappitt, now a retired resident of Los Angeles, California, is an extensive owner of real estate. Mr. and Mrs. McBride have had three children: Albert P., Jr., born July 14, 1887, at Paola, Kansas, who was a helpful and energetic assistant to his father in his

various business enterprises, died when in the full promise of a useful career at Banning, California, June 17, 1915, aged 28. Jesse P., who was born March 14, 1889, at Paola, Kansas, and is now engaged in business for himself in Chicago. Maudie Gertrude, the only daughter, was born December 25, 1892, in Paola, Kansas. She was married on the 31st day of January, 1917, to John Fertig of Independence, Kansas, where the couple now reside.

FRANCIS HUNTINGTON SNOW. High in the list of names that Kansas honors, statesmen, soldiers, business and industrial executives, farmers and homesteaders, must be placed the name of a scientist and educator, Francis Huntington Snow, one of the greatest of them all.

He came out of New England to Kansas. He was born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, June 29, 1840, a son of Benjamin and Mary (Boutelle) Snow. He attended the public schools of his native city, and then entered Williams College, from which as valedictorian of his class he was graduated in 1862. He received the degrees B. A. and M. A. from Williams and later Princeton University conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. Later in life he received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Williams. After leaving college he taught school, and for a year was principal of the Fitchburg High School. He then entered Andover Seminary, where he was graduated in 1866. In the meantime he had served with the Christian commission in active duty on the battle front in Virginia, and in the hospital and on the battlefield was tireless in ministering to the sick, wounded and dying and treating all alike, white or black, unionist or rebel, with tenderness and sympathy. He was with the armies in this devoted service until after the surrender of Lee.

In 1866 he came west to Kansas to become a member of the first faculty of the University of Kansas at Lawrence. Hundreds of the old-time graduates will recall him in his original researches along the lines of entomology, ornithology, botany and climatology, particularly as applied to Kansas. He discovered over 200 new species of insects of all orders, the most extensive being the lepidoptera and coleoptera, one dozen specimens being named in his honor as the discoverer. He was the first to catalog the birds of Kansas, describing over 300 varieties. For five years he was president of the Kansas Academy of Science and he held membership in numerous learned, scientific institutions.

Doctor Snow was married at Andover, Massachusetts, July 8, 1868, to Miss Jane Appleton Aiken. She was a granddaughter of President Appleton of Bowdoin College, a sister of Charles A. Aiken, former president of Union College, and a niece of Prof. Altheus Packard, long connected with the faculty of Bowdoin. Professor Snow was devoted to his home and home life. He was one of the leading members of the Congregational Church, and for twenty-three years taught one class in the Sunday school. He was an enthusiast in everything. He loved his work and devoted unusual hours to research. He said that he was in "an academic heaven" during the last years of his life. He and his wife had six children: William Appleton, deceased; Martha B., married William Harvey Brown; Mary Margaret, Mrs. Ermine C. Case, now professor of paleontology in the University of Michigan; Edith Huntington Snow; Francis Lawrence, an assistant in the department of agricultural journalism in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and Harold Horton, who

died when eight months old. William Harvey Brown, a graduate of the Kansas State University, was sent to South Africa by the Smithsonian Institution at Washington and went into Rhodesia in 1890 as one of the pioneers under Cecil Rhodes. He later took a prominent part in the public life of that new country until his death in 1913.

The above are some of the facts usually mentioned in a biographical sketch. Fortunately it is possible to fill in some of the outlines and make the portrait more satisfactory to those who knew and loved Doctor Snow and will better describe his significance as a factor in the life of Kansas during the last half century. For this purpose some quotations are made from a memorial address delivered by Prof. E. Miller of Kansas University.

"From the day of his birth in 1840 until he entered Williams College in 1858, the boy Frank Snow exhibited the same determined, masterful spirit and honorable ambition to win out, the same hatred of shams, and that rugged, vigorous, incorruptible and outspoken sense of honor that ever marked his long and useful career of service. At the age of eighteen he entered college, where for four years the boy gave proof of the stuff that was in him. He seemed to be always keyed up for work or play. And this told in unmistakable terms what kind of man was being fashioned during those four years at college. His thorough mastery of the old classic languages, his clear conception of such scientific subjects as were in the course of study of those days, and his eagerness in the acquisition of philosophy, history and mathematics, proved how conscientiously and carefully he applied himself to everything he undertook. Outdoor life was to him a constant source of enjoyment. He fairly reveled in the pure air about him. He was a lover of physical exercise, and entered into the sports and games of the athletic field of those days with jaws set and muscles hard and tense, and whether defeat or victory came to him he accepted either as a gentleman. There was nothing small, nothing mean about him. When he graduated he stood at the head of his class and was appointed valedictorian by the faculty. To win such an honor, when among his classmates were General Armstrong, Franklin Carter (afterwards president of Williams College), Prof. E. G. Griffin of Johns Hopkins University, Prof. George Raymond of Princeton University and other notable men, was a great achievement for a boy of twenty-two. His standing as a scholar was at that time the highest ever reached by a student of Williams. All these accomplishments, successes and victories were not attained by sudden fits of inspiration, but by honest, earnest work day after day. * * *

"His work in the army was now over. He laid aside his career as a minister of the gospel and accepted a call from the University of Kansas to occupy a chair in that new institution of learning. The call was made mainly through the influence of Governor Charles Robinson. Had he been at liberty to choose, he would have taken the chair of the ancient languages, for his training, his tastes and his power of memory fitted him for that kind of work. * * *

"Williams College never did a better thing than when she gave Snow to Kansas, and Kansas never did a greater thing than when she welcomed to her citizenship so great a thinker. What was it that this man did during the forty-two years of his connection with the University of Kansas? Every Kansan knows the story by heart. Twenty thousand

young men and women with one accord testify every day of their lives as to the value of the great institution on Mount Oread, a monument to the genius and guiding hand of this master builder. They know that he was a splendid type of the highest class of educators. Beginning with mathematics of a very elementary kind, and with natural science in its infancy in the university, he moved forward, introducing into the curriculum one after another, entomology, meteorology, zoology, botany, biology and other kindred subjects; cordially supporting the idea of building into a great school the various departments of civil, mechanical, hydraulic mining and electrical engineering; assisting in the evolution of a department of chemistry that now ranks among the best of its kind. * * *

"In the year of 1890 Professor Snow, then a doctor of philosophy and a doctor of laws, was elected chancellor of the university. The wisdom of the choice was seen at once in the forward steps taken by the university in all of its relations. It was at this time that an insect known as the chinch-bug was doing immense damage to the fields of wheat and corn of Kansas and of neighboring states. How to prevent the impending ruin was the question uppermost in the minds of men all over the infested districts. Relief came just as despair was settling down upon the farmer. Help was extended from a quarter from which such help is seldom expected. Chancellor Snow obtained a fungus growth which by a process of inoculation was communicated to the living bug. It was found that the fungus growth would spread from bug to bug very rapidly, quickly destroying the pest in the grain fields in a most thorough manner. The state Legislature granted a liberal sum for the purpose of carrying on the process of inoculating bugs under the direction of Doctor Snow, thus placing their seal of approval upon what he was doing. His honest efforts in this direction gained for him the confidence and love of every farmer and almost every citizen of the state. * * *

"When Doctor Snow entered upon his administrative duties as the head of the Kansas University he was fifty years old. Robust, and strong in mind and body, he cheerfully but hesitatingly undertook the task of building upon the foundation already laid a great institution of learning. He was a firm believer in the co-education of the sexes. In this he never wavered. * * * With him it was the university first, last and all the time, and the university received the best that he had to give. Those who were closest to him were astonished at the marvelous capacity of the man. Lines of care soon began to make their appearance upon that young face. Weariness settled down upon that vigorous frame, and to add to the burdens his oldest son, William Appleton Snow, was drowned in the Bay of San Francisco in the discharge of his duty as a newspaper reporter at the time of the return of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment from the Philippine Islands. It was a stunning blow, from which the doctor never recovered. Worn out and broken in health, he went to Europe for a year to recover, if possible, his old-time vigor. On his return he resumed his duties as chancellor, apparently as strong as ever in both body and mind, but finding the work heavier than he had anticipated, he resigned in 1901. The board of regents, however, re-elected him to his former chair in the university. He at once resumed his duties among the butterflies, moths and beetles, and making his reports of Kansas weather. He enjoyed it. Frequently he was heard to say,

'How happy I am, now that I am relieved of the chancellorship, and can do the work that I love best.' He still looked forward to many days of usefulness; his eye seemed to be as keen as that of an eagle, his mind as bright and clear as ever, and his intercourse with his family and friends as free as in the days of old. But the burdens, the anxieties, and the cares of a busy life could no longer be cast aside. He was compelled to desist from his labors. He went North and East, only to meet everywhere an enemy that would not down at his bidding. On the 21st of September, 1908, the end came. On his monument is inscribed the following epitaph characteristic of the man:

'Faithful in the least
Faithful also in much.'

"Doctor Snow was one of the seventeen men who organized the Kansas Academy of Science in 1868, and he continued to be an active member all his life. He published in the Transactions of the Kansas Academy over 100 scientific articles. He wrote for other scientific journals and magazines, among them the American Naturalist, Science, Transactions of the Kansas Historical Society, Kansas Educational Journal, Bulletin Nuttall Ornithological Club and Kansas Science Bulletin.

"The trend of Doctor Snow's mind and tastes was along the lines of natural science. Nature was to him an open book, which he read with ever increasing interest. He was a crowned prince in the realm of nature. Doctor Snow was a member of many scientific societies. He corresponded with men of science in other lands and was recognized as a scientist of high rank. His praise was upon the lips of men everywhere. Only a little while ago a widely celebrated man remarked of Doctor Snow: 'What a grand, glorious, wonderful man he is.' Snow Hall at the University of Kansas was named in his honor. The Spooner Library Building was erected out of funds left to the university by his uncle, W. B. Spooner, of Boston. The bequest was made because Doctor Snow was in the Kansas University. He saved to the State of Kansas hundreds of thousands of dollars by his discovery of the chinch-bug fungus. The collections that he made from year to year, now in the museum of natural history, have a monetary value of not less than \$100,000. Truly the State of Kansas is a debtor to this, her first scientist.

"Doctor Snow lived a blameless life, at peace with all mankind, happy in his family relations, a true Christian—loving God and loving man. He was an earnest, zealous student, a profound scholar, a seeker after truth in the laboratory, in the fields and in the air. In his official character as professor or as chancellor he was a fair and square man, and no respecter of persons. He loved his country and was willing to die for her. He loved Kansas, to which he gave all that he had.

"He was more largely instrumental than any other man in the upbuilding of the University of Kansas. For forty-two years he watched over its growth and in many ways directed its progress. He more than any other gave to the university the lofty position it now holds in the advancement and dissemination of science. As a matter of fact, Doctor Snow had caught the modern scientific spirit on the wing. He impressed it upon all who came under his instruction. Early in his undergraduate course at Williams College he felt its power. Later on, when he was with

Agassiz at his marine laboratory, it became more fully developed. Finally, in the university, and on the western plains and mountains, he was under its complete control. It was the passion of his life. No one will question the assertion that at the time of his death Dr. Francis Huntington Snow was the first citizen of Kansas, and as such his name and fame will be more enduring than a monument of brass or marble."

WILLIAM C. HOOK, United States Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, has been a resident of Leavenworth since childhood, and his people have some interesting associations with Kansas in the territorial as well as the later period.

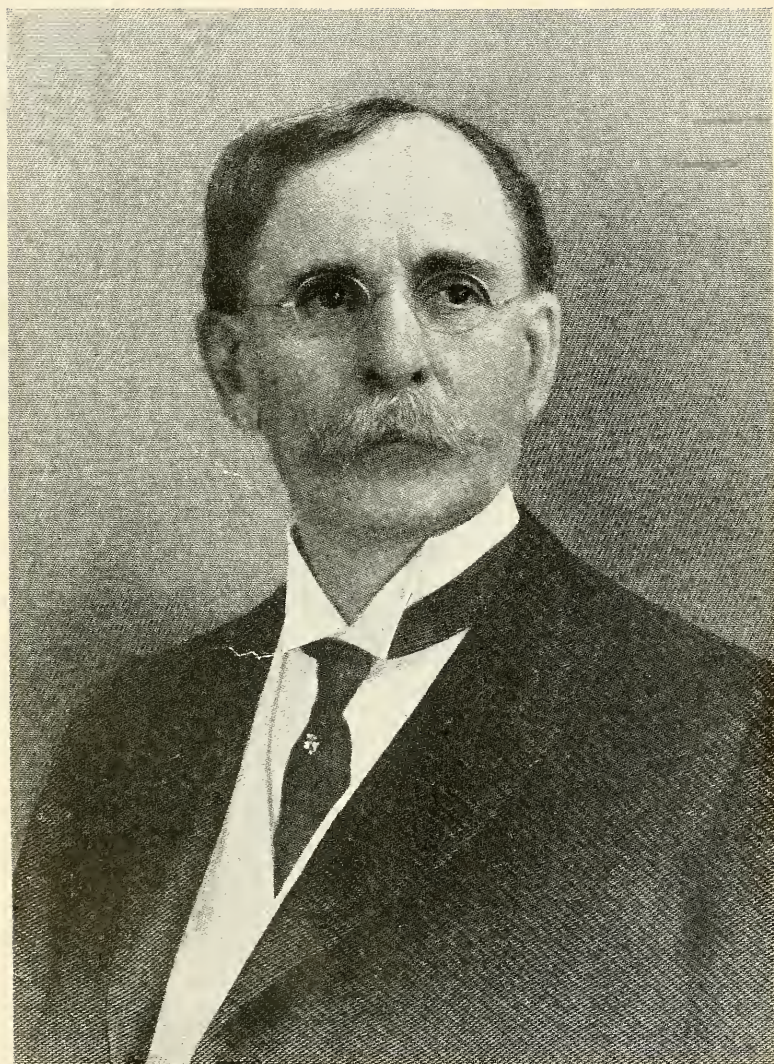
Enos and Dawson Adams Hook, brothers, the former the father of Judge Hook and the latter an uncle, came to Kansas when it was a territory and had an active part in the upbuilding of the community in and around Leavenworth. They were the sons of John and Nancy (Adams) Hook. The mother was of the old Pennsylvania family of Adams. The children of John and Nancy Hook were Enos, Dawson, Adams, William and Caroline. The son, William, became an officer in the Union army during the Civil war, and after the war located in Arkansas. Caroline married Mr. Edmiston, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and lived in Southwestern Missouri. John Hook, the father of these children, died about 1839 when a comparatively young man. His widow survived him many years and passed away at Leavenworth.

Enos Hook was the first of the family to come West. That was in 1854, the year the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, which precipitated the great conflict over the settlements of Kansas and Nebraska. He spent only a short time in Kansas, went East, and came back prepared to make Kansas Territory his permanent base of operations. His brother, Dawson A., joined him about that time. They were both strong free state men, and their presence in Kansas may have been accounted for partly by the struggle between the free-soil and pro-slavery elements.

Enos and Dawson Hook became merchants at Leavenworth, Kansas, when that river town had the promise of becoming a great western metropolis. At first they were partners, but subsequently carried on their business affairs individually. Enos Hook built up an extensive business in the transportation of supplies over the western plains. He used a number of ox and mule trains, and his headquarters were at Nebraska City, from which point he sent goods into the territories of Wyoming and Colorado. It was a business which for all its risks and dangers from the Indians, enjoyed much prosperity until the construction of the Union Pacific Railway westward from Omaha. After that overland transportation by wagon trains declined and Enos Hook eventually abandoned it altogether. He then returned to Leavenworth, chiefly for the purpose of educating his children. Late in life he went to New York City, where he died October 25, 1910. While a resident of Kansas he served Leavenworth County repeated terms in public capacities.

Enos Hook married Elizabeth D. Inghram, daughter of Dr. Arthur Inghram of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. Their family comprised two sons and five daughters, all but one of whom are still living in Kansas.

Dawson Adams Hook, the other brother, continued merchandising at intervals at Leavenworth un-



Thos. W. Roach

til on account of declining health he removed to San Diego, California, where his death occurred in 1911. His wife's maiden name was Eliza Minor. They had one son and two daughters. The only survivor of this family is a daughter whose home is in San Diego.

Judge William C. Hook, the elder son of his parents, was born at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1857. Judge Hook has some recollection of Leavenworth when it was one of the thriving cities of the Middle West and a great transportation center. He attended the public schools, graduating from high school in 1875. He then applied himself to the study of law in the office of Clough & Wheat, and in 1877, when between nineteen and twenty years of age, he was admitted to the bar. Before beginning practice he matriculated at the law department of Washington University at St. Louis, where he was graduated in the spring of 1878, after one year's study but was not granted his diploma until he attained his majority in the following fall.

Judge Hook began practice at Leavenworth in 1878 and confined himself almost entirely to the private duties of the profession until 1899. Although taking an active interest in the public affairs of his city and state, he never ran for office. In January, 1899, President McKinley appointed him United States District Judge for the District of Kansas, and in 1903 he was elevated to the United States Circuit Bench by President Roosevelt. He has now been a member of the federal judiciary for eighteen years. He is at present the chairman of judicial section of the American Bar Association.

On October 31, 1882, Judge Hook married Louise Dickson of Leavenworth. Their four children are: Ingham Dickson, a lawyer practicing at Kansas City, Missouri; Louise, Dorothy and Ruth.

THOMAS WATSON ROACH, for twenty-one years president of Kansas Wesleyan Business College, and a former president of Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina, has not merely found but has made for himself a distinctive place in educational history of the Sunflower State. He came to Kansas more than forty years ago. His name is closely associated with several progressive movements in Kansas educational affairs. He was the pioneer worker for the consolidation of country school districts. He also did the first practical work toward procuring uniformity of text books throughout the state.

But even more important than all this he will be longest remembered for the impress he has made upon the personal character of thousands of young people in Kansas, many of whom are now successful and prosperous and who look upon Professor Roach as one of the most important influences in the moulding of their destinies.

He represents old American stock. One of his ancestors, Israel Potts, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Roach was born in Ross Township of Jefferson County, Ohio, November 8, 1847. His parents were James Potts and Martha (Wright) Roach. His early boyhood was spent in a period when public schools were just being introduced. The district schools of his native county gave him the foundation of his education, and in 1866 he was teaching his first country school. His higher education was acquired in Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1870. His class included a number of men who subsequently won distinction, one of whom was Lyman C.

Humphrey, afterward governor of Kansas, and also Philander C. Knox, one of Pennsylvania's foremost lawyers and public leaders, and who held cabinet positions under the administrations of both Roosevelt and Taft.

It was about a year after his graduation from college when Professor Roach arrived in Kansas, in March, 1871, and began his duties as superintendent of schools of Marysville. Later he became a teacher in the schools of Brown County, and in 1873 bought some land at Padonia in that county and for a time was both a farmer and teacher. From 1881 to 1885 he was city superintendent of the schools of Clyde.

The larger influence usually exerted on educational movements was particularly noticeable after he was elected in 1885 to the office of county superintendent of schools for Cloud County. He was re-elected to that office in 1887. As county superintendent he introduced the grading of the common schools, and that was the pioneer attempt to make that important reform in Kansas. It was while county superintendent also that he secured the adoption of uniform text books by three counties, and thus made a beginning and afforded a vision of what has since been accomplished by the law requiring state wide uniformity of text books in all grades. He was the first county superintendent in Kansas who secured the consolidation or union of several school districts into one, and in that movement of school centralization he was a pioneer of pioneers, since the broader benefits and results of such a policy have become generally apparent in this and other states only during the present century.

Several bills which he was influential in having passed through the Legislature in 1887 should also be noticed as a large part of his good work accomplished in behalf of Kansas schools. One of these bills increased the salaries of county superintendents of schools, and thus made it possible for more competent men to seek such positions. Mr. Roach was also originator of the plan for the regular annual meeting of county superintendents and for the annual meeting of the county school board. It should be noticed that after the close of Mr. Roach's first term as county superintendent of Cloud County he was renominated by acclamation without opposition.

In 1890 he left Kansas and organized at Denison, Texas, the National Business College, of which he became superintendent and president. In that city of Northern Texas was erected one of the best arranged and best equipped buildings ever devoted to a school of the kind, and all under his personal supervision. The school building cost \$105,000. Selling his interests and resigning his position as president of the college, Mr. Roach in the fall of 1891 accepted the offer to establish a business college department for the Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina. He was immediately put in charge of the school with the title of general superintendent, and in 1903 he was also elected president of the university proper. He held the two positions until 1908, when the dual burden became too heavy and he resigned as president of the university.

Not only did Professor Roach serve five years as president of the university without salary, but he also contributed from his personal means nearly \$1,000 each year to the support and upbuilding of the institution. Kansas is properly proud of its Wesleyan University, and President Roach's administration marks a high tide in its constructive progress. In that time a ladies' dormitory was built, valued at \$30,000, an indebtedness of \$20,000 on the original

building was paid off, an athletic field and grounds for the campus were purchased, and expensive changes and improvements were made on the old college hall. It was through the personal efforts of Mr. Roach that Andrew Carnegie gave a donation of \$25,000 for a Science Hall. He also secured \$25,000 for a permanent endowment fund. With all this work to his credit, and in order to contribute something toward insuring the continuance of the prosperity and progress which he had instituted, President Roach on resigning his office presented the trustees with a new residence, valued at \$7,500, as a home for the presidents of the university.

Since 1908 Mr. Roach has given his entire time and attention to the management of the Kansas Wesleyan Business College. This is one of the foremost schools of its kind not alone in Kansas but anywhere in the country.

A well deserved tribute to Mr. Roach as an educator and citizen of Salina is found in the following estimate taken from another source:

"As an educator Professor Roach ranks among the first in the state. He has been a leader, as well as a teacher, possesses executive ability of a high order, and has brought the administrative policy of his schools up to the point of highest efficiency. Probably no teacher has left upon so large a per cent of the youth of Kansas such an impress for right living, industry and usefulness, as has Professor Roach. This fact is attested by the great number of men and women who have made success since attending his schools. He was considered by the state superintendent of Kansas and his co-workers as the ablest and most aggressive county superintendent the state ever had. While he was superintendent he had few superiors as an organizer. For his work as an educator he was made a life member of the National Educational Association, and has had several degrees of honor conferred upon him, the last being the Doctor's degree conferred by the Iowa Wesleyan University. Professor Roach has never been an 'ambitious' man. In all the positions he has held, in the forty years of his Kansas life, he never applied for a position or sought for an office. His official positions have not been remunerative ones and were always thrust upon him. He accepted such places of trust as a matter of duty. He has led a strenuous life, working with the view of accomplishing something and doing some good. Many waste places have been transformed by his energy into beautiful farms or school grounds, making them models for the neighborhood. Many a careless or indifferent person has changed through Professor Roach's efforts into a thoughtful, careful man or woman."

As one of the men whose careers and personalities are objects of general interest, Professor Roach's name is found in "Who is Who in America." He has been a resident of Salina a quarter of a century, and throughout that time has given liberally of his own time and means and has co-operated with other citizens in making this not only an important educational center but also a splendid place to live in and as a business town. For more than sixteen years he has been vice president of the Planters State Bank, has served as president or director of several corporations organized in Salina, and though, contrary to the general opinion that an educator is always a poor man, Mr. Roach has been decidedly successful in business. He is the owner of several business blocks in the city, also the Business College Building and the Roach Building, and his prosperity has enabled him to extend financial assistance to the uni-

versity and to other enterprises closely connected with Salina's progress and welfare.

As previously noted, he has never been looking for the honors of office. The City of Salina took one of its most pronounced steps toward progressive achievement when the citizens elected him mayor in 1900. He was elected on the caucus prohibition ticket, though his normal political affiliations are as a republican. At that time the council and other city officials were opposed to the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law. Nevertheless, Mr. Roach, taking a firm and decided stand, succeeded in driving the gamblers and many of the joints out of the city. His administration was equally beneficial in the solving of constructive and financial problems. As mayor he lent the city's aid to the building of the vitrified brick plant, in which brick were manufactured for paving about fifty miles of sidewalk. In this way he delivered a severe blow at the brick trust which previously had made it almost impossible for the city to build other than wooden sidewalks. Through his influence the city also bought for a few hundred dollars some real estate to be held for future city buildings, and later this tract proved to be worth thousands as against the original cost of only hundreds of dollars. Mayor Roach also brought about the passage of the ordinance for installing a splendid sewer system. Salina now has a plant for general sewerage equal to any found in a city of this size in Kansas. With all these improvements, Mr. Roach was the first and only mayor of Salina who ever reduced the bonded debt of the city from a surplus of the general funds.

Much of his good work as a live and public spirited citizen has been accomplished through the medium of the Salina Commercial Club, of which he is an enthusiastic member. Mr. Roach is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, and is a prominent Methodist, having served for many years as a trustee of the First Methodist Church of Salina and was the lay delegate to the general conference in Los Angeles in 1904.

Side by side and hand in hand with him in nearly all his work as an educator since he came to Kansas has stood Mrs. Roach. They were married April 11, 1874. Her maiden name was Angelina Olevia Martin, a daughter of Evi Martin, of Fairfield County, Ohio. Mrs. Roach has been the close associate of her husband in all his educational work and business affairs, and is also active in the Eastern Star, in the church societies and in both the social and charitable affairs at Salina. Since the founding of the Kansas Wesleyan Business College she has been looked upon as the "Good Mother" of that institution. The young women students have had in her a constant guide and protectress in matters of health, habits and bodily comforts, and also in that spiritual companionship which exists between the mother and the child. It is said that both the young men and women always remember her no matter how long separated they may be from the school in point of time or distance, and the words "With kind regards to Mrs. Roach" end many a letter to the school.

RAY BROOMFIELD is one of the youngest bank officials in Kansas. He went with the Neal State Bank as cashier upon its organization in October, 1915, and his thorough knowledge of banking and his genial personality were a decided factor in the success of that institution. Mr. Broomfield is now cashier of the Home State Bank, Clearwater, Kansas. The Neal State Bank was started as

a state bank and has a capital of \$10,000. The officers are: A. N. McQuown of Wichita, president; C. W. Boone of Neal, vice president.

Mr. Broomfield was born at Milton, Kansas, April 21, 1891, and was twenty-four years of age when he accepted the cashiership of the Neal State Bank. He is descended from a branch of the Broomfield family which came out of Ireland and settled in the early days in Kentucky. His grandfather was an early settler in Illinois, where he died, and was not only a farmer, but also a clock maker. J. M. Broomfield, father of Ray Broomfield, was born in Iowa in 1862, and from that state his parents removed to Illinois, and about 1876 he was brought by his mother to Kansas, locating in Milton. He grew up and married at Milton, became a successful farmer, and in 1905 retired from his farm, first moving into the Town of Milton, and in 1913 going to Clearwater, where he now resides. He has formed some important business connections at Clearwater and is president of the Farmers' Lumber Company of that town and is a director of the Home State Bank. Politically he is a republican and is active in the Baptist Church, serving as deacon.

J. M. Broomfield married Clara E. McDonald, who was born in Wisconsin in 1867. Their family of children were: Earl and Milton, both of whom died young; Ray; Blanche, who is a graduate of the Clearwater High School and lives at home; and Ethel, a senior in the high school at Clearwater.

Ray Broomfield received his education in the public schools of Milton, attending high school there, and afterwards taking a course in the Wichita Business College. On leaving college in 1911, he returned home, but in July, 1912, entered the First National Bank at Conway Springs as bookkeeper, and served that institution one year. For the next three years he was with the Home State Bank of Clearwater, and from there came to Neal and then returned to the bank at Clearwater. Mr. Broomfield is also a stockholder in the Home State Bank at Clearwater. Politically he is a republican and is affiliated with United Lodge No. 273, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Clearwater.

On August 8, 1916, at Denver, Colorado, Mr. Broomfield married Miss Faye McConnaughey, daughter of W. W. and Elizabeth (Etherington) McConnaughey, who now reside on their farm near Quiney, Kansas.

REV. JOSIAH B. McAFEE was one of the remarkable men of the State of Kansas, and it would be difficult to mention any line of activity or notable development from early pioneer days without giving a full measure of credit to this honored citizen. All over the great expanse of the commonwealth may be found the material results of his foresight, judgment and unselfish public spirit, and many of the established educational and religious institutions of the Sunflower State have incorporated in their usefulness the work of his willing hands, great brain and sturdy heart.

The birth of Rev. Josiah B. McAfee occurred August 6, 1830, at McAfee Town, in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, and he was the son of James and Sarah McAfee, whose parents were old and respected residents of that particular section. On the death of the father, in the fall of 1837, he and his older brother helped their mother in providing for the wants of the little family—a younger brother and a baby sister. All of the property, after his father's death, had been taken to pay debts, many

of which were believed to have been fictitious because of the lack of system in keeping the accounts of those early days. His early education was secured at what was known as Bottom, or Freedom, Schoolhouse, which he attended for ten or twelve weeks each winter term. In the fall of 1848 he went to Peru, Indiana, but returned to his home in 1849 and in the winter of the same year taught the district school in the same building in which he had formerly been a pupil. A protracted meeting was in progress at the "Dutch Church" in the neighborhood of his home, and it was during this meeting that he first felt the strong desire to prepare for the ministry. His education had been a liberal one and in 1854 he was admitted to the ministry of the Lutheran Church by the Maryland Synod.

Selecting Kansas as his field of labor, on the first of April, 1855, with his wife and little daughter, he started on his long journey to the then territory of Kansas. Travel in those days was necessarily slow and painful. The railroad carried him as far as Wheeling, Virginia. Here he boarded an Ohio River steamer for Cincinnati; at that point he changed boats, taking one bound for St. Louis down the Ohio and up the Mississippi rivers. At St. Louis, he boarded another steamer that plied between that point and Leavenworth, then a frontier town that was located on the eastern border of Kansas, which was to be his future home. The journey on the waters of these mighty rivers, of over 1,500 miles, covered a period of fourteen days and was full of interest and experience for the young preacher. He held a series of religious services on the boats en route. In the earlier parts of the journey, his fellow-travelers were people largely of his own sympathies; but when he entered the waters of the Missouri he began to come into contact with the disagreeable snags of slavery. An aged man on board the boat desired to have religious services held, but found the several elderly clergymen on the boat unwilling to conduct them; but, learning that this young minister from the East had held services on the Ohio River boat, he asked him to take the helm, which he did. A certain young skeptic on the boat at this point declared that the ministers were ashamed of their religion in the western country, where men thought for themselves. After giving out the hymn,

"Am I a soldier of the cross,
A follower of the Lamb,"

he preached from the text, "Ye are my witnesses," taking advantage of the occasion to exhort all believers to fidelity to Christ and His Gospel. The closing hymn was

"Jesus, and shall it ever be
A mortal man ashamed of Thee."

On the 15th of April, 1855, Reverend McAfee's boat moored at a small wharf at Leavenworth, and the young man found this a small pro-slavery settlement on the banks of the river near the fort of the same name, that had been laid out only a few months previous. Leavenworth was the home of a rank pro-slavery newspaper called the Leavenworth Herald, and every passenger, almost as soon as he alighted on the soil, was interviewed as to his position on the subject of slavery. Reverend McAfee was an anti-slavery man, and shortly after his arrival in Leavenworth he was waited upon by a committee and asked to preach a sermon on the subject, "Slavery is a divine institution and ordained of God." He refused to do this, and was then

peremptorily notified to "Leave town or hang." A week after his arrival, he preached the gospel in a room secured for that purpose, and kept this up, preaching twice every Sunday, as long as he remained at Leavenworth. He took an active part in favor of freedom and consequently was constantly harrassed and annoyed by the pro-slavery element. In May, 1855, he assisted in organizing the first Sunday school in the territory, aside from those established at United States government posts and Indian schools. Reverend McAfee also opened a small private school about the same time, which was the first school opened on Kansas soil aside from the mission Indian schools. This was called the Leavenworth Collegiate Institute. It was a day of small beginnings, but the small school room was soon filled and afforded him enough of an income to support his family. He continued to preach every Sunday while conducting this school, and for this service he refused any compensation, a rule to which he adhered all his life, even refusing wedding fees.

Reverend McAfee delivered the first Fourth of July oration ever given in the territory, in 1855. In August of the same year, he organized the first Lutheran Church in Kansas, and during the same month succeeded in erecting a small union church building. In those days of lawlessness, many good men suffered for their outspoken opinions, and Reverend McAfee continued, without fear or favor, to teach and preach against slavery and took sides on other questions at issue in early days of the territory. A man of such decided opinions and such fearlessness in advocating them, could not be held down by the old canons of observance, and in 1855 he took an active part in the political campaign, visiting his old home at this time, where he aroused enthusiasm for Gen. John C. Fremont, the republican nominee for the presidency. It was during his absence at this time that threats which had formerly been made were put into execution, and he returned home to find his house in ruins. While on this eastern trip he stopped in Ohio to interview Gov. Salmon F. Chase about the Kansas troubles, and while in Maryland was ordained to the ministry. He then left Leavenworth and established his home at Grasshopper Falls, now Valley Falls, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He organized a Sunday school here and later organized a Lutheran Church, and the people set themselves with a will to erect the first permanent Lutheran Church building on Kansas soil, and which is still being used for church services, the church and the schoolhouse at Leavenworth having been taken in his absence by the United States Government for their stores and the donation of the lots by the Leavenworth Townsite Company having been cancelled, and redonated for a public school site. It was while preaching at Grasshopper Falls that Reverend McAfee organized a Lutheran Church at Moravia, a small settlement fifteen miles distant, and also established preaching points at Pardee, in Atchison County, and Crooked Creek, in Jefferson County, later organizing churches at these places. He preached to this charge of four churches for three years, and to serve it was obliged to travel on horseback over a circuit of forty-five miles every other Sunday. A short time later, he became financially able to invest in a rude, two-wheeled springless cart, in which he and his wife would often make the round. At one time his congregation raised \$50 for their salaryless pastor and offered it to him as a compensation for his services, but he positively declined to accept it. His wife

did not share with him his peculiar views about a salaried minister, and though cheerfully sharing his hardships pleaded with him to take the money and use it for the purchase of a more comfortable conveyance; but he continued to refuse it and throughout all his long life never accepted any money for his religious services. It may be noted here, that Reverend McAfee's income was all derived from farming and stock raising, all his services in the cause of religion, education and temperance having been given freely for the benefit of his fellow man.

There are few Lutheran churches of the General Synod in Kansas in which Reverend McAfee has not some money. His hand was as open as the day to every appeal. His gifts to the Topeka church, where he made his home for many years and where he later died, amounted to many thousands of dollars. His total gifts, including the increased value of property purchased by him for church purposes, could not be estimated. Pastors of that faith have had occasion to remember him with gratitude for substantial help while passing through the seasons of drouth and plague in the early days of Kansas. The organization of the Topeka church was effected April 7, 1867, in the executive office of the governor of Kansas, Reverend McAfee at that time being private secretary to Governor Crawford.

During 1855 and 1856, the Border Ruffian war raged in Kansas, and Reverend McAfee had several narrow escapes from lynchers of this type of desperado. On September 1, 1862, Reverend McAfee enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was unanimously elected first lieutenant of the company. He afterwards changed to the cavalry arm of the Union service. He was a participant in four battles and during 1862, 1863 and 1864 served in various capacities, as lieutenant, captain, and superintendent of the refugees at Fort Smith. In 1863, he resigned his commission as first lieutenant of Company I, to accept the chaplaincy of the Fourth Regiment, Indian Home Guards, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation. Subsequently, he acted as chaplain at the hospital with different detachments of troops at Fort Gibson until September 15, 1863, when he was mustered out of the service by order of the War Department, with all the other officers of the Fourth and Fifth regiments. He was then appointed chaplain of the Second Regiment, Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment until March, 1864, when he was assigned for duty as post chaplain at Fort Smith and superintendent of refugees, where he had much arduous labor to perform, and during which time he shipped several thousand refugees from that point, some by steamer and some by train, to Kansas. On January 16, 1865, Reverend McAfee resigned as chaplain and superintendent of refugees to accept the position of private secretary to Col. S. J. Crawford, who had just been elected governor of Kansas; Governor Crawford was re-elected for a second term, and in August, 1867, Reverend McAfee was appointed adjutant general of Kansas and served in that capacity under Governors Green and Harvey, until March 3, 1869, when he tendered his resignation to attend to other business. During his term as adjutant general, he organized two battalions for service against the hostile Indians who had risen in Western Kansas. He wrote and compiled from reliable data the official military history of Kansas regiments in the war for the suppression of the Great Rebellion.

In 1870 Reverend McAfee was elected mayor of

the City of Topeka, Kansas, and during his term of office not a single license to sell liquor was granted. But, owing to the fact that whisky interests were largely controlled by the city officials, who, in turn, were controlled by them, little progress was made in behalf of the cause of temperance. One day Reverend McAfee was informed that a faro bank was in operation in a room over the offices of the Wells Fargo Express Company. Armed with a warrant, the intrepid minister-mayor, accompanied by several policemen, started to raid the building where the game was running. Finding the entrance to the building closed, the mayor ordered a large meat axe to be brought, and then instructed the marshal to use this weapon as a means of effecting an entrance. The order was promptly obeyed and the door fell open. The faro bank and fixtures were seized and the same day were publicly burned in the streets of Topeka. The pugnacious Col. C. R. Jenkinson had his faro bank burned in Topeka in 1871 while he watched its burning. Mayor McAfee was a veritable terror to evil-doers and was one of the first to fearlessly and consistently advance the cause of temperance, even contributing his salary during the third year of his occupancy of the office of mayor to the advancement of temperance.

In 1870 Reverend McAfee was elected president of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society. For four terms he was a member of the Kansas Legislature and served on the temperance committee while a member of that distinguished body. In 1893-94 he delivered more than 100 lectures and sermons from as many Kansas pulpits in the interests of prohibition, when the anti-prohibitionists were trying to elect a Kansas Legislature for the purpose of calling a convention that would annul the prohibition amendment of the constitution of Kansas. He labored and traveled in Kansas, in the work for prohibition, under the auspices of the Kansas State Temperance Union, at his own expense, and likely did more than any other man in Kansas to thwart the plans and hopes of the liquor men of his state. Though he was not a party prohibitionist, yet the prohibitionists were more willing to trust him on this subject than was his own party. The Kansas Prohibitionist, a party paper, said of Reverend McAfee: "He is the peer of any man that is named in connection with the office of chief magistrate. A live and temperance man, he is without blemish. A fearless defender of the right, his integrity is unquestioned. If the people of Kansas want a prohibition governor, there stands J. B. McAfee. Match him."

In 1873, Mr. McAfee, suffered a bleeding of the lungs for the third time, and was so low that he was speechless. Two of his neighbors were very ill at the same time, and their doctors gave them brandy as a remedy and affirmed that it helped them very much. Reverend McAfee's doctor also urged him to take some brandy, informing him that if he did not do so he would be in the next world before morning. He refused to take the liquor, and, as he could not speak the words, wrote on the slate: "Well, doctor, I will be sober when I get there." The doctor missed his guess, for Reverend McAfee lived for many years afterward, while the two patients who took the brandy never recovered, but died shortly afterward.

It was through the influence of J. B. McAfee that the first five Lutheran churches of Kansas were organized, and they long felt his influence, both of his presence and his purse. He was a valued member

of Lincoln Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and was also a member of the Kansas State Historical Society.

Reverend McAfee was married March 20, 1852, in the parlor of the Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to Anna R. Yowler. Three children were born to this marriage: Celeste, who, in 1874, became the wife of D. H. Forbes, of Topeka, Kansas; Emma Virginia, who was married on the same day to Judge DeWitte C. Nellis, of Topeka; and Henry W., who married the sister of Judge Nellis in 1880.

In a résumé of the life work of Reverend McAfee in Kansas it may be said to his honor that he built the first church in the Territory of Kansas, outside of government stations, and he built most of it with his own hands. He established the first educational institution, the Leavenworth Collegiate Institute; he delivered the first Fourth of July oration; and he was the first prohibition mayor in the state who, although Topeka was a licensed city, granted no liquor licenses during his terms of office. He also commenced the temperance and suffrage movement in the territory, and he also issued the first Thanksgiving proclamation.

Reverend McAfee died May 19, 1908, at his home at Topeka, at the age of seventy-eight, full of years and of honor, his death resulting from a stroke of paralysis which he had suffered eight months previous.

ENOCH CHASE was one of the founders of the City of Topeka. He was actively identified with the free state movement in territorial times, and for years was a man of prominence in the state capital. While these reasons make his career a part of Kansas history, it is also noteworthy that his daughter became the wife of the war governor of Kansas half a century ago, while his granddaughter is the wife of the present war governor of Kansas, Arthur Capper.

Enoch Chase was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, August 29, 1824, a son of Nathaniel and Harriett Ann Chase. His father was a shipbuilder, and the son spent much of his time in the ship yards, at the same time attending the common schools of his native town until he was seventeen years of age. In 1841 he went to Boston to learn the upholstering trade. He became proficient in that work, and it was his regular occupation for thirteen years.

Enoch Chase came out to Kansas in 1854. He set out with one companion in the month of November, and it was their intention at the time to identify themselves with Kansas as a permanent residence. From St. Louis they traveled up the Missouri River by boat to Kansas City, where they became members of a party of nine men bound for the West and with a definite purpose in view of establishing a new town. At Lawrence, which then consisted of a little group of sod houses, they met Dr. Charles Robinson, afterwards elected the first state governor of Kansas. At Doctor Robinson's suggestion the little party moved on with their wagons about thirty miles west of Lawrence. Here they erected a house. It was the first structure on the site of what is now the City of Topeka. They also organized a town company, and thus laid the foundation for the creation of the city which is now the capital of the state. These nine men whose names are recorded as the founders of Topeka were Enoch Chase, George Davis, Capt. J. B. Chase, W. C. Linaker, M. C. Dickey,

Cyrus K. Holliday, Fry W. Giles, Daniel W. Horne and L. G. Cleveland.

Enoch Chase continued to reside in Topeka until his death nearly thirty-five years later, on April 24, 1888. During the period of early statehood he was for several years owner and manager of the old Topeka Hotel, which was the center of a great deal of early Kansas political history and was frequented by all the prominent men of the time. Later Mr. Chase acquired somewhat extensive real estate interests and was financially well to do. Politically he exercised his franchise according to the dictates of his independent judgment. He was a member of the Masonic Order.

At Boston, Massachusetts, in 1846, while he was still working as an upholsterer, he married Mary J. Dunlap, of Brunswick, Maine, daughter of Martin and Mary (Tredick) Dunlap. They became the parents of two children, Isabel M. Chase and George Sidney Chase. Isabel M. Chase, who was born February 9, 1848, was married at Topeka in 1866 to Samuel J. Crawford, who was at that time governor of Kansas. One of her children, granddaughter of Enoch Chase, is Florence Crawford Capper, wife of the present governor of Kansas, and a grandson of Enoch Chase is George Marshall Crawford, manager of the Mail Printing House, the publishing house of the various Capper publications at Topeka. George Sidney Chase, who was born October 27, 1850, married for his first wife Alice Griffith of Topeka, and for his second wife Elizabeth Todd of Washington, D. C. He became a resident of Washington a number of years prior to his second marriage. The family of George Sidney Chase consists of two sons: George Griffith Chase, now associated with the St. Louis Union Trust Company, and Enoch A. Chase, a practicing attorney in Washington, D. C.

COL. LEWIS R. JEWELL. In Northern Kansas is a county, one of the fairest and most prosperous in the state, which by its name honors one of the most distinguished characters in the early annals of this commonwealth. A pioneer in the development of the lands of Southeastern Kansas, and a soldier who went to a gallant death at Cane Hill, Arkansas, during the Civil war, the late Col. Lewis R. Jewell's memory deserves to have a lasting place in the affections and remembrance of his fellowmen.

He was born August 16, 1822, at the old Jewell homestead at Marlboro in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, a son of Lewis and Deborah (Brooks) Jewell. He was in the seventh generation from Joseph Jewell, who was the third son of Thomas Jewell of the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts. The earliest authentic record of these Massachusetts colonists was in the year 1639.

Colonel Jewell was reared and trained under stern Christian parents of the Methodist belief. While he was still in his teens his uncle Abiga Brooks, then a leading merchant at Harmer, Ohio, sent for him to assist in the mercantile business. Later he made a contract with Spalding Pump Manufacturing Company by which that company agreed to keep him supplied with its factory's output. In a short time the firm enlarged and increased the capacity of the factory to its uttermost, the young salesman having developed so much business that for months the factory was behind in the filling of its orders.

Later for a time he was in business with David Putnam, but selling his interests in 1854 he bought a one-fourth interest in the Harmer Manufacturing Company's business. He was employed as general

and traveling salesman at a salary of \$1,500 a year, and traveled through a number of eastern states selling the company's machinery and other products. Realizing that the company would soon come in competition with other similar concerns springing up all over the East, he sold his interests in 1856. For a time Mr. Jewell operated a steamboat which he had built and which he named Martha Putnam, in honor of the daughter of his early partner, and this boat remained in commission on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers until it was burned at Cairo.

This brief outline of facts accounts for his activities up to the spring of 1859. Having been attracted by the various stories heard concerning the Territory of Kansas, he arrived in the Cherokee neutral lands in Southeastern Kansas in the winter of 1859. Fifteen miles south of Fort Scott, near where Arcadia now is, he located claims and began farming and stock raising. When Captain Sturgis commanding a company of United States troops, and together with the Indian agent, started to drive out the white settlers from his land and burned their houses and other improvements, they were met by a company of settlers headed by Colonel Jewell. After some parley it was arranged that a meeting should take place the following day at Cato, Kansas. The settlers gathered there and formed in battle array confronting the United States troops. There followed many arguments and speeches, and an agreement was finally reached that a delegation consisting of three men should be sent to Washington to present the troubles of the colonists before the President. Captain Sturgis agreed to wait this report, and a compromise having been effected by which the settlers on the neutral lands should not be disturbed for a year, the expulsion from the neutral lands was delayed and owing to the tremendous problems which beset the national administration at the outbreak of the Civil war further consideration to the neutral land troubles was put over until the war ended.

The outbreak of the war also interrupted an ambitious plan formed by Colonel Jewell for colonizing numbers of eastern people in that part of Kansas and the founding of a commercial and manufacturing city.

The great work which he planned and had begun in Southeastern Kansas was never completed. His life came to a glorious climax during the first year of the war. Of his military record a somewhat detailed statement should be made since it well deserves a place in this history of Kansas.

August 11, 1861, he was elected captain of Company D of the Home Guard Frontier Battalion, District of Fort Scott. Later Governor Charles Robinson of Kansas commissioned him lieutenant colonel of the United Reserve Corps. August 27, 1861, he was mustered into service as lieutenant colonel of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry Regiment stationed at Fort Scott. During the first three days of September following the regiment narrowly escaped a great battle with Generals Price and Reins, who had concentrated their army of 12,000 men in Western Missouri across the line from Fort Scott. The hostile forces came into contact, resulting in several skirmishes, including the battle of Drywood. That was the first awakening of the Civil war by artillery and musketry roar that Kansas felt. General Price resuming his march to Lexington, General Lane of the Union forces was able to withdraw most of his troops from Fort Scott and gave orders to Colonel Jewell to burn the city of Fort Scott at once. To this order

the colonel replied: "When General Price begins his occupancy of the city then your order will be obeyed." General Price did not come and thus the city was saved from fire.

During the fall and winter of 1861-62 Colonel Jewell with the Sixth Kansas maintained headquarters at Fort Scott, guarding the Kansas border and insuring safety to lives and property of the settlers and routing or capturing roving bands of bushwhackers and Confederate detachments that infested the border. During the campaign of Colonel Weer through Eastern Indian Territory in the spring of 1862, Colonel Jewell was in command of the Sixth Kansas, and met and defeated Col. Stand Watie's command and also assisted in the capture of Colonel Clarkson's Confederate forces and train of supplies and arms, and the Cherokee Indian chief John Ross with the archives and treasury of his nation. Again, in General Blunt's Lone Jack expedition, the Sixth Kansas did valiant service and effective work against the retreating Confederate forces under Colonels Cockrell and Coffee, who were driven from the State of Missouri.

Later in the year 1862 General Blunt ordered the campaign of Southwest Missouri and Northern Arkansas. Colonel Jewell's Sixth Kansas participated in the battle of Newtonia, Missouri, and in the other engagements up to Boston. The closing scene came shortly afterwards.

In Cove Creek Valley near Cane Hill, Arkansas, when near the close of a day's hard fought skirmishes, on November 28th, General Blunt called for volunteer officers to lead a cavalry charge against the gathering Confederate forces. Colonel Jewell promptly responded. Then in turn volunteer companies were called for, which instantly came forward and their commander leading the way down the valley the valiant soldiers charged in face of a four-gun rebel battery and musketry fire. The gallant command put to flight the enemy and captured the battery, but for failure of support from infantry as had been previously agreed upon the rebel re-enforcements came up and recaptured the battery, shot down the colonel's horse and mortally wounded him. He fell near the bend of the little stream, Cove Creek. The exact spot has been determined and is on the southwest quarter of section 12, township 13, range 32 west, Washington County, Arkansas. Jim Jones, of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, tells that after the colonel was mortally wounded and a Confederate had emptied his revolver into his body the colonel with one mighty sweep of his saber split the man's head clear down to his shoulders. Colonel Jewell was taken prisoner, but with some of his captured comrades was almost immediately exchanged. He died of his wounds at Cane Hill November 30, 1862. The Confederate General Jo Shelby, who was the first Confederate officer to see him after capture, treated him with that fitting due respect becoming an officer for a fellow officer, and subsequently eulogized Colonel Jewell by voice and pen.

His remains were sent to his family in Kansas under escort of the company he first raised and were given military burial in a national cemetery. On June 1, 1872, his son Lewis removed the remains from the national to the Evergreen Cemetery at Fort Scott, and in 1903 his body found its last resting place in the family lot in Arcadia Cemetery, where a fitting monument has been erected to his memory.

On March 15, 1843, Colonel Jewell married Susan Hutchinson, daughter of John and Nancy (Warren) Hutchinson. This was early in Colonel Jewell's career and it is said that after he purchased his

household goods he had less than four shillings left. At his death he left his widow and two children, Sarah E., and Lewis R. In 1869 Mrs. Jewell married George A. Irvin, a Presbyterian minister and at one time chaplain of the Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

LEWIS R. JEWELL, a son of Colonel Jewell, was born August 13, 1846, in Gallipolis, Ohio, and was thirteen years of age when he came to Kansas with his father. Reared on his father's farm, he completed his education in Baker University at Baldwin. In 1864 he enlisted in Company L of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, his father's old regiment, and was made clerk. In June, 1865, after being mustered out, he engaged in the mercantile business at Old Arcadia and was one of the early postmasters of that place.

He founded the new city of Arcadia, and was the pioneer real estate dealer of all that section of Kansas. It was due to his influence and his prestige as a citizen and business man that many families located in the Arcadia community and other sections of Crawford County from the East. He was the second postmaster of New Arcadia, having been appointed in 1882. In 1882 he also established the first newspaper in Lincoln Township of Crawford County, the Arcadia Reporter. His enterprise touched nearly every affair of that community for over thirty years. He represented the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company in the sale of its lands, was appointed United States pension attorney, and conducted a general land, loan and insurance business.

He had completed all the arrangements for the building of a railroad from Nevada, Missouri, to Parsons, Kansas, the route passing through Arcadia, when the panic of 1893 supervened to prevent the accomplishment of this cherished plan. Mr. Jewell had nearly completed arrangements for the Kansas City Southern Railroad to pass through Arcadia, but that project miscarried because his fellow citizens failed properly to support him in the undertaking. His public spirit was unequalled, and everywhere and at all times he was ready to sacrifice his personal welfare for the upbuilding of his home community. He offered land and other inducements to bring business organizations to Arcadia. He was also a man of wide acquaintance and influence in politics and possessed those genial traits and the integrity of character which like his father made him a man of positive influence in every relationship of life.

Lewis R. Jewell died February 12, 1899. He was a York Rite Mason, and was laid to rest in the family lot in the Arcadia Cemetery under Masonic auspices. He was also actively identified with the Grand Army Post, and the Loyal Legion of Honor, and was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Aid Association.

On March 25, 1866, Lewis R. Jewell married Sophia N. Hathaway, daughter of Philip Wing and Elizabeth (Gregg) Hathaway. Mrs. Jewell, who died August 12, 1914, was the mother of ten children: Franklin A., Frederick L., Susan E., Lewis R., William W., Jessie M., Lena M., Joseph C., Maude S., and Harriet E. Of these Fred L., the second in age, died when twenty-three years old at Anaheim, California, where he had gone for his health. Susan E., is the wife of Ernest M. Sprecher, a coal and grain broker at Moulton, Iowa. Lewis R. is in the flour brokerage business at Kansas City, Missouri, and actively and financially interested in oil development in Louisiana, Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas. William W. is one of the leading singing evangelists of the state, owns and operates a mill and conducts a general flour and

feed business at Arcadia, Kansas. Jessie M. married Dr. W. S. Fleming, a physician and surgeon at Ness City, Kansas. Lena M. is the wife of Thaddeus Hoffman, a bookkeeper at Claflin, Kansas. Joseph C. is a farmer at Coweta, Oklahoma. Maude Sophia married Otto Schmale, a merchant at Arcadia. Harriet is the wife of William Stout, and they reside on their farm near Claflin.

FRANKLIN A. JEWELL. That distinctive ability of leadership in many affairs which has always been associated with the Jewell family in Crawford County has been a conspicuous possession of Franklin A. Jewell, who still lives at Arcadia, the old family seat.

The eldest son of the late Lewis R. Jewell, a founder of Arcadia, and grandson of Colonel Jewell, whose distinguished career as a Kansas pioneer and soldier has been sketched elsewhere, Franklin A. Jewell was born in a little log house on the neutral lands now part of Crawford County, near Arcadia June 30, 1867.

His early training in the public schools was supplemented in the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott, and during a portion of his early manhood he taught school. He was trained to farming, and also learned the printing trade at the case. For a time he edited and published the Arcadia News, a successor of the Reporter, which had been established by his father in 1882.

Mr. Jewell for many years has been one of the active republicans in Southeastern Kansas. A very complimentary vote was given him in 1896 as republican nominee for clerk of the District Court of Crawford County. He was defeated by the alliance between the democrats and the populists. In that campaign he received a larger vote than any gentleman on his party ticket in the county. In the primaries of August, 1916, he was nominated as a candidate for member of the Legislature from the Twentieth District, and was elected representative against the incumbent nominee who was a very popular and able socialist, and an influential democratic nominee. As a representative none can question his interest in and efforts for industrial legislation for the general good of his people. He advocated on the floor of the House that an Industrial Insurance and Pension Department should be established into which department every person of legal age should have to contribute and every industrial enterprise would have to pay into the fund a per cent of its wage scale, and then to show that the state was interested in and a party to this movement it would pay one-third the total sum paid into the fund. This fund would be supervised and handled by and surplus loaned out on good securities in the state by state officials. From this fund every aged person and disabled citizen of the state would be paid a pension from a fund he had helped to make and none would feel the pangs of or be on charity.

His greatest disappointment was in not getting the educational legislation he strove for his state. He introduced two bills looking to dividing the state into larger school districts or public school units which would comprise from 1 to 50 of the present school districts. There was to be elected a board of education of 3 to supervise the schools instead of from 3 to 150 as now, the object being to consolidate the country districts into graded schools and use transportation when best interests could be served. In this public school unit would be established a high school with sufficient course of study so that its gradu-

ates would be admitted to any and all the higher state institutions of learning. All schools of the unit were to be preparatory to the high school. The state to be laid out into these units by three men to each county appointed by the governor with the county superintendent of each county. Each school unit would receive its fund necessary for building, equipping and maintenance of school from a general county unit tax fund. Mr. Jewell believes in free school books, a school per capita tax against every person of the state over twenty-one years old, and a uniformity of dress, a modified form to suit the ages, of a military drill and athletic training, nurse training, normal training along with manual training and domestic science and last but not least a fifty weeks' term of school, keep the minds in training from the kindergarten till school days are finished.

Mr. Jewell was president of the Arcadia Town Company, for a number of years and has been and is carrying on an extensive real estate business. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree in April, 1905, is past master of his Masonic Lodge, and a member of fraternal insurance societies. Mr. Jewell has just been elected a member of the Commandery of the State of Kansas of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

For over eighteen years Mr. Jewell was postmaster at Arcadia. He served throughout McKinley's and Roosevelt's administrations, and also during the Taft administration, finally leaving the office in February, 1916.

His home is on Ohio Avenue. He also owns the Jewell Block which he built in 1908 and which is occupied by five stores and eleven offices on the second floor. It is one of the finest structures of its kind in the city. Mr. Jewell is interested in holdings of rich coal and farming lands and naturally would be greatly interested in the upbuilding of his country.

Mr. Jewell and a company of his friends tendered their services to Governor Budd of California for service in the Philippine Islands early in the Spanish-American war. Mr. Jewell received a telegram from the executive secretary of the governor expressing the appreciation of the administration for the patriotism manifested by him and his comrades, but as the quota of California volunteers who answered the call of the President had already been filled, the services of Mr. Jewell and his company could not be accepted at that time. Mr. Jewell had previously spent nearly three years in California.

Mr. Jewell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Arcadia. On January 21, 1912, he married Miss Maude E. Taylor, a daughter of J. N. and Nora Ellen (Rolen) Taylor. Her parents reside in Arcadia, and are of the leading families of Kansas and Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Jewell have three children: William Howard, born March 9, 1913; Louis Franklin, born January 14, 1915, and Eugene Taylor, born November 30, 1916, and all three were christened on Christmas day in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1916.

People requested Mr. Jewell to state his platform when he became a candidate for representative of the Twentieth District; Mr. Jewell sat down and in a few minutes drafted his platform as follows:

"So, our platform you would know,
If its planks are strong and sound,
And will stand the storm of critics,
Hard they strike but to rebound?"

Yes, 'twill hold all Adam's race.
 Alpha and Omega stand,
 Binding we're our brother's keeper
 On our journey down the strand.

Intemp'rance, you're the Devil's spoil,
 Well we know and all do see
 That you're a giant monster doomed
 By the human will decree.

There's bright and glorious dawning,
 In justice then we'll meet,
 Capital there will Labor see
 And each the other's pardon seek.

That's the day we'll work to hasten,
 Strike at class and fashion hard,
 For these are those that keep men thinking,
 They're of higher metal barred.

It's the home, the church, the school,
 That we love above all mention,
 Knowing they the future mould
 Of the boys' and girls' intention.

So, teacher, preacher, lawyer, judge,
 Buckle on your armor strong,
 God's eternal laws will test you
 In the battles 'gainst the wrong."

PHILIP WING HATHAWAY, a pioneer of Iowa and the Cherokee Indian Neutral Lands, was born on a farm near Wareham, Massachusetts. His early life was little unlike that of most boys of his day—spent in farm work with few school advantages, intermingled with pleasures and griefs. He stayed at home until 1832, when his father died, which parent left surviving him a wife and six children—two daughters, Adline and Sophia; four boys, Albert, Andrew, Philip and Mathias.

Young Philip, tiring of the farm, sought other pursuits more in keeping with his endowed talent as a mechanic. At the age of nineteen he entered the machine shops and rolling mills at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, then followed his trade in the cities of Harrisburg and Philadelphia until soon his energies, natural and acquired abilities brought him in favor with the masters of his trade and promotions followed successively. Finally he became a partner in the ownership of one of Philadelphia's rolling mills and machine shops which after a few years of successful operation burned down with sad disaster to its owners; and to satisfy their creditors Mr. Hathaway sacrificed his beautiful home and most of his other property, having barely money enough left from the sale to convey himself and family in 1849 to Allamakee County, Iowa, where he located a beautiful homestead twelve miles from Lansing. Here he met J. A. Wakefield, who afterward became famous in making Kansas early history. These men being near neighbors and each members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and strangers to a new country, their friendly relations were that of brother to brother. In 1856, through his friend Wakefield, who had sold out and gone to Kansas a year previous, Mr. Hathaway was induced to sell out and go to Kansas. He bought a squatter's claim near Lawrence, but when

he returned with his family he found another had possessed his claim, having later purchased it of the same settler. In May, 1857, in company with his old friend Judge Wakefield, a tour of southeast Kansas and the "Neutral Lands" was made and on their return they stopped at a place on the military road about three quarters of a mile north of the present City of Arcadia, Kansas, where lived a man by the name of Howell, who had married a Cherokee Indian woman, thus giving him a head right in the Indian lands, and who had begun the building of a double log house, which Hathaway finished and lived in until he erected a frame building in 1871, a half mile south on the Howell tract. Hathaway gave Howell \$1,000 cash for his 320 acre claim, Howell agreeing to and did give his new purchaser a permit which was passed on by the tribal chief and the same permit was renewed each year thereafter until said land became subject to Government entry. This is the first treaty recorded that a settler ever made with the Indians on the neutral lands for his head right or claim.

At the age of twenty-six in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, young Hathaway had met, wooed and wedded Elizabeth, the accomplished and college-educated daughter of a Mr. Gregg, an Englishman and a merchant of that city. Her father was so opposed to the wedding of his daughter to the machinist, thinking her too good for a tradesman, that when each of the lovers sought his consent by argument and persuasion, they only met with rebuke, until finally Cupid was bound no longer, and as lovers of today are, so they were of yore, and leaving the stern parent in his rage they stepped across the street to the home of a magistrate and were married.

Mr. Hathaway's ancestry are those of English history, the American branch of which came with the Pilgrim fathers to the shores of the Atlantic. Mr. Hathaway followed farming and stockraising and erected a shop and followed his trade both in Iowa and Kansas and it is said that he was one of the best mechanics that ever came west and wrought in both wood and metal, and seemingly could manufacture anything from a common sewing needle to a locomotive. Here on his place he established the first post-office south of Fort Scott, named in honor of its founder, which he kept until after the war, in 1865, when it took the name of Arcadia. In April, 1858, fever took away his happy companion and wife, and interment of her body on the old homestead is that of the first who slept in the old Arcadia Cemetery. The death of this kind and affectionate mother and devoted wife left Mr. Hathaway to console and care for his five motherless children, two boys—M. Ellis and Albert S., who are now gold miners and ranchers in Northern California, and three girls, Adaline E., widow of E. J. McCoy and now living with her brothers in the West; Sophia N., the widow of the late Lewis R. Jewell and who resides on the old Hathaway homestead; and Harriet E., wife of James Nichols, who resides with her husband and family in Woodward County, Oklahoma.

In 1860 Mr. Hathaway married Jane Carroll, a lady of Cherokee Indian descent, who was of fair skin, tall, light hair and blue eyes. She was a good and loving mother and dutiful wife, but lived less than a year after her marriage.

Mr. Hathaway was a very pronounced anti-slavery advocate, and was refused enlistment in the Union army on account of physical disability. On the night of May 20, 1864, Henry Taylor, a sheriff of Vernon County, Missouri, before and after the war, at the

head of a guerrilla band of eighty well armed and mounted men, entered the military road at the present City of Arcadia, Kansas, and took Mr. Hathaway prisoner, who, however, miraculously escaped, with other prisoners, at Wheeling, five miles northeast of his homestead on the state line, when this band of bushwhackers was fired upon by a party of Wisconsin Union soldiers headed by George Pond—an attack which occasioned Taylor's great confusion and rapid retreat to his home in Missouri.

In November, 1874, Mr. Hathaway having been afflicted for years with the chronic disease of gravel which he contracted in the rolling mills of Pennsylvania, was conquered by the grim messenger of death. He had been a man of fine physique, broad shouldered and six feet tall, well informed in biblical, political and current topics; a man quick to anger and as soon to forget and forgive, and yet a man of deep convictions, and generous to a fault. No man ever turned away from his door hungry, be he a Federal or Confederate soldier.

MILLS G. VORIS is now serving his third consecutive term as register of deeds of Cowley County. His is a case of exceptional fitness for public office. He has had a wide experience in public affairs, beginning when as a boy he was elected to succeed his father as county surveyor back in Illinois. He also knows the people and conditions in the Southwest, particularly in Cowley County, and has been both a farmer and business man. He is honest, capable, competent and efficient, and the work of his office was never in better hands.

Mr. Voris was born in Knox County, Illinois, November 8, 1861. His paternal ancestors were Holland people and were Colonial settlers in New York State. His great-grandfather served as an orderly under General Washington during the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Peter Voris, was born in 1801, spent most of his active life as a farmer near Akron, Ohio, but died at Mattoon, Illinois, in 1871.

Ralph Voris, father of the register of deeds, was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1829. He grew up there and in young manhood went to Knox County, Illinois, where he married. He was an old-time land surveyor, and for twenty-four years held the office of county surveyor of Knox County. During the Civil war he did recruiting duty for the Union cause. He was a republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Ralph Voris died in Knox County in 1885. His wife was Elizabeth Melton, who was born in Knox County in 1839 and died at Newport, Arkansas, in 1908. There were five children: Virginia, who died in Knox County, Illinois, in 1893, the wife of George A. Felt, now living at Galesburg, Illinois; Mills G.; Rowwell, a market gardener living in Florida; Mary, who died in Knox County in 1894, was the wife of George Brainard, a retired resident of Galesburg; Ruth is the wife of John Blanshard, a furniture dealer and undertaker at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Mills G. Voris spent his early life in Knox County, Illinois, attended the public schools and had his higher education in Knox College at Galesburg, which he attended into the junior year. The death of his father called him away from his studies. He had learned surveying under his father, and at a special election held in 1885 he was elected successor to the elder Voris in the office of county surveyor. He proved a thorough capability for that office and filled

it to the satisfaction of all concerned for eight years.

Mr. Voris took part in the opening of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma in 1893, settling at Newkirk. For two years he filled the office of county surveyor of Kay County, for two years was assistant postmaster at Newkirk and for four years was county clerk. He then became a farmer on the Osage Reservation in 1901, and remained there for two years.

Mr. Voris has been a resident of Cowley County since 1903, when he bought a farm at Maple City. After two years he sold that property, and then for a couple of years was interested in a stone plant at Silverdale, in Cowley County, and also conducted a general store there for four years. From these varied interests he was called in the fall of 1912 to the office of register of deeds at Winfield, and by reelection in 1914 and 1916 has occupied the offices in the courthouse for nearly five years.

Mr. Voris owns a fine stock farm of 240 acres five miles east of Winfield, and also has a good home at 1803 Fuller Street. He is an active member of the Winfield Commercial Club, belongs to the Presbyterian Church, is a republican, is affiliated with the Newkirk, Oklahoma, Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with Winfield Camp No. 583, Modern Woodmen of America.

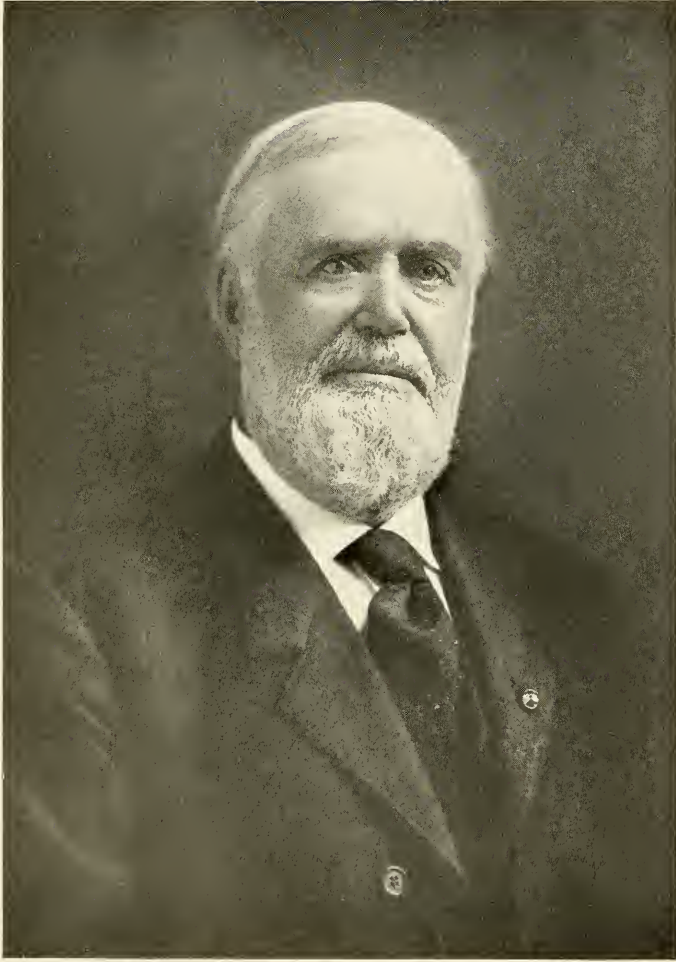
Mr. Voris was married at Newkirk, Oklahoma, in 1901, to Miss Harriet Clapp, daughter of James and Catherine (Randolph) Clapp. Both her parents are now deceased, her father having been an Oklahoma farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Voris have four children: Ralph, born June 8, 1902; Mills J., born in April, 1906; Frank, born July 8, 1907; Catherine, born November 8, 1912.

COL. OSCAR EUGENE LEARNARD was born in Fairfax, Vermont, November 14, 1832, the son of Stephen Tracy Learnard, and he died in Lawrence, Kansas, November 5, 1911.

He grew to manhood in his native state, attended the common schools and Bakersfield Academy, taught school, and attended Norwich, Vermont, University. He did not finish his course at the University but that institution afterward conferred a Master's degree upon him. Ill health compelled him to give up his studies, and he went to Tennessee, where he was for a time collector for a commercial house. After regaining his health he returned to the north and entered Albany Law School, where he was graduated. He began the practice of his profession at Crestline, Ohio, but he became imbued with the Free State idea, and in the winter of 1855-56 traveled on horseback to Kansas Territory to help make that a free state.

He first went to Lawrence, but soon afterward left there and founded the Town of Burlington, and there took up the active practice of the law. He was elected district judge, and while holding that office resigned to accept an appointment as lieutenant colonel of the First Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He was the youngest district judge of the state, and one of the youngest army officers. Because of dissatisfaction with the restrictions placed upon him in the army, he resigned his commission in 1863, but the next year he was with the state militia fighting against Price's army.

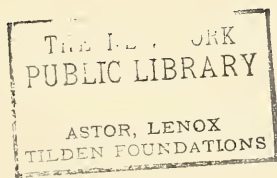
Colonel Learnard was a member of the first territorial legislature of Kansas and one of the first state senators. His political views were always very pronounced and aggressive, and it followed naturally



J. E. Leonard



S. W. Eldridge



that he should be a leader of his party. So when, at Ossawatimie in 1856, the republican party of Kansas was organized, he was chairman of the convention that organized it.

After the war closed, Colonel Larnard was the claim agent and tax commissioner for the L. L. & G. Railroad, and afterward for thirty years was tax commissioner for the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad. He purchased the Lawrence Daily Journal and afterward the Lawrence Daily Tribune and consolidated them, and under the names of the Lawrence Journal he owned and edited that well known paper until a short time before his death. The Journal was a direct, descendant of the Herald of Freedom, the free state paper that was the first to sound liberty throughout all the Kansas land.

So marked was the executive ability of Colonel Larnard that when President Cleveland sought a man for the important position of superintendent of Haskell Institute, the Indian school at Lawrence, he chose Colonel Larnard, although then the colonel was publishing and editing an uncompromising republican paper.

The chief characteristics of Colonel Larnard were his frankness and his absolute honesty and integrity. He never compromised with dishonesty, whether commercial or political, and no one ever was in doubt as to where he stood on any public question. His criticisms were strong even to harshness at times, but they were always honest. He was seldom deceived by specious arguments, and was an almost unfailing judge of men. His strong hold upon men was gained by the fact that every one knew he was honest, even when not in agreement with him.

Colonel Larnard was a Unitarian, and for many years was the chief support of that body in Lawrence. In 1862 Colonel Larnard married Mary S. Eldridge, daughter of Col. Shalor W. Eldridge, one of the first Kansas settlers. Six children were born to them, and Mrs. Larnard and two of the children are living. They are Tracy, of California, and Judge Oscar E., of Lawrence. Three children died in childhood, and one, Paul, died in Lawrence at the age of forty-six years.

JUDGE OSCAR ELDRIDGE LEARNARD, a son of Col. Oscar E. Larnard, whose sketch is given above, was born at Lawrence, Kansas, November 24, 1874, and has gained a place of prominence among Kansas lawyers.

His early education was acquired in Cambridge, Massachusetts, later in the Kansas State University, and in 1894 he graduated LL. B. from the Albany Law School. Since then, for a period of twenty-three years, Judge Larnard has been in active practice or in judicial office. For a time he was located at Kansas City, Missouri, with the law department of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway, then practiced at Lawrence, and for five years was located at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and has since resumed his home and practice at Lawrence. Mr. Larnard was elected and served as judge of the County Court of Douglas County from 1901 to 1905. Politically he is an active republican, is a member of the Unitarian Church, and in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was exalted ruler of the Lawrence Lodge and district deputy grand exalted ruler for Northern Kansas in 1905.

At Lawrence, November 5, 1906, he married Lola Pippin. Their two children are Oscar Eugene Larnard second, and Mary E. Larnard.

COL. SHALOR WINCHELL ELDRIDGE. A great deal of early Kansas history revolves around the name Eldridge. Colonel Eldridge touched Kansas life at so many points that the record of his individual experience might appropriately and without undue forcing be expanded into an illuminating history of the most vital events connected with the founding and formative period of the state.

Of the many New Englanders that came to Kansas at the beginning of the free state struggle none were more typically New England than Colonel Eldridge. He was born at West Springfield, Massachusetts, August 29, 1816, a son of Lyman Eldridge and a grandson of Elisha Eldridge. His grandfather served as an officer in the Revolutionary war. Colonel Eldridge was named for his uncle Shalor Winchell, who died while an American soldier in the War of 1812. Lyman Eldridge married Phoebe Winchell. The Winchells were of Colonial ancestry and for many generations were prominent in New England.

While he was a youth schools and educational opportunities were not ready to hand as in more modern times, but Shalor W. Eldridge showed even as a boy his marked individuality and acquired a close and discriminating knowledge of men and affairs which, taken with his indomitable character and progressive ideas, made up for a lack of literary opportunities. When only twenty years of age he became a contractor on the Connecticut River Railroad. Subsequently he fulfilled contracts for the Worcester and Nashua Railroad in Massachusetts; the Keene Railroad in New Hampshire; the Hartford, Fishkill & Providence Railroad; the Middletown and Berlin Branch and others.

Coming to the far West in the fall of 1854 Colonel Eldridge bought from Gen. S. C. Pomeroy the American House at Kansas City. This house became the rendezvous of many free state men. While occupying it Colonel Eldridge and his family had many thrilling adventures. The hotel proved a haven of refuge for Governor Reeder when that dignitary escaped from Kansas in 1856. In 1856 Colonel Eldridge leased the Free State Hotel at Lawrence, and converted it into what was then a first class hostelry. In May of the same year it was destroyed by the pro-slavery faction.

Following this raid upon Lawrence Colonel Eldridge was sent to Washington with a memorial from the free state men, and while in the East he attended the first republican national convention at Philadelphia, when General Fremont was nominated as presidential candidate. He was also a delegate to the Buffalo convention, where he was appointed one of the national committee and made its agent for the Kansas emigration. Under his efforts and guidance many men were assembled and conducted to Topeka, where they were captured and put under guard by the United States troops. These emigrants, however, succeeded in burying their cannon, and later Colonel Eldridge with a company recaptured the other arms from the Government officers at Lecompton.

Colonel Eldridge rapidly rose to position and power in early Kansas politics. In 1857 he succeeded in influencing acting Governor Stanton to call the newly elected free state Legislature in order to secure a vote on the Lecompton constitution. While others were also active in this work Colonel Eldridge went in person to Lecompton and returned with the proclamation.

Colonel Eldridge with his brothers in 1857 built the Eldridge House at Lawrence. This structure again became an object of marked hostility on the part of the pro-slavery element, and in the Quantrell

raid of August, 1863, was destroyed. In 1857 Colonel Eldridge established a daily stage line from Kansas City to Topeka, Lawrence to Leavenworth, and Independence, Missouri, to Weston, Missouri. While the Civil war was raging he served six months as lieutenant in the Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry. In 1863 President Lincoln appointed him a paymaster in the United States army and he filled that office until he resigned about a year later.

After the war numerous other distinctions came to him. In 1868 he was appointed quartermaster-general by the Kansas Legislature. In 1869 he was elected county commissioner of Douglas County, in the same year was elected city marshal of Lawrence. In 1865 he rebuilt the Eldridge House at Lawrence and since then it has been the leading hotel of the city. In 1867 he built the old Broadway Hotel in Kansas City, now the Coates House, and in 1871 the Eldridge House in Coffeyville, and in 1872 the Otis House at Atchison.

Though a believer in the principles of fraternity, Colonel Eldridge was undenominational. Having attended the birth of the national republican party, he remained loyal to its precepts and policies the rest of his life. Colonel Eldridge died January 15, 1899.

His first wife was Mary R. Norton, who died March 5, 1869, the mother of seven children. For his second wife Colonel Eldridge married Caroline Tobey. The names of his children include: Mary S., widow of Col. Oscar E. Learnard; Josephine P., who married Rev. F. M. Ellis and died in 1871; Alice, Mrs. William B. Learnard; and Eva, Mrs. L. M. Matthews. The other children died in infancy.

WALLACE H. ANDERSON, county attorney of Allen County, has won many of the honors of his profession during his active practice at Iola, is a native of Kansas, and is a worthy product of Kansas country life and schools.

His family came to Brown County in 1869 and Wallace Harmon Anderson was born on the farm there December 26, 1877. His ancestors were Englishmen who came to Pennsylvania in colonial days. His grandfather Amos Anderson was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, and had a brother who served in the War of 1812. Amos Anderson lived in Ohio, in Iowa, came to Kansas about 1871, but finally retired from his work as a farmer and moved to Nebraska. His death occurred at Ashland in that state in 1891. He married Miss Blazer, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Nebraska. She was of Pennsylvania German stock, and one of her ancestors, perhaps an uncle, was a member of the historic Boston Tea Party.

Amos J. Anderson, father of the Allen County attorney, was born in Ohio December 17, 1844, but in early childhood his parents removed to Henry County, Iowa, and he grew up in the country near Mount Pleasant. He was still a youth when he enlisted in 1862 for service in the Union army. He spent three years three months in Company E of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, and fought until the close of hostilities. His principal service was up and down the Mississippi River and in the State of Arkansas, and he waged many fights against the guerrillas and border ruffians of the period. He was also with the Federal armies that pushed back Price's raid through Missouri and Kansas.

Following the war he came from Iowa and located in Brown County, Kansas, in 1869. His farm was six miles west of Hiawatha. He still owns his homestead of eighty acres which he took up as virgin prairie and developed through many seasons of productiveness. That farm was his home until 1906

when he removed to Iola, where he now resides. Throughout his residence in Kansas he has been a staunch adherent of the republican party, was at one time trustee of his home township, and while a worker in civic and political affairs, serving as delegate to county and state conventions, he never aspired to any official honors. He was reared a member of the Baptist Church, but is now a Methodist. He belongs to Hiawatha Lodge, No. 35, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Amos J. Anderson married Margaret M. Green, who was born in Hancock County, Ohio, in 1850. They had four children: Mary E., David L., William M. and Wallace H. Mary E. is the wife of J. H. Round, who is employed by the Prime Western Smelter Company at Iola. Mr. and Mrs. Round are the parents of five children, and four of their daughters are teaching in Allen County. These five daughters are: Bessie, wife of Mr. Alger, living in Missouri. Florence H., Ada B., Margaret M. and Irene, all of whom are graduates of the Iola High School and are teachers in Allen County. The son David L. is a farmer in Wabaunsee County, Kansas, William M. occupies the old homestead in Brown County.

Wallace H. Anderson had the environment and atmosphere of a Kansas farm during his boyhood. He secured his early training in the rural schools of Brown County and in 1898 graduated from the Hiawatha Academy. For two years he taught in Brown County. Through his own efforts and earnings he paid for most of his higher education. Mr. Anderson spent four years in the University of Kansas at Lawrence, two years in the literary department and two years in the law course. He was graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and had been admitted to the bar in 1903. After several years of practice in Hiawatha, he moved to Iola in December, 1906, and has found his time well taken up with a growing civil and criminal practice. For two years he served as deputy county attorney, for a year and a half was police judge of Iola, and in 1914 was elected county attorney. November 7, 1916, he was re-elected for another term of two years. His offices are in the courthouse.

Mr. Anderson is a republican and is an active member of the County, State and American Bar associations. One of his chief interests outside his office and profession since coming to Iola has been the local Young Men's Christian Association, and for the past six years he has served as one of its directors. He is a member of Green Chapter of the Legal Honorary fraternity Phi Delta Phi. He also belongs to Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Valley Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Mason, at Iola, Esdraelon Commandery of the Knights Templar, Iola Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order Odd Fellows, and also the Encampment and Rebekahs; is banker of Iola Camp, No. 961, Modern Woodmen of America, a member of Iola Lodge Knights of Pythias, of Iola Camp, No. 101, Woodmen of the World, and of the Anti Horse Thief Association. His church home is with the First Methodist Church of Iola.

Mr. Anderson and family reside in a comfortable home at 601 S. Cottonwood Street. In 1908 at Lawrence he married Miss Guila C. Myers. Her mother, Mrs. A. B. Myers, lives with Mr. and Mrs. Anderson. Mrs. Anderson is a cultured and highly educated woman, holds the degrees Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from the University of Kansas, and for five years before her marriage was a teacher in the Iola High School. They are the parents of three children: Wallace M., born November 17, 1910; Esther, born December 31, 1912; and Alfred J., born March 31, 1915.

WILLIAM EUGENE PEDDYCORD. No individual in a community wields a greater influence in the molding and shaping of character than does the educator, and the capable, conscientious instructor often stands nearer to the hearts of the people than does their spiritual guide. On entering the schoolroom the child's mind is as plastic clay and is as readily made to take shape in the skilled hands of the educator. It is for this reason that the individuals who have charge of the education of the children of a community should be chosen with the greatest care; their responsibilities are grave and important—their acquirements and characters should be beyond reproach. In the person of William Eugene Peddycord, the people of Elk Falls have a superintendent of schools who possesses the necessary qualifications for the proper instruction of the young. He is the possessor of an excellent education, and as a young man of exemplary habits his influence and example should prove beneficial to the youths placed in his charge.

Mr. Peddycord was born at Wilsey, Morris County, Kansas, September 29, 1892, and is a son of L. M. and Mary (Schenek) Peddycord. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and on the paternal side the family traces its ancestry back to colonial Pennsylvania. His grandfather, the Rev. Nathan T. Peddycord, was born in 1834, in Ohio, and the fact that he was a minister of the gospel did not prevent him from participation in the Civil war as a soldier of the Union army. As a young man he had joined the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and when his military duties were over he came to Kansas, where he preached for many years, traveling often from one pulpit to another and filling many charges. He was greatly beloved, not only in this state, but also in Texas, where he also ministered for a number of years, his death occurring in the Lone Star State, at Hager, in 1910, when he was seventy-six years of age. He married Mary Smith, who was born in Ohio, and who traces her ancestry back in America to John Quincy Adams. She still survives and resides at Hager, Texas, being seventy years of age.

L. M. Peddycord was born in 1866, in Indiana, and was reared and educated in the Hoosier State. He was twenty-three years of age when he located at Hamilton, Kansas, and, having learned the blacksmith trade in his youth, followed that vocation for several years. In 1891 he removed to the vicinity of Wilsey, Morris County, where he engaged in farming, and during the next seventeen years continued to till the soil as an agriculturist. In 1908 he gave up the plow for the forge, removing into Wilsey and resuming his trade, which he still follows as the proprietor of an establishment of his own. Mr. Peddycord is a republican in politics and has wielded some influence in party circles at Wilsey, where he has served as city clerk. With his family, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his fraternal connection is with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Peddycord married Miss Mary Schenek, who was born in Germany and came to the United States as a child, her parents first settling at Keokuk, Iowa, and subsequently removing to Hamilton County, Kansas, where they still reside. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peddycord, namely: William Eugene; Lydia May, who has for several years been an educator and is now teaching in the school at Mulberry, Kansas; and Clyde, Ida Ruth, Dorothy and Lucille, who reside at home with their parents.

William Eugene Peddycord completed the graded school course at Wilsey and the sophomore year of the high school course, and in 1912 began his career as an educator when he began teaching in Morris

County District No. 1. He remained there for one year, and then resumed his own studies, enrolling as a student at the State Normal Manual Training School at Pittsburg, Kansas, where he completed the junior and senior high school years in 1914. Once more he resumed teaching, this time at Midway, Crawford County, where he remained one year, and in 1915 went back to the State Normal Manual Training School, where he completed the freshman and sophomore college years in 1916. In 1915, while a student, he established the College Inn at Pittsburg, which he conducted for one year. He was one of the most popular students of the school, and was prominent in athletics, being one of the members of the football team, which won many honors on the gridiron. In order to complete his studies and at the same time to carry on his work as an educator, it was necessary that he attend the normal school during the time that he could find vacant, and this left him no leisure for vacations, but his ambition of securing an education was accomplished, and his hard work in this direction is but indicative of the spirit that is fashioning and characterizing his career. In the fall of 1916 Mr. Peddycord was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of schools of Elk Falls, and this he has retained to the present time. He has been esteemed for his thoroughness in instruction as well as his excellence in discipline, and his schools have invariably maintained a high standard of scholarship and deportment. Mr. Peddycord is a member of the Kansas Teachers' Association, the Southeastern Kansas Teachers' Association and the Elk County Teachers' Association, and in 1914 and 1915, while teaching in that county acted in the capacity of treasurer of the Crawford County Teachers' Association. He is a republican in politics, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a teacher in the Sunday school. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Pittsburg Lodge No. 187, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Peddycord is a young man of spirit, of enterprise, of resource and of executive ability, and the schools of Elk Falls should profit materially during his superintendency.

In 1913, at Pittsburg, Kansas, Mr. Peddycord was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Jane Oliver, daughter of James and Jane Oliver, residents of Pittsburg. Mr. Oliver, who is a miner by vocation, is one of the well known citizens of Pittsburg, and has served in the capacity of city commissioner. Mr. and Mrs. Peddycord have one son: James Munson, born December 9, 1914.

CHARLES THOLEN, who came to Kansas in 1857, was for a long period of years a recognized force in the professional and civic life of Leavenworth and was especially a leader among the German element of the city. He was a pioneer lawyer and had come to Kansas when it was still a territory and was first identified with Leavenworth as an employee of the fort.

He was born at Emden in the Province of Hanover, Germany, January 28, 1827. He came of a prominent family and was given unusual advantages and training as a youth. His father, Claas Tholen, was a banker and also in the transportation business, both as an exporter and importer. Charles Tholen was given the same name as his father, but in America the pronunciation was apparently difficult and was readily confused with the name Charles, so that he finally adopted the cognomen Charles and as such was everywhere known.

Besides a liberal literary education, he learned the

business in which his father was engaged, and when he came to this country he was master of five modern languages, which he could speak fluently.

Crossing the Atlantic in the early '50s, Charles Tholen found his first work as a clerk in a bank at Baltimore. While living in that city he married Elizabeth Ogden. Their oldest child, Agnes, was born at Baltimore.

In 1857 he sought a home on practically the verge of the western frontier. He first lived at Lawrence, Kansas, but about the beginning of the Civil war moved to Leavenworth. There he found employment in the commissary department of the fort. About 1860 his brother, William M., joined him from the old country. William had been here only a short time before he evinced the deepest sympathy for the cause of the Union and was one of the committee to entertain Abraham Lincoln at the Planter's Hotel. Later he recruited a company for the war and entered the service as a captain.

During the greater part of the war Charles Tholen remained in the commissary department at Fort Leavenworth. In the meantime he began the study of law with James McCann, an old time lawyer of Leavenworth. Admitted to the bar, he thenceforward concentrated all his varied business experience and personal talent upon the practice of his profession. He was one of the prominent attorneys of his day in Leavenworth and that was a great distinction, since the old Leavenworth bar contained some of the finest legal minds of Kansas. Many of the important cases that came up in the last half of the preceding century had Charles Tholen on one side or the other as an advocate.

During his earlier life in America he was a staunch republican, but subsequently became an equally ardent democrat. By reason of his long service as a justice of the peace he was familiarly known as Squire Tholen. He was noted for his absolute independence and fearlessness in action and thinking. The story has often been told that when he was justice of the peace Phil Sheridan, the famous Union general, was brought before him for fast driving in Leavenworth. Squire Tholen was in no way awed by the imposing dignity before him and promptly fined the general.

He had the absolute confidence of all classes and the German people of the city looked to him both as an adviser and legal counselor and for years their legal papers were made out chiefly in his office. He is remembered also as a great lover of hunting and fishing. His home was a rendezvous for kindred spirits, and many of his good friends delighted to gather about his fireside, enjoy his hospitality, and talk over mutual experiences. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, joined the Odd Fellows organization, and was a member of the Turn Verein.

Charles Tholen died in 1899, at the age of seventy-two, after a residence of more than forty years in Kansas. His wife had passed away in 1878. They were the parents of eight children. The three now living are: Clara, Mrs. W. A. Rose; Webster W. and William A. The two sons have long been associated in the plumbing and heating business at Leavenworth. Webster W., who was born at Leavenworth July 14, 1864, was educated in the city schools and in 1887 joined his brother, who was then a member of the firm of Flynn & Company. In 1892 the firm of Tholen Brothers was organized, and they are at once among the oldest and best known firms in their line in the city. Webster W. Tholen married in 1889 Myra M. Olive. Their two children are Charles W. and Olive Alice.

William A. Tholen was born at Leavenworth Au-

gust 12, 1867, had the advantages of the local schools, and as a young man became an apprentice at the plumbing trade with George Kauffmann & Company. In 1886 he started in business for himself as a partner of Henry Flynn and in 1892 he and his brother organized the firm of Tholen Brothers. On October 28, 1891, he married Belle Murray. The Tholen Brothers are independent in political actions, though with democratic leanings. Both are members of the Masonic fraternity.

HIRAM ARTHUR GILMORE has during the greater part of his residence in Elk County been identified with the educational forces of the community, and on the basis of his individual record as a teacher and his thorough familiarity with school conditions he was elected on November 7, 1916, county superintendent of schools.

Mr. Gilmore was born at Pomeroy, Ohio, November 19, 1867. His ancestors came from Ireland, and the family was established in Ohio either by his grandfather or his great-grandfather. His grandfather Samuel Gilmore was a farmer, and died at Rutland, Ohio.

John H. Gilmore, father of Hiram A., was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1830, grew up and married in that state, became a farmer, and from Pomeroy he removed to Rutland, where he died in 1879. He was a republican and a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. By his marriage to Miss Hysel, who was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1828, and died at Middleport in that state in 1904, there were seven children, namely: W. S., a farmer at Harrisonville, Ohio; Robert N., a teacher in the schools at Everett, Washington; John H., a carpenter at Wichita, Kansas; Mary M., who died in Colorado after her marriage; Luther L., a farmer at Perry, Ohio; Hiram A.; and Lewis L., a physician and surgeon at Wichita, Kansas.

Hiram A. Gilmore spent his early life on his father's farm, and remained at home until he was twenty years of age. In the meantime he had profited by attendance at the public schools of Rutland, and after a brief experience in the ore industry at Lysle, Tennessee, he returned to Rutland and for two years was a teacher in the local schools.

Mr. Gilmore came to Kansas in 1890, locating at Howard, and the first three years he spent as a farmer. He then taught in the country districts of the county for ten years, and in 1902 became principal of the grade schools at Howard, an office he held continuously until his election as county superintendent in 1916.

Mr. Gilmore served two years as a trustee of Union Center Township and was a member of the city council of Howard two years. In 1914 he was secretary of the Republican County Central Committee, and is one of the most influential members of his party in Elk County. He was elected to the county superintendency for a term of two years and his friends expect splendid results to follow from his administration.

Mr. Gilmore takes part in teachers' organizations, belonging to the Southeast Kansas and the Kansas State Teachers associations. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is secretary of the Sunday school, served two years as master of Hope Lodge No. 155, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a past noble grand of Howard Lodge No. 134, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also belongs to Howard Camp No. 935, of the Modern Woodmen of America and to the Knights and Ladies of Security.

Mr. Gilmore and family reside on Mulberry Street,

where he owns a comfortable home. In 1905 at Howard he married Miss Alpha Carpenter, daughter of G. W. and Mary (Estes) Carpenter. Her parents live on a farm near Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore have one daughter, Mabel M., born January 11, 1910.

THOMAS M. WALKER became a resident of Kansas in 1879. He was one of the pioneer merchants at Alton in Osborne County, but from that county his range of interests has become widely extended in recent years. He is now a resident of Atchison, where he has lived since 1901, and is one of the leading business men and bankers in the eastern part of the state.

Mr. Walker was born on a farm in Owen County, Kentucky, August 15, 1846. His family became identified with Kentucky when it was a new western state. His grandfather, William B. Walker, was born in England and came to this country with an older brother. In Kentucky he located at Lexington, and became superintendent of the cloth manufacturing plant in which Henry Clay was financially interested. He had learned the trade of weaver at Manchester, England.

Thomas M. Walker was the fifth in a family of seven children born to Delville and Lucinda (Sparks) Walker, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Delville Walker was a prosperous farmer. In the issues which grew out of slavery he took a firm stand on the side of abolition and became one of the early members of the republican party. His son, James, fought in the Union army with the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry and at one time was provost marshal of one of Kentucky's districts. Delville Walker died while the Civil war was in progress, but his wife survived until about 1905.

The boyhood of Thomas M. Walker was spent on a Kentucky farm until he was fourteen, and he had only the advantages of the country schools. On leaving home he joined an older brother in Shelby County, Kentucky, and while there had further advantages of school attendance for six months. Like many successful Americans his beginning in commercial life was of the humblest. Working in a store at wages of \$10 a month, sweeping the floor, building fires, and performing numberless other duties, he gained by that apprenticeship a knowledge of business which came to flower in later years in Kansas. After three years he became associated with his brother in a general store and tobacco warehouse, where he remained five years. With this experience as the foundation, and such capital and credit as his work enabled him to acquire, he then set up in business in Kentucky as a general merchant on his own account. He finally removed to Louisville, and became member of the firm of Reed & Walker, wholesale produce and provisions. The business was in a fair way to prosperity but after three years Mr. Walker found his health so undermined that he concluded to follow professional advice and seek new opportunities in the West.

It was in 1879 that Mr. Walker arrived within the borders of Kansas. He traveled by railroad as far as Hayes City and then drove across the country to what was known as "Bull City," a locality named after Gen. John Bull, a famous Kansan who subsequently came to tragic end when gored by his pet elk. The Central Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad was just being extended to Bull City, and that point was considered a favorable location for business and had already attracted about 100 inhabitants when Mr. Walker joined his fortunes with the town. Bull City is now the Town of Alton in

Osborne County. Mr. Walker set up in business as a general merchant and attempted to supply all the varied demands of a pioneer community. He proved equal to the situation, and the store he conducted at Alton proved the foundation of his success. He also began investing in lands, and he still owns 640 acres in Osborne County and has gone in for a good deal of stock farming in past years, handling especially sheep and cattle.

From merchandising and farming his participation in banking followed almost naturally. In 1889 he bought the First National Bank of Osborne, and served as its president for fifteen years, when he sold the institution and came to Atchison. In Atchison Mr. Walker acquired the interests of Mr. Fox in the old firm of McPike & Fox, wholesale drugs. In 1901 he became treasurer and a member of the board of directors of the McPike Drug Company of Kansas City, Missouri. In 1917 he bought the controlling interest in the McPike Drug Company, and is now the president. Since 1907 he has been director of the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, Missouri, having been one of its charter members and organizers. In 1903 Mr. Walker bought an interest in and was made president of the Savings Bank of Atchison. This is the oldest state bank of Kansas. He is also president of the First National Bank of Hoxie, Kansas, of the Citizens State Bank of Selden, and has numerous other financial interests.

In 1885 Mr. Walker married Carrie Nixon. Her parents, John and Matilda Nixon, came from Illinois and were farmers in Smith County, Kansas. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Walker. Thomas, Jr., the older, died at the age of eighteen. Henrie is now the wife of William A. Carlisle, engaged in the lumber business in Washington.

His part in politics Mr. Walker has taken simply as a voter in the republican ranks. While not aspiring to official honors he has always done his part as a layman in the movements and undertakings for the general benefit of any community where he has lived. In Osborne County during the lean years which followed his early settlement there, he showed the quality of his public spirit and his practical charity by extending credit to many who were absolutely dependent upon their crops for a livelihood, and when weather conditions prevented the harvest such people would have touched the extremities of misery but for helpful hands extended to them by such men as Mr. Walker. Fraternally he is active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has held chairs in both lodges. Mrs. Walker is a diligent worker in the Congregational Church at Atchison.

CHARLES A. STRAUB, a veteran oil worker in Western Pennsylvania, came to Kansas about the opening of the fields in the southern part of this state, and in recent years has become the responsible factor in developing much of the oil and gas interests in and around Moran, where he resides. Mr. Straub is manager, secretary and treasurer of the Eastern Kansas Oil Company, Limited, whose home and headquarters are in Moran.

Mr. Straub was born at Sheldon, Wyoming County, New York, March 29, 1863. His father, A. B. Straub, was born in 1838 and by the accident of birth is a native of Florida. The grandfather, who was born in 1810, in Germany, emigrated to America and landed at one of the ports of Florida, and soon afterwards his oldest child, A. B., was born. The family soon came North and located in the Town of

Sheldon, New York, where Grandfather Straub built and for many years was proprietor of the Sheldon Hotel. He died there in 1893. A. B. Straub had no conscious recollections of his native State of Florida, but in recent years has spent his winters at St. Petersburg in that state. He grew up in the Town of Sheldon, New York, was married there, and for a number of years was associated with his father in the management of the Sheldon Hotel. In 1865 he moved to Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. He had some interesting associations with the pioneer oil industry of that state, and most of his sons have at one time or another been oil men. A. B. Straub had a hotel and he also owned three large barges which were used in transporting freight up and down Oil Creek. Just above the creek from the scene of his former operations he bought the McClintock homestead, a residence and three acres of land, and he now spends his summers on that estate, at the Town of Rouseville. Two of his sons and a daughter have also built homes on the three acres of ground. A. B. Straub is a democrat, a member of the Catholic Church and is affiliated with the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. He married Mary J. Kuster, who was born at Strykersville, Pennsylvania, in 1841. Charles A. Straub is the oldest of their large family of children. Henry Frank is an oil producer living at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and has an oil lease at Pioneer, Pennsylvania. Andrew Thomas has oil productions at Rouseville, Pennsylvania. William J. is an oil producer on the old Rynd farm near Rouseville. George T. is a resident of Rouseville, and has oil properties near Franklin. Clara B. is the wife of D. J. Cavanaugh, manager of the German Refining Company at Rouseville. Lena married Thomas Leroux, a blacksmith of Rouseville, Mr. Leroux being successor to the business once owned by his uncle, Thomas Leroux, who was the pioneer blacksmith at Rouseville.

Charles A. Straub grew up from early infancy in Western Pennsylvania. He attended the Rynd farm school and also the public schools of Rouseville. His environment from boyhood was the oil fields and their attendant activities in Western Pennsylvania. He took to the oil business as naturally as a boy on the seacoast takes to the sea. When he was twenty-four years of age he invested all the capital he had, \$50, as a first instalment for a string of drilling tools and started out as an oil well driller. In that work he followed the fields along Oil Creek and around Oil City and had finally acquired an equipment of three strings of tools and was doing an extensive business as a contractor. He also did some oil production on his own account.

Mr. Straub came to Chanute, Kansas, in 1901. Until 1909 he was field manager for the Kansas Crude Oil and Gas Company. In the latter year he bought out the interests of this company, but sold them in 1911 and removed to Moran. At Moran he acquired a three-eighth interest in the Eastern Kansas Oil Company, Limited. This is both a producing and refining company. It has gas productions south of Moran, oil productions east of Moran, and operated its refinery three miles east of the town. The refinery has a capacity of 800 barrels a day. The gas produced by the company is sold to the Prime Western Smelter Company. The offices of the company are in Moran at the corner of Randolph and Spruce streets.

Mr. Straub has been very successful in business, and has property both in Kansas and in the State of Florida. In Florida he owns 2,000 acres of land, 400 acres in Osceola County and 1,600 acres in Polk County. He has a half interest in 400 acres of

farm land in Kansas, and owns one of the attractive residences in Moran at the corner of Spruce and Church streets.

In politics Mr. Straub is an independent democrat. While living at Rouseville, Pennsylvania, he served as justice of the peace. He is a member of the Catholic Church and is affiliated with Oil City Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and with the Knights of the Maccabees at Oil City.

In 1890 at Buffalo, New York, he married Miss Louisa Virginia Wex. Her father, the late Capt. Peter Wex, was for a number of years commander of a steamboat on Lake Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Straub have four children: Evelyn is the wife of Ira P. Edwards, residing at Moran. Mr. Edwards is chief clerk for the Eastern Kansas Oil and Gas Company, Limited. Peter W. is in the second year of high school, Helen is a freshman in high school, and the youngest, Ruth Catherine, is in the grammar school.

JOHN APPLEY FERRELL, lawyer of Sedan, was representative of the Forty-ninth District in the Legislature in 1915-16 and in the general election of 1916 was elected to the State Senate. While in the Legislature he was chairman of the oil and gas committee, chairman of the library committee, and a member of the judiciary and school lands committees. He was also a member on the conference committee on appropriations and exerted a creditable influence in keeping down extravagant appropriations during that session.

Mr. Ferrell has had a long and active career, divided about evenly between his work as an educator and his practice as a lawyer. He was born in Lanes Prairie in Maries County, Missouri, September 23, 1865. His grandfather, Rev. Enoch Ferrell, was a minister of the Baptist Church, was a native of Kentucky, moved in the early days to Indiana, from there to Missouri and died in that state. His son, Rev. John M. Ferrell, who became a minister of the Christian Church, was born in Jackson County, Indiana, January 27, 1831, and died at Sedan, Kansas, April 15, 1908. He was a youth when he went with his parents to Missouri, and in that state he married Miss Elvira Fitzgerald. She was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, April 23, 1830, and died at Sedan, Kansas, March 30, 1897. Her father, John Fitzgerald, was a native of Kentucky, an early settler in Indiana, whence he moved to Missouri, and died in that state after a long career as a farmer. Rev. John M. Ferrell lived in Missouri until 1893, when he took up his residence at Sedan. He was a republican in politics. The children born to him and his wife were: Ophelia, who died in Missouri, at the age of twenty-three months; Olivia, who died in Missouri, aged eighteen; Thomas Enoch, who died in Missouri when three years old; John A.; and Joseph Warren, who died in Missouri at the age of sixteen months.

The only survivor of these children, John Appley Ferrell, was reared in Maries County, Missouri, attended the common schools there and largely from means earned through his own exertions he continued his higher education in the Valparaiso Normal and Business Institute at Valparaiso, Indiana. He graduated in the commercial course in 1885, in the teachers' course in 1886, was granted the degree Bachelor of Science by that institution in 1887, and a number of years later in 1897 obtained the degree of civil engineer. On leaving Valparaiso he became a teacher, taught for several years in Missouri, later was a member of the faculty of the Steelville Normal School at Steelville, Missouri, and from there

came to Kansas in August, 1892. For four years Mr. Ferrell was superintendent of the public schools of Sedan. For one year he was a member of the Kansas Normal College faculty at Fort Scott. He then returned to Sedan, and continued as superintendent of the local schools for five years. He was then elected superintendent of schools of Chautauqua County, Kansas, but soon resigned that office to take the chair of mathematics in the Southwestern Territorial Normal School at Weatherford, Oklahoma, where he remained three years.

While superintendent of schools at Sedan Mr. Ferrell applied himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1896, though he did not begin active practice until 1906. In February, 1909, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Kansas. He was first associated with Hon. Charles D. Shukers, now of Independence. Mr. Shukers was at one time assistant attorney general of Kansas and also a member of the board of control. Later Mr. Ferrell practiced with H. E. Sadler, now of Memphis, Tennessee. In February, 1911, he formed a partnership with W. H. Sproul of Sedan, but since October 1, 1913, he has practiced alone in that city, with offices in the First National Bank Building. Mr. Ferrell has investments in farm lands and owns his residence in the west part of Sedan.

He is a man of broad experience in affairs, well equipped mentally for the heaviest tasks of his profession, and has the keen analytical mind which is of the greatest service to a man in public life.

In 1887 Mr. Ferrell married Miss Emma Lugabill. Her father, Christian Lugabill, was born in Allen County, Ohio, and now resides at Bluffton in that state. For many years he served as head bridge carpenter for the Lake Erie and Western Railway. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrell are the parents of three children, Ray, who is a graduate of the Sedan High School, the Southwestern State Normal School of Oklahoma, and of Oklahoma University with the degree A. B., is now the wife of Edgar D. Meacham, who is also a graduate in the classical course from the Oklahoma University and has his master's degree from Harvard University, and is now an instructor of mathematics in the State University of Oklahoma with residence at Norman. Pauline, the second child, died at the age of three years. Enoch Brewer is now a junior in the Oklahoma State University.

Mr. Ferrell has long been a member of the Kansas State Bar Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with Vesper Lodge No. 136, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with Syroce Chapter No. 42, Royal Arch Masons, is past master of his lodge and past high priest of his chapter, is a member of St. Bernard Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar, of Independence; of Wichita Consistory No. 2, of the Scottish Rite; Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita; and Independence Council, Royal and Select Masters. He is one of the best informed Masons in the State of Kansas and is at present chairman of the jurisprudence committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons and is president of the Grand Council of the Order of Anointed High Priests of Kansas.

COL. SAMUEL FRANCIS WOOLARD is known to the people of Kansas with well earned distinction in several lines of effort and influence. He has been a Wichita business man for over a quarter of a century and is one of the prominent insurance men of the state. He is a retired officer of the National Guard and a growing circle of appreciative readers know him as an author and publisher.

A native of Illinois, he was born October 17, 1865, in Fayette County, son of W. W. and Lucy (Stites) Woolard, his mother a native of St. Clair County, Illinois. His father served with distinction as captain of Company H, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, during the Civil war. Besides the services his father rendered during the crisis of the '60s, Colonel Woolard is descended from other American patriots, one or more of his ancestors having fought with valor in the Revolution.

Colonel Woolard grew up in Illinois, attended public school at Mulberry Grove, and completed his education in Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas. He early took up insurance work, and since February 27, 1893, has been state agent and adjuster for the American Central Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis. His home and business headquarters are at Wichita and that city has never counted on him in vain as a worker to realize any definite plan of civic advancement and improvement.

Colonel Woolard has served as lieutenant colonel on the staff of three governors in Kansas, two years for Governor Bailey, four years for Governor Hoch and four years for Governor Stubbs. He is now on the retired list of the Kansas National Guard. Colonel Woolard is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Sons of the American Revolution, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In the field of literature he is author, composer and publisher of the "Good Fellowship" series, comprising the following titles: Good Fellowship, Beauties of Friendship, All That's Lovely, Pictures of Memory, Glorious Mother, Dear Old Father, Things Beautiful, The Sunshine of Life, Still Waters, Good Fellowship (Second Section), and Real Patriotism.

Colonel Woolard was married at Wichita June 5, 1888, to Miss Birdine Davidson. Mrs. Woolard was born at Cuba, Alleghany County, New York, but her father, S. L. Davidson, was an early settler in Wichita. Mrs. Woolard is also of Revolutionary lineage, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is now serving as regent of the Eunice Sterling Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Colonel and Mrs. Woolard have two children: Bessie May Woolard, wife of J. L. Musser, living at El Centro, California; and Frances Woolard.

The foregoing sketch was written by the biographers of this work. In addition to what is there said, the author of this "History of Kansas" wishes to add: That Colonel Woolard is a genial and companionable man. He is possessed of a strong and pleasing personality. He is one of those men you like to meet—like to have come into your home or office. For with him is always the presence of good-fellowship—an optimistic and cheerful attitude toward life. He is a helpful man—a good neighbor—a good citizen.

The work done by Colonel Woolard as author and publisher has had a great influence in Kansas. His books are household treasures in Kansas, and in other states. And his work will live after him to bless future generations.

FRANK MORRISON. Many of the men who are now engaged in oil producing and contracting in the Mid-Continent field had their earliest training in the great fields of Pennsylvania, and in this class is found Frank Morrison, who has been engaged in business at Chanute since 1904. Mr. Morrison was an experienced man when he came to this locality,

and here at once entered actively into operation, his activities having extended continually with the passing of the years. He is one of the men who are making this one of Kansas' greatest industries.

Frank Morrison was born at Princeton, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1870, a member of a family that had resided in the Keystone State since the early colonial days. His grandfather, Joseph Morrison, was born in that state, in 1818, and passed his entire life as a miner and collier, dying at Princeton in 1892. Erban Morrison, the father of Frank Morrison, was born in 1847, in Pennsylvania, and on growing to manhood became the proprietor of a mercantile business, which he conducted in connection with engaging in mining. He remained at Princeton until the spring of 1912, when he came to Kansas and located at Chanute, but one year later removed to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he is now identified with the Texas Refining Company. Mr. Morrison is a democrat. He was married at Princeton, Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary E. Alford, who was born in that state, in 1848, and died at Princeton, in 1880. They had two children: Frank, of this notice; and Addie, who is the wife of Dr. M. D. Kottraba, a physician and surgeon of Butler, Pennsylvania.

After completing his primary education in the public schools of Princeton, Pennsylvania, Frank Morrison entered the Edinboro (Pennsylvania) State Normal School, and there spent 1½ years. In 1889 he received his introduction to the oil business at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as a driller, and developed into a drilling contractor, his work subsequently taking him through the fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Illinois. In 1902 he came to Kansas and first located at Humboldt, but after two years' residence there he came to Chanute, where he has since remained. Mr. Morrison resides in his own home at No. 318 North Forest Avenue, in addition to which he owns an eighty-acre farm twenty-seven miles west of Chanute, in Wilson County. He has continued to follow oil drilling as a contractor in the Mid-Continent field, and is also an extensive oil and gas producer, having gas productions three miles south of Chanute on Turkey Creek, and oil and gas productions ten miles northeast of the city. At this time he has nine producing oil and gas wells, but formerly had many more, as he has just sold seventeen wells south of the city. Mr. Morrison enjoys an excellent standing in business circles, and few men are better known in the industry here.

In politics Mr. Morrison is an independent democrat. He is a thirty-second degree and Shriner Mason, belonging to Humboldt Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Fort Scott Consistory No. 4; and Mirza Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburg, Kansas; and also holds membership in Chanute Lodge No. 806, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Morrison was married in February, 1909, at Iola, Kansas, to Miss Ethel Jackson, daughter of T. H. and Alicia (Lupher) Jackson, residents of Chanute. Mr. Jackson is an engineer in the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are the parents of one daughter: Virginia, who was born February 15, 1910.

CHASE W. BROWN. Growing naturally from man's necessity, healing potions were compounded as far back as human records go. The application of roots and herbs for the alleviation of pain has never been entirely abolished although the twentieth century

druggist would scarcely recommend as beneficial, some of the natural growths that once were deemed invaluable. Science has been able to separate the healing from the obnoxious, and in no branch of knowledge have more important advances been made in modern times than in that of physiological chemistry. Important indeed to the general public, is the fact that every thoroughly trained druggist understands the composition of the drugs he handles and dispenses, for he stands between the physician and the patient, and even the most careful of physicians have been known to make mistakes. While his professional work is as the right hand of the physician, at times it must be even more and very often is, for a druggist is frequently called upon to perform the offices of a physician and is held responsible if a mistake be made. It may thus be seen that the better class of druggists must be men of scientific attainments and thorough professional training. Among the well known men in this profession in Neosho County, Kansas, is Chase W. Brown, registered pharmacist, who has been in the drug business at Chanute since 1902.

Chase W. Brown is a native of Kansas, born at Ottawa, in Franklin County, October 25, 1873. His parents are George F. and Marilla L. (Maxson) Brown, residents of Independence, Kansas, now living retired.

George T. Brown was born August 16, 1842, in the Tenth Ward, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His father, also George T. Brown, was of English descent and was born in Pennsylvania and was a merchant at Pittsburgh until about 1855. His children were: George T.; Agnes, who became the wife of a Mr. Fairbone, now deceased, formerly an employe of the government is a resident of Kansas City, Missouri, and until recently was also employed by the government; and Edward H., who is in the drug business in Western Kansas. George T. Brown the second, was reared to the age of thirteen years in Pittsburgh. In 1869 he came to Kansas and located at Ottawa and during the entire period of business life he was in the drug business. In 1903 he retired and located at Independence. He is prominent in Masonic circles, a Knight Templar and Shriner and has been eminent commander.

George T. Brown was married at Ottawa, Kansas, to Marilla L. Maxson, who was born in Eaton County, Michigan, March 1, 1853. The following children were born to them: Chase W.; Lyle B., who is an expert automobile finisher, resides at Independence, Kansas; George T., who died at Ottawa, when aged four years; Maude, who died at Los Animas, Colorado, in 1909, was the wife of William R. Murphy, who is a civil engineer; and Leroy M., who is a traveling salesman, maintains his home at Independence, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Episcopal Church.

The Maxson family came originally from England to the State of New York, far back in colonial times. Daniel Maxson, the great-grandfather of Charles W. Brown, on the maternal side, was born in New York, June 10, 1751, and died December 29, 1843, and was buried at Leota, Jackson County, Michigan. He married Katherine Coon, who was born December 23, 1780, and they had the following children: Daniel, born January 15, 1796, died June 2, 1802; A. C., born October 17, 1797; Hannah, born August 17, 1799; J. J., born June 2, 1801; Katherine, born May 20, 1803; James, born May 8, 1805, died April 17, 1806; R. R., born January 2, 1808; George, born July 22, 1810, died August 28, 1814; Maria, born May 25, 1812; Henry, born July 24, 1814, died

December 15, 1818; Joseph, born October 13, 1816; Betsey, born in 1818; Lucy, born May 5, 1819; Julia, born October 18, 1821; and Perlina, born August 24, 1824. The mother of Daniel Maxson was a Jackson and was of the same family that produced Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States.

R. R. Maxson, maternal grandfather of Chase W. Brown, was born January 2, 1808, in New York, and died at Roxana, Michigan, February 23, 1882. He was a farmer and stock raiser, in early years near Bennington, New York, later in Michigan and continued in the business after coming as a pioneer settler at Ottawa, Kansas, and was an extensive sheepgrower. His burial was at Maxson's Corners, Chester Township, Neosha County, Kansas. He was married October 2, 1830, at Oswego, New York, to Miss Lutia Eastman, who was born December 11, 1811, and died at Roxana, Michigan, September 25, 1856. Her mother was a Filmore and she was one of the heiresses of the Trinity Church estate, New York City. They had the following children: Emory, born July 2, 1831, died at Big Rapids, Michigan, a farmer; Wilbur, born October 16, 1832, a retired farmer, died at Charlotte, Michigan; Daniel, born September 1, 1834, a farmer, died at Whitehall, Michigan; Sally, born March 12, 1836, married Francis Carpenter; Roswell R., born March 16, 1838, a retired farmer, resides at Charlotte, Michigan; Julia, born October 15, 1840, died at Grand Lodge, Michigan, married Selah Russell, a farmer now deceased; Carnatia (Cora), born November 23, 1842, died at Grand Lodge, Michigan, in 1915, was the wife of the late Andrew Barnum, a contractor; Theodore, born January 3, 1845, is a retired farmer living at La Harpe, Kansas; Martha Lemira, born December 24, 1849, is deceased; Le Roy, born February 22, 1849, was a miner and died in Colorado; Elnora, born May 10, 1851, was married July 10, 1880, to Theron Moyer, and they reside at Mulligan, Michigan; and Marilla Lutia, who is the wife of George T. and the mother of Charles W. Brown. The second marriage of R. R. Maxson was to Mrs. Broughton and to them a daughter was born, October 1, 1859, who is now Mrs. Mary L. Barnes, who resides with her husband on their farm near Kepler, Kansas.

Chase W. Brown was educated in the public schools of Ottawa, completing the high school course, after which he entered the state university at Lawrence and remained one year. From youth he had been under his father's instructing in the latter's drug store, and after securing his registration papers as a pharmacist, in 1892, he became his father's assistant and continued until 1901, when he bought the business and continued there until March 15, 1902, when he sold out and came to Chanute. Here he purchased the interests of the Sewell firm, druggists situated at 108 East Main Street, from which he removed in 1909 to his present fine location at 111 East Main, at that time absorbing the business of Boshert & Williams. Mr. Brown is a thoroughly qualified druggist and carries the best of drugs only. His additional stock is well selected and is the same that may be found in every modern and up-to-date drug store the country over.

At Ottawa, Kansas, in 1901, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Frances Louise Sharpe, who is a daughter of A. T. and Hannah Rosella (Moon) Sharpe, the latter of whom resides with Mr. and Mrs. Brown. The late A. T. Sharpe was long a very prominent man in this section of Kansas. He was proprietor of the Ottawa Republican, the leading organ of his party in the state, and he was many times chairman

of both county and state conventions and was chairman of the state board of charities for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one son, Chase W., who was born January 21, 1907. The family resides at 109 South Highland Avenue.

In politics Mr. Brown is independent in his attitude, using his own judgment as to the candidates and measures he supports. He is a very prominent Mason and for twenty-one years has been a Shriner. He was raised in Ottawa Lodge, and joined Abdullah Temple, later demitting to Mirzah Temple. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to Fort Scott Consistory, also Cedar Lodge, No. 103, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch No. 21, and Commandery No. 44, Knights Templar. Mr. Brown belongs also to Chanute Lodge, No. 806, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and to Chanute Lodge, No. 96, Ancient Order United Workmen. He is one of the enterprising and useful members of the Chanute Commercial Club.

EUGENE L. DIMICK. The vocation of writing and selling insurance has grown to enormous proportions during recent years, not entirely because the people have come to a realization of the necessity for protection, but also because of the men who are engaged in this line of endeavor, who are educating the general public in realizing the benefits accruing from insurance. To succeed in this line of business a man must possess certain qualities not found necessary in other avenues of business, including a thorough knowledge of all the angles of his vocation, a keen insight into human nature, have the faculty to put forth his facts and figures in a forcible and at the same time attractive way, and the ability to place his client's insurance with a reliable company which will conserve the interests of the assured. Prominent among the men who are making the handling of insurance and loans their business in Southeastern Kansas, and who have won success in this difficult field, is found Eugene L. Dimick, of Chanute, whose long, active and honorable career has been featured by activities in various business enterprises.

Mr. Dimick was born at Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1855, and is a son of A. S. and Emma M. (Levering) Dimick. The Dimick family was originally from England and was founded in this country during colonial days by two brothers, one of whom settled in Connecticut and the other in Massachusetts. Eugene L. Dimick is descended from the Massachusetts branch, as it was at Lester, in that state, that his grandfather, Jabez S. Dimick, was born in 1795. He was a manufacturer of woolen goods at Lester during a long period of years, but about the year 1868 retired from active pursuits and moved to Dixon, Illinois, where his death occurred in 1870. Mr. Dimick married Betsey G. Dunbar, who was born at Lester, Massachusetts, in 1796, and died at Dixon, Illinois, in 1890, and they became the parents of three children: Marshall D., who at the time of his death at Chicago was living in retirement; one daughter, who died young; and A. S.

A. S. Dimick was born in 1825, at Worcester, Massachusetts, and was reared and educated at that city, where he remained until reaching his majority. At that time he removed by stage-coach and the Erie Canal to Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, becoming a pioneer of that city, where he was married. Mr. Dimick had learned the shoemaking trade in his youth and became a dealer in boots and shoes, a business which he followed at Wilkes Barre until 1857, when he changed his residence and scene of business opera-

tions to Dixon, Illinois, there continuing in the same line of business until 1901 in which year he retired. Through industry, integrity and good business management he succeeded in amassing a comfortable property, and he is now in the enjoyment of the rewards that hard labor brings. Mr. Dimick is a republican and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has advanced to membership in the Knights Templar. Mr. Dimick married Miss Emma M. Levering, who was born at Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and died at Dixon, Illinois, in March, 1915, and they became the parents of six children, as follows: Mary, widow of H. C. Burroughs, who was connected with the Oliver Powder Mills, at Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, until his death, Mrs. Burroughs now being a resident of Philadelphia, where she makes her home with her son, Alfred E., who is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Eugene L., of this review; K. C., who from the time of his graduation from Cornell University until his death, in February, 1895, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; F. C., of Dixon, Illinois, who, after serving for eighteen years as deputy county clerk, was elected in 1914 to the office of county clerk of Lee County, Illinois, on the republican ticket, and still retains that position; Annella L., who is unmarried and resides with her father; and Della M., the wife of Fred C. Lising, who for the past twenty years has been connected with the great Chicago merchants, Marshall Field & Company.

The early education of Eugene L. Dimick was secured in the public schools of Dixon, Illinois, to which city he had been taken as an infant. He was graduated from the high school there in 1872, and then entered Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, where he completed the sophomore year and then left to turn his attention to business affairs. Going to Chicago, he secured a position with what was then the largest heavy hardware and wagon and carriage wood stock firm in the world, that of Hall, Kimbark Company, where he was soon placed in charge of the wood department. Mr. Dimick remained with this firm from 1874 until 1877 and in the latter year returned to Dixon and made that city his headquarters while he traveled on the road in the interest of a boot and shoe firm, making various points throughout the states of Iowa and South Dakota and in Northern Illinois. In 1881 Mr. Dimick gave up traveling to engage in the grocery business at Dixon, but after two years removed to Hartington, Nebraska, although at that time there was no town there. He erected the first building at that point to be completed, and as he was forty miles in advance of the railroads it was necessary that the lumber for his store be hauled that distance by horse and wagon. After a few months he disposed of his mercantile interests and engaged in the real estate and loan business. The business prospered as the town was booming and values in realty were advancing, and in 1884 Mr. Dimick invested his capital in the First National Bank of Hartington, which he, with others, founded. He continued to be interested in this institution as long as he remained at Hartington, although from 1892 until 1902 he was also the directing head of a private bank, which also proved a success. In 1902, Mr. Dimick disposed of all his interests in Nebraska and came to Chanute, Kansas, where for four years he was interested in the oil and gas business. Subsequently, he turned his attention to the insurance and loan business, which he has developed to large and

important proportions. He now represents all the leading companies and few men are better or more favorably known in insurance circles of this part of the state. His offices are located in the Barnes Building.

Mr. Dimick is the owner of his own residence, at 910 South Evergreen Avenue, as well as other real estate at Chanute and farm properties in Nebraska. A republican in politics, he is more of a business man than a politician, but has taken an interest in the success of his party, and his willingness to accept the duties of citizenship has been shown in two years of excellent work as a member of the city council. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and since coming to Chanute has served as a vestryman. Fraternally, Mr. Dimick belongs to Cedar Lodge, No. 103, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Wakefield Chapter (Nebraska), Royal Arch Masons; Bloomfield (Nebraska) Commandery, Knights Templar; Chanute Lodge, No. 806, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Chanute Camp, No. 852, Modern Woodmen of America; and Chanute Camp, No. 63, Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Dimick was married in 1877, at Dixon, Illinois, to Miss Georgiana Z. Herrick, daughter of A. L. and Diana (Farr) Herrick, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Herrick was well known in commercial circles of Dixon, where he was engaged in the harness supply business. Mr. and Mrs. Dimick have two children: Katherine D., a graduate of Hartington (Nebraska) High School, and of St. Mary's Seminary, Faribault, Minnesota, and now the wife of L. K. Spielman, who is engaged in the real estate business and oil production at Chanute, with offices in the Barnes Building; and Alfred Eugene, a graduate of Chanute High School, who attended Ames College for two years and is now associated in business with his father. He married Ethel Grace Pike, who died February 15, 1916.

WESLEY R. CHILDS is a native Kansan, has been a resident of Kansas City, Kansas, since 1895, has accepted the many opportunities to make himself useful in civic affairs as well as in business, was formerly postmaster, and is now giving his attention to his duties as executive special representative in Kansas and Missouri for the Illinois Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Childs was born June 26, 1869, in Allen County in an old log cabin that stood on the farm now owned by L. L. Northrop near Iola. His parents, Lucas S. and Sophia (Keyes) Childs had come to Kansas and located on this farm in 1867. They were natives of New York State, where they had grown up and married, and both were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Before coming to Kansas Lucas S. Childs proved himself a gallant defender of the Union during the Civil war. He served with the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York Infantry, participated in twenty-two engagements, and was in some of the most memorable battles of the conflict, including Gettysburg, Antietam, Lookout Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign and the March to the sea. He held the rank of corporal and though in some of the most hotly fought campaigns of the war he was never seriously wounded.

Kansas as a land of opportunity beckoned to him as a place in which to provide for his growing family, and in Allen County he developed a productive farm out of a tract of land originally in a state of virgin nature. For years after he came to Kansas many of the counties were sparsely settled and few of the institutions of civilization had reached them. Lucas S.

Childs, after his sons were old enough to take charge of the farm, devoted himself to the work of the church and the extension of religious influences along the frontier. For a number of years he represented the American Tract Society in distributing Bibles and religious pamphlets, and also did the practical work of the minister. He visited many a lonely dug-out and sod house on the western prairies, and brought consolation and the light of the Gospel into those homes. He was a man of liberal education and was finally ordained to the ministry of the Congregational Church, and gave the last twenty-five years of his life to its work. As Kansas became more and more developed through the extension of railways and settlements, and as churches were established in nearly all the communities, Mr. Lucas Childs found further opportunities for carrying on his good work in the Territory of Oklahoma. He was engaged in church extension work there and altogether built twelve churches in as many settlements. His last years were spent in Oklahoma, and his death occurred at Adair in that state in August, 1909. As a Kansas he had endured all the hardships of the grasshopper era and of continued drought and had finally reached a place where he was almost financially independent and at the same time had extended liberal assistance to some of his less fortunate neighbors in the struggle with soil and climate. He also stood shoulder to shoulder with the pioneer Kansas during their fight for prohibition. His widow is still living in Oklahoma. They were the parents of five children: Minnie A., who lives at Adair, Oklahoma; Mrs. Sadie Childs Lee of Adair, at whose home her mother resides; Frederick, who occupies the old homestead farm in Allen County which he has since increased to 480 acres; and Wesley R. One son is now deceased.

Wesley R. Childs has some recollections of a Kansas farm during the plague stricken and dry years of the '70s and '80s. As a boy he had only the advantages afforded by the district schools of Allen County. He early determined to become self supporting and his higher education was acquired largely through his own efforts and earnings. He spent about two years in Park College on the Missouri River above Kansas City, and paid his expenses while in that school. For a time he worked in a smelter at Seammon, Kansas, and then became a car trimmer with a coal mining company at Weir City. He was employed in a similar capacity by the J. C. Crowe Coal & Mining Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and gradually worked himself to a position where he could command larger responsibilities. He became a salesman for the Crowe Company, and eventually was promoted to general sales manager. In 1895 he removed to Kansas City, Kansas, and opened an office for the Crowe Coal & Mining Company and continued to handle their business in that city for over ten years.

On April 29, 1907, Mr. Childs was appointed postmaster of Kansas City, Kansas. His appointment was not confirmed by the United States Senate until the following December. He served through the remainder of the Roosevelt administration, also under President Taft, and held the office during nine months of President Wilson's term. While postmaster Mr. Childs' administration was marked by many improvements. During that time an appropriation of \$165,000 was obtained to remodel and extend the old postoffice. Fifteen additional postal stations were installed, and many other improvements effected, including the establishment of a postal savings bank and the installation of the parcel post system.

Since retiring from the postoffice Mr. Childs has

been in life insurance work as representative of the Illinois Company since 1914.

The city recognizes no more liberal or enterprising citizen than Wesley R. Childs. For two years he was a member of the Kansas City Associated Board of Charities. He has served as vice president of the Missouri River Navigation Congress and as a member of the Board of Governors of the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterway Association. He is also vice president from Kansas of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. He was elected honorary vice president of the Lincoln University Endowment Association, whose object was the establishment of the Lincoln Memorial University in Tennessee. He has been prominent in republican politics, in 1905 was manager of the campaign of Charles Scott, candidate for Congress, and in 1914 handled the finances in his section of the state for Governor Capper. Mr. Childs belongs to various fraternal organizations and he and his wife are active members of the Western Highlands Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Childs is a member of the governing board of the Young Women's Christian Association of both the Kansas City, and has also had active connection with the Kansas State Association of Women's Clubs.

On January 2, 1892, Mr. Childs married Miss Ella McClung. Mrs. Childs was born in Arkansas, a daughter of Charles L. McClung, who afterwards located at Iola, Kansas. Mrs. Childs is a sister of Prof. C. G. McClung of the University of Pennsylvania. To their union have been born two children: Wesley McClung and Ann Katherine Childs. The son is now a student in the University of Kansas. The daughter spent three years in the State University and is now taking kindergarten work in the Pittsburg Normal School of this state.

RAYMOND F. DUTCH. Since September, 1903, the Chanute Business College has occupied a recognized position of importance among the institutions of commercial education in Southeastern Kansas, and each year has seen its scope broadening and its usefulness increasing. It is accomplishing good work in the training of young men and women to take their place in the business world, and many of its former pupils have already attained places of prominence in business circles. The present manager and proprietor of this institution is Raymond F. Dutch, who has had broad and varied experience both as an educator and in business life, and since becoming the head of the college he has added a number of departments designed to cover a broader field and to more thoroughly equip the students for competition in business and industrial circles.

Mr. Dutch is a native son of Kansas and a product of the farm, having been born on his father's farm in Wilson County, January 13, 1886, a son of A. F. and Sekunda (Ellison) Dutch. His grandfather, Peter Dutch, was born in Germany, in 1827, and was a young man when he came to the United States to better his fortunes, first settling near Kalamazoo, Michigan, and in 1879 locating in Kansas. He was a shoemaker by trade and followed that vocation for many years, but finally invested his capital in a Wilson County farm, on which he carried on operations during his latter years, and where he died in 1898. During the Civil war he enlisted in an Indian volunteer infantry regiment, with which he served during the greater part of the struggle between the North and the South. He belonged to the sturdy type of men of his race who are essentially homemakers, and in whatever community his activities were centered

proved himself a good and useful citizen. Mr. Dutch married Miss Mary Kole, who was born in Germany, in 1830, and died in Wilson County, Kansas, in 1898, and of their children, the following are still living: A. F.; Henrietta, who is unmarried and resides at 915 West Main Street, Chanute, and Ed, who is a resident of Idaho.

A. F. Dutch was born in 1857, at Elkhart, Indiana, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. He was twenty-two years of age when he accompanied his parents to Wilson County, Kansas, and after working for his father for some time, purchased a farm of his own and for many years carried on agricultural pursuits. Through hard and persevering labor he developed a good and valuable property and was able to retire from business when still in the prime of life, so that he is now passing his later years in comfort at his home at 917 West Main Street, Chanute. Mr. Dutch inherited his father's stable and energetic nature, and in his agricultural work displayed progress and practicality, so that his labors not alone advanced his own interests but also helped in the advancement of his community. He is a democrat, but not a politician, and belongs to the Anti Horse Thief Association. Mr. Dutch was married in Wilson County to Miss Sekunda Ellison, who was born in Ohio, in 1863, and to this union there were born two children, namely: Glenn F., who engaged in farming until his death at Chanute, in 1914; and Raymond F.

Raymond F. Dutch received his early education in the public schools of Wilson County, passing the summer months in work on his father's farm. At the age of seventeen years he entered the Chanute Business College, from which he was graduated in 1905, and with this training readily secured a position with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, where for two years he worked as a stenographer. He left this position to become bookkeeper and stenographer for the Chanute Refining Company, but after one year went to Arkadelphia, Arkansas, where he became principal of the Ouachita Business College. Mr. Dutch remained in this capacity until 1913, when he went to Little Rock, Arkansas, to accept a position as teacher in Draughon's Business College, and remained there until the spring of 1916. With this experience, he returned to Chanute, where he purchased the Chanute Business College, of which he has since been the manager and proprietor. This college was established in September, 1903, by P. W. Erbebo, and is situated in the old postoffice building, on the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Elm Street. Scholars come from a radius of seventy-five miles, from Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, and the school is rapidly becoming known as one of the most popular and efficient in the state. Mr. Dutch is admirably fitted to be the head of such an institution, takes a personal interest in each scholar, and keeps an eye on his graduates, helping them in every possible way to secure advantageous and congenial positions. His record is already one to which he can point with a pardonable degree of pride, and he is constantly endeavoring to add new advantages to his courses that will further equip the young people who have placed their business training in his hands. Mr. Dutch is a democrat, and is fraternally affiliated with Chanute Lodge, No. 688, Loyal Order of Moose. He resides at 501 North Steuben Avenue.

In 1906, at Chanute, Mr. Dutch was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ashcraft, daughter of A. W. and Ivy A. (Hurt) Ashcraft, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Ashcraft was for a number of years

engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Chanute and one of this city's leading citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Dutch have no children.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STRONG, M. D. Now engaged in practice as a physician and surgeon at Chautauqua, Doctor Strong has a wide acquaintance in the two states of Kansas and Missouri, has practiced medicine in both states and has also a successful business record to his credit prior to his entrance into the medical profession.

He was born in Sabula, Iowa, June 4, 1861. He represents an old American family. His first American ancestor was Elder John Strong, who was the founder of Northampton, Massachusetts. The Strong family originated in Scotland but this branch of it came from England. Many generations resided in the State of Vermont, and Doctor Strong's grandfather was born at Bristol in that state. He was a shoemaker by trade, and afterwards moved to the province of Ontario, Canada, where he died. James Franklin Strong, father of Doctor Strong, was born in London, Ontario, in 1833, and his mother died with his birth. He was taken by his foster parents and from infancy was reared at Sabula, Iowa. He was also married in Jackson County, Iowa, near Sabula. A farmer all his life, he continued that business in Iowa until 1868, when he removed to Johnson County, Missouri, and in 1870 to Lafayette County in the same state. He gave up his active duties as a farmer in 1896, and removed to Canyon City, Colorado, where he now resides at the age of eighty-three. In politics he has always been a republican since the formation of that party, and in earlier years was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the Civil war he served as a member of the local militia and also paid for a substitute in the regular army. His wife, Mary Eleanor Esgate, was born at Maquoketa in Jackson County, Iowa, in 1837, and died at Canyon City, Colorado, in 1915. They became the parents of ten children: Anson Lester is an accountant living at Alton, Illinois; Charles Henry, who became a harness maker, died at Howard, Kansas, at the age of thirty-six; the third child, a son, died unnamed in infancy; the fourth is Doctor Strong; Lottie died at the age of nine years; Katie Josephine, who died in Japan in 1904, was the wife of Rev. E. R. Fulkerson, who for twenty years was president of the Chizei Seminary and during the Spanish-American war was vice consul of the American government at Nagasaki, Japan. Annie E. is the second wife of Rev. Mr. Fulkerson named above, and they now reside at Canyon City, Colorado. Mr. Fulkerson spending his time as a lecturer all over the United States in behalf of the foreign missions conducted by the Methodist Episcopal Church. James Hopkins died at the age of seven years. Mary L. died in infancy. Dolly is the wife of William M. Rambo, who is secretary of the railroad Young Men's Christian Association at Mitchell, Illinois.

Benjamin Franklin Strong received most of his education in a private school conducted by Professor Jesse Carter at Waverly, Missouri. He was fitted for college there, attended Central College at Fayette, Missouri, one year, but did not remain to complete his higher education. In 1878 he opened a stock of merchandise at Waverly, Missouri, and sold goods in that old Missouri River town for about a year. In 1879 he brought his stock of merchandise to Elk Falls, Kansas, and was one of the leading merchants of that town until 1883. The following seven years were spent on the road as a traveling salesman, repre-

senting the wholesale grocery house of Long Brothers of Kansas City, Missouri. His territory was Southern Kansas and his work brought him a wide and intimate acquaintance with all the towns in that section of the state. On giving up his traveling position he engaged in the grocery business at Howard, Kansas, with F. A. Adams as partner under the firm name of Adams & Strong. This continued for three years.

His desire to become a physician had been a strong influence with him for a number of years, but the practical necessities of a business career failed to open an opportunity to prepare himself for that vocation. On leaving his store at Howard, Kansas, he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago where he remained until graduating Medical Doctor in June, 1896. Doctor Strong did his first work as a physician at Howard, Kansas, where he remained until 1903. From 1903 to 1905 he was in practice at Kansas City, Missouri, and he then removed to a farm which he had acquired at Norborne, Missouri, and was chiefly engaged in looking after his agricultural interests until 1910. In that year he moved into the Town of Norborne and was busily engaged with his practice there until 1915, when he removed to Chautauqua, Kansas, where he now has a general medical and surgical practice. His offices are in the J. B. Jones Building.

Doctor Strong has his own residence in the northwest part of Chautauqua and among other interests he owns a block of buildings at Norborne, Missouri, known as the Strong Block. Politically he is a democrat. For four years he held the office of county physician of Elk County, Kansas. He has served as steward and trustee in the Methodist Church and also as superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America at Norborne, Missouri, the Knights of Pythias Lodge at the same place, and is a member of the Carroll County Medical Society of Missouri and the Elk County Medical Society in Kansas, and of the American Medical Association.

In 1882 at Elk Falls, Kansas, Doctor Strong married Miss Lillian B. Holmes, who died at Howard, Kansas, in 1897, leaving no children. In 1898 at Norborne, Kansas, Doctor Strong married Miss Edna Martha Clark, daughter of Dr. Edward and Charlotte (Corrin) Clark, both now deceased. Her father was for many years a physician and surgeon at Malta Bend, Missouri. Doctor and Mrs. Strong have an adopted daughter, Mary Josephine, who is a graduate of the Norborne High School, holds a teacher's certificate for Chautauqua County and is now teaching in the public schools of Chautauqua.

BASIL TONION BARBER. The ever-changing conditions of present-day competition in business life offer splendid opportunities for men of foresight and sagacity in any growing locality, whether it be developing from wilderness to settlement or from hamlet to metropolis. The ability to recognize in advance the strategic commercial situation is an asset the value of which may not be overestimated, and the man who possesses this quality is bound to find himself, sooner or later, in a position of importance in the business world. It was through the ability to predict where business would develop and to know in advance what kind of business would flourish that has enabled Basil Tonion Barber, of Iola, to reach a position of eminence at an age when most men are just starting upon their careers. When he located at Iola, in 1910, he was still a youth, with only several years' experience behind him, but he confidently embarked upon his

career, and today finds himself at the head of a paying automobile and garage business and proprietor of the largest establishment in the city.

Basil T. Barber was born at Sunnyside, a small community of Tennessee, May 27, 1885, and is a son of W. L. and Emily (Condra) Barber. He is descended from Irish ancestors who came to the United States during the colonial period and settled as pioneers in Kentucky, where members of the family became wealthy planters and prominent citizens in various walks of life. W. L. Barber was born in 1859, at Frankfort, Kentucky, and as a young man moved to Sunnyside, Tennessee, where he met and married Emily Condra, who was born at Cedar Springs, Tennessee, in 1868. At Sunnyside Mr. Barber was engaged in a variety of ventures. He was first a general merchant, handling the various goods usual to a store in a somewhat rural community, later became interested in real estate, in which line he continued for several years, and then engaged in the jewelry business, to which he gave some attention. Later, removing to Dunlap, Tennessee, he became assistant postmaster and conducted a general store, and in 1897 removed to Whitwell, Tennessee, where he resumed operations in the jewelry business and as a real estate operator. He still resides at Whitwell, where he is one of his community's reliable citizens and substantial business men. Mr. Barber maintains an independent stand in regard to political matters, preferring to give his vote to the men whom he feels best qualified for the office rather than supporting candidates with regard to party. He was county surveyor of Marion County, Tennessee, and justice of the peace for some years. His religion is that of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a stalwart supporter and in which he has served as elder for some years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Mr. and Mrs. Barber have six children, as follows: Lillie, who is bookkeeper and stenographer for a wholesale drug house at Chattanooga, Tennessee; Basil T., of this notice; Ward, who is an electrician of Kansas City, Missouri; Ezra, who is associated with his brother Basil T. in business at Iola; Eva, who is attending high school at Whitwell, Tennessee, and resides with her parents; and Fernie, who also resides at home and is attending the graded school.

The public schools of Dunlap and Whitwell, Tennessee, furnished Basil T. Barber with his education, and when he was seventeen years of age he gave up his studies to enter upon training of a different nature and one for which it would seem, in the light of subsequent developments, he was singularly fitted. His earliest ambitions seemed to have led him toward work of an electrical nature, for his first position was with a telephone company in Kentucky, where he learned the rudiments of the calling in which he has since engaged. He made rapid progress in this direction and after two years established a shop of his own at South Pittsburg, Tennessee, where he remained for one year. He returned for a short period to Monticello, Kentucky, and from there went to Whitwell, Kentucky, where his parents resided, and started in business. In 1910, with this experience behind him, he came to Iola, having accurately chosen this as a community due to grow and develop. He spent some time in looking about for a location, but in 1911 was ready for his venture, and in that year founded the Palace Garage, which has since become the largest business in the city. This establishment, which is located at 118-120 East Madison Avenue, has floor space greater than any other store in Iola, and

is completely equipped throughout for the handling of all kinds of automobiles and their quick and accurate repair. In addition Mr. Barber is agent for several leading makes of automobiles and carries a full line of accessories, a part of the garage being given over to a large, modern salesroom. Another garage owned by Mr. Barber is located on West Madison Avenue and is under the charge of his brother. This business in its growth is an exemplification of the true spirit of American enterprise and energy and its success may be attributed to keen foresight, hard work and good management.

Like his father, Mr. Barber is independent in his political views, and his only public service has been in the capacity of city electrician, an office which he filled in 1910 and 1911. He resides in apartments over the salesroom of his place of business. Mr. Barber has faith in the future welfare and prosperity of Kansas, as is shown in his investing his means in eighty acres of Anderson County farming land. He is also interested in several business ventures here, being a stockholder in the Neoshola Oil and Gas Company and the Midwest Casket Company. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Neosho Lodge, No. 569, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Neosho Lodge, No. 43, Knights of Pythias; and Iola Camp, No. 101, Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Barber was married in 1903, at Helenwood, Tennessee, to Miss Lillie Waddell, daughter of Henry and Nettie Waddell, of Somerset, Kentucky, where Mr. Waddell is a stonemason contractor. Mr. and Mrs. Barber have two children: Gladys, born June 26, 1904; and Herman, born June 6, 1909.

HON. OLIVER BARBER was one of the foremost figures in the life of Kansas during the territorial and early statehood period. The Barber family played many noteworthy parts in the making of Kansas a free state, and in those early years there was hardly a man more justly honored by his fellow citizens than Oliver Barber. He lived for many years at Lawrence and in that city his son Oliver P. Barber is one of the oldest and best known business men and merchants.

A native of Pennsylvania, Oliver Barber was born in Franklin County December 10, 1816. As a youth he had the advantages only of the common schools. He was a student by nature, and he supplemented what was given him by reading and observation and was always considered a man above the ordinary in education and learning.

When nineteen years of age he went West to Richmond, Indiana. Richmond then and since has been one of the chief points of Quaker settlements in the Middle West. The town was founded by Quakers and in that town when it was still small Oliver Barber and his brother Thomas W. engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. That was the business of Oliver Barber for a number of years in Indiana and Ohio.

In May, 1854, the two brothers came to Kansas Territory prospecting with a view to making this their future home. Oliver Barber did not remain permanently, but soon returned to Indiana. Thomas W. Barber elected to stay in Kansas Territory and with his young wife he lived on a claim about eight miles southwest of Lawrence. He was not the type of man to choose a quarrel and was only radical and outspoken when issues of morality and essential freedom were at stake. At such times he proved his ready convictions and outspoken sympathy with the free soil movement. While returning from Lawrence with others, and while unarmed, he was set upon by a band

of ruffians and murdered on December 6, 1855. He was then forty-one years of age. Thus one of the Kansas pioneers, distinguished by an upright life and character, was sacrificed to the spirit of border ruffianism which then ruled and dominated Kansas. Kansas has since honored his name and martyrdom by their naming for him one of the counties in the western part of the state.

Though his brother had fallen a victim to the civil warfare in Kansas, Oliver Barber was not deterred on that account from making his home in the same territory. In 1856 he came West, leaving his family in Indiana, and locating in Douglas County he built a home. In 1857 his wife and children joined him. He became one of the leading farmers of Douglas County, and for many years carried on a large and prosperous business as a stock dealer. He had been in Kansas only a short time when the people of his community came to look upon him as a leader in public affairs. In 1858 and again in 1859 he was elected a county commissioner. While still serving in that capacity he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature. Kansas was admitted to the union in 1861 and he was chosen a member of its first State Legislature. In June, 1862, President Lincoln appointed him commissary with the rank of captain, and for a little more than two years he served on the staff of Gen. James C. Blunt. Ill health finally compelled him to resign his commission. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Barber was elected a member of the Kansas State Senate and sat in that body for two years. Sound judgment and business experience enabled him to do much in the Legislature of his state while the first laws were being made.

In 1878, when sixty-two years of age, Mr. Barber was elected treasurer of Douglas County, and in 1879 was re-elected for another term of three years. Every official honor conferred upon him was thorough deserved. He was a man who in character and attainments was always larger than any office he filled. With all the dignities conferred upon him he retained his kindly, frank and approachable demeanor, and he went through life loved and respected. He was one of the most generous of men, and always gave freely of his means and personal aid to the destitute and oppressed.

On November 8, 1838, Oliver Barber married Melinda Burgess, daughter of Samuel Burgess. They were married at Richmond, Indiana, and became the parents of six children: William T.; John; Anna E.; Mrs. Jesse C. Vincent; Oliver P.; Emma, who married DeForest Bigelow and Ella, who died at the age of six years. Oliver Barber died October 24, 1895, when nearly eighty years of age. His wife died in August, 1903. Of their children the two now living are Mrs. Vincent and Oliver P.

Oliver P. Barber was born at New Paris in Preble County, Ohio, December 23, 1846. He was eleven years of age when he came with his mother to Kansas Territory in 1857 and Kansas has been his home now for fifty years. He had a public school education, and was one of the first students in the old Kansas University. He was on hand the first day the university was opened. Later he took a course in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and after a year as a drug clerk he opened a drug store in Lawrence in 1872 and that business has been continuously under the Barber name for forty-five years. For thirty-four years Mr. Barber was associated with his brother, John, as partner, and for the last eight years his son, Perry B., has been in partnership and has assumed the heavier responsibilities of the business.

Mr. Barber has been a loyal republican since casting his first vote. He is a Knight Templar Mason. On October 24, 1872, the year he began business at Lawrence, he married Miss Fannie B. Bigelow, daughter of Benjamin Bigelow. Mr. and Mrs. Barber have three children: Perry B., who married Lena Sutter; Emma B., wife of Gomer M. Thomas; and Mabel H., Mrs. Roy Klise.

JOSEPH GARDNER. A short historical sketch of the life of a Kansas pioneer.

The ancestors of Joseph Gardner were descended from Quaker stock which landed upon the shores of Nantucket Island in 1620. Later they lived in North Carolina and emigrated from there to the Territory of Indiana in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was in Union County, Indiana, that Joseph Gardner was born in July, 1820. His parents, William Gardner and Mary Hollingsworth, were ardently opposed to slavery, hence adhered to the anti-slavery wing of the Quaker Church.

Upon attaining his majority, Joseph Gardner aligned himself with the Abolitionists and finally died fighting for the freedom of the slaves. He secured a common school education and chose teaching as his profession.

In 1841 he married Eliza Weaver, a native of Warren County, Ohio. To this union were born three children: Mary W., born January, 1842, married Lyman M. Sawyer in May, 1864. Theodore, born November 13, 1844, was married in March, 1872, to Wilhelmina Selig, a native of North Germany; and Eudorus E., born October, 1848, married Emma Smith in 1873. Eliza Weaver Gardner died in October, 1848, in Union County, Indiana. In August, 1849, Joseph Gardner married Sarah Maxwell, a native of Union County, Indiana. There were three children by this union: Enos M., born in May, 1850, and married Elizabeth Wallace July 4, 1871; Eva St. Clare, born in August, 1852, married Charles Lindell in December, 1875; and Orlando B., born in November, 1857, was married in September, 1880, to Emma Almsted.

In May, 1855, Joseph Gardner came to Kansas and staked a claim, designated upon the records of Douglas County as the southeast quarter of section 30, town 13, range 19 on Washington Creek near Lone Star. After performing the necessary preliminary work required under the United States Preemption Laws he returned to Indiana. In the spring of 1856 he was again on the claim and incidentally participating in the stirring events of the border war. Returning again to Indiana in the fall of 1856, he arranged his affairs for his final departure from the old Hoosier State.

In February of 1857 he embarked at Cincinnati with his family upon the new side-wheel steamer "Silver Heels," bound for Kansas. After fourteen days of strife with floating ice and sand bars, he landed safely at Leavenworth, where he was compelled to pay a liveryman \$20 in gold to transport himself and family to Lawrence, where he arrived March 6th. In due season, through the agency of a yoke of trusty oxen, he reached his claim.

The first subject for consideration after his arrival was a shelter. Pending the erection of a shanty the family secured temporary quarters in a vacant cabin on an adjoining claim, where on Sunday, April 5, 1857, he essayed writing a letter to the Union County Herald, at Liberty, Indiana, but the ink froze on his pen so rapidly that he was forced to abandon the undertaking.

In June, 1859, he participated in the rescue of Dr. John Doy from the jail at St. Joseph, Missouri, in consequence of which he became a marked man, by reason of reward of \$500 for his head (dead or alive) offered by the sheriff of Buchanan County, Missouri.

In the early fall of 1859 he assisted in the organization of the first Douglas County Agricultural Society, being elected its president, Paul H. Berkau being secretary. The first fair was held in October, 1859, in West Lawrence, the original Congregational Church at the corner of Louisiana and Pinkney streets, being used as the fine arts hall.

In November, 1859, he joined a party organized for the purpose of liberating John Brown from Harper's Ferry Jail. Brown's positive refusal to be a party to the scheme necessitated its abandonment.

Because of his well-known abolition sentiments, he was heartily disliked by his pro-slavery neighbors, of whom he had several. In the summer of 1860 he employed two runaway negroes from Jackson County, Missouri, and put them at work openly, quarrying rock. It took but a short time for this interesting piece of news to reach Lecompton and Kansas City, and on the night of the 9th of June, 1860, cutthroats from these places attacked his dwelling with a view to kidnapping the negroes and incidentally obtaining the reward before mentioned. In the ensuing battle he succeeded in wounding Hard Petrican of Lecompton, while Jake Herd killed one of the negroes. Finding they could not dislodge him by gun fire, the assailants essayed the torch, but a light shower just before the attack dampened their matches and they failed to ignite, thus saving himself and family from annihilation. Thus ended the last battle of the border war.

In July, 1861, he enlisted at Fort Leavenworth in the Third Kansas Infantry and spent the winter with Lane's Brigade at Camp Defiance on Mine Creek, Linn County, Kansas. In the summer of 1862 he was discharged to accept a commission in the First Kansas Colored Regiment (later the Seventy-ninth United States Colored Infantry), and assisted in recruiting a company at Lawrence. In October, 1862, while out on a reconnaissance, at a place known as Island Mound, Bates County, Missouri, his command, consisting of three officers, including himself, and twenty-two enlisted men, was attacked by a band of guerrillas under the rebel Colonel Cockrell. In the fight that ensued he was grievously wounded and one other officer killed. Eight privates were killed and eleven wounded, only one officer and three privates escaping injury.

In April, 1863, having sufficiently recovered from his wounds, he rejoined his regiment at Fort Scott.

On that fateful night of June 9, 1860, when my father opened the door of his domicile in the face of desperadoes, standing upon its threshold with cocked revolvers, bent upon murder, planting the muzzle of his navy against the breast of one of them, and shooting him down, he exhibited a shining example of the indomitable courage of the pioneers of Kansas, who by such deeds of valor saved her virgin soil from the blighting curse of human slavery.

Again, when he positively refused to participate in the bacchanalian revelries indulged in by his superior officers, thereby incurring their enmity to such an extent that, upon his being attacked by serious illness, he was refused permission to return to his home, where loving hands could minister to his wants and nurse him back to health, he displayed that fine

trait of moral character which shone with brilliant luster throughout his entire life.

He passed on over the divide into the realms of the great mysterious beyond at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, August 23, 1863, idolized by his family, respected by his neighbors and friends, and cordially hated by his enemies.

If there be records in the great hereafter upon which are registered the names of those who died battling in the cause of freedom and humanity, the name of Joseph Gardner will be inscribed there in letters of shining gold.

THEODORE GARDNER, now a resident of Lawrence, is one of the interesting survivors of the border and civil warfare period of Kansas. He is a son of that Kansas pioneer and patriot, Joseph Gardner, whose picture now hangs on the walls of the Memorial Building at Topeka. Theodore Gardner has furnished a graphic sketch of his father, published on other pages.

Theodore Gardner was born November 13, 1844, came to Kansas in 1857, and at the age of twelve had finished his education in a backwoods school. From the time he came to Kansas he had constant training in the strenuous and dangerous duties of real life, and for many years was striving to keep the gaunt gray wolves from the door of his home.

On June 6, 1862, he enlisted in the First Kansas Battery, and has since become the historian of that battery's services. He was with it until discharged June 6, 1865, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, by reason of expiration of his term of service.

His wife, Wilhelmina Selig, was born at Hamburg, Germany, in 1851. Two children were born to them: Wilbur L., born December 12, 1873, and May E., born November 8, 1876.

ALDEN C. HILLMAN, A. M. One of the venerable educators of Kansas was Alden C. Hillman, of Salina, whose death occurred on the 24th of January, 1917. Mr. Hillman was the first man selected for a position in the faculty of the Kansas Wesleyan University. He began his work as an educator before the war, was very prominent in the State of Illinois in school work for many years, and for more than thirty years was a resident of Kansas.

He was born May 23, 1832, at Charleston, New York, a son of Ezra and Permelia (Horton) Hillman. Both parents were born in the same state, and were married there in 1828. His father was born in 1806 and died in 1859, spending his life as a farmer in New York and being very active in religious and temperance work. The mother was born in 1810 and died in 1860. She was also a devout woman and closely identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. These worthy people were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters: Jane, now deceased; Alden C.; Daniel Watson, deceased; Mary Elizabeth, wife of George P. Schouten, a retired farmer at Sedgwick, Kansas; Marvin J., deceased; Sarah Amanda, wife of H. Sherman, of Lockport, New York.

Alden C. Hillman grew up on his father's farm in New York. At the age of sixteen he entered the New York Conference Seminary of Charlotteville, and was a student there six years altogether. For four years he taught school in New York but in 1858 moved to Illinois. For a quarter of a century he was actively engaged in educational affairs in that state, as a teacher in state normals and agricultural colleges, and for three years was president of the Illinois Agricultural College of Irvington, and for nine years

a member of the faculty of the Southern Illinois University of Carbondale. For eight years before his permanent removal to Kansas he was county superintendent of Washington County, Illinois.

In 1860 the degree Master of Arts was conferred upon him by McKendree College of Illinois. In that year he made a prospecting tour of Kansas, and bought some land near Salina which he owned until his death. After this trip he returned to Illinois and was actively engaged in teaching until 1883. He afterward made his permanent home in Salina. As already stated, he was elected a member of the first faculty of the Kansas Wesleyan University and for two years was dean of the Normal department. He resigned that office on account of failing health. In 1890 Mr. Hillman was elected county superintendent of Saline County on the populist ticket, and filled that office with credit and efficiency for two terms, four years. For a number of years Mr. Hillman was elected state chaplain of the Farmers Alliance. From 1895 he lived retired from active educational work, enjoying the comforts of a good home at Salina and had many interesting associations with the prominent people of that section of the state.

In 1860 he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and elected a deacon without his consent. He preferred to remain in educational work, and was never a regular pastor. Mr. Hillman was eighty-four years of age at the time of his death and was remarkably well preserved. Though he did a great deal of reading he did not use glasses.

On March 30, 1855, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Bell, second daughter of Rowland and Deborah (Harcourt) Bell. Mrs. Hillman was born March 17, 1832, at Florida, New York, her father being a native of that state also and her mother a native of Canada and a niece of Lord Harcourt of England. Mrs. Hillman was one of seven children named as follows: Henrietta A., John Harcourt, Ephraim F., Elizabeth A., Henry J., William H. and James E.

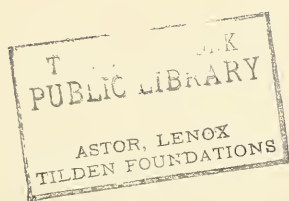
Mr. and Mrs. Hillman had born into their household eight children: Marvin Watson, born July 6, 1856, and died June 20, 1857; Orelia Bell, born July 28, 1858; James E., born December 13, 1860, and died August 4, 1862; Permelia, born September 8, 1862, died August 4, 1863; William, born February 19, 1865, died April 1, 1872; Alden, born October 16, 1866, died June 29, 1867; Elizabeth, born June 21, 1868, died January 10, 1869; and Helen, born June 18, 1871. The daughter Helen was graduated from the Kansas Wesleyan University with the class of 1893 and has the degrees Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts.

JOHN S. AMICK. It is a strong augury of success for a young man to have a variety of experiences in practical matters before he assumes professional work. Especially if he is a lawyer, his substantial future is far more assured in the West than if he possessed a greater fund of professional knowledge and less ability to judge of persons and things in a common sense way—which comes only with actual experience, and often of the hard kind.

Such remarks as the foregoing hold true in the career and progress of John Amick, a young lawyer of Lawrence who has already been county attorney for two terms and proved a strong factor in the advancement of the city's interests and the protection of county affairs. He was born in Grundy County, Missouri, on December 17, 1879, and is a son of Peter and Lydia Ann (Saylors) Amick, who came to Kansas in the early '80s and located at



ALDEN C. HILLMAN



Edgerton. There the father operated a store for a short time; then moved with his family to Ottawa, and thence to Wellington. In 1893 the entire household was transferred to Oklahoma, when the scramble for lands was at the height of its vigor, and the parents eventually died there.

John S. Amick obtained his early education in the public schools of Kansas, and in 1888 graduated from the Wellington High School. He taught for three years in Oklahoma, and for six years was employed as assistant cashier in a bank at Jefferson. In 1907, with a good general education and a thorough bank training, he became a student in the law department of the University of Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1909. During the following two years he was employed both by the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City, and the American Cement Plaster Company, and in 1911 began the continuous practice of his profession at Lawrence.

Mr. Amick so impressed citizens with his practical ability that they elected him to the office of county attorney for two terms, 1913-14 and 1915-16. The most important litigation which he handled for the county, during that period, was that in connection with the three bridges which spanned the river. The great \$200,000 re-enforced concrete bridge over the Kaw, which was building during the last year of his administration as county attorney, was not completed until January, 1917, and it was largely through his legal exertions during the first stages of its construction that it finally progressed to completion.

Mr. Amick has reached a high station in Masonry, being identified with the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. His main social life, however, is centered in his home, over which presides his wife—formerly Miss Lotta Bryan, daughter of Samuel I. Bryan, a citizen of Lawrence.

IRVING HILL, of this sketch, is one of the citizens of prominence in Lawrence, who is identified with the younger generation in the promotion of its industries, its finances and its civic affairs. He is of good Scotch blood, and comes naturally by his traits of intellectual and business acumen. William Hill, his father, was born in Greenock, a suburb of Glasgow, and when a boy came with his parents to the United States and settled at Baraboo, Wisconsin. There he followed newspaper work, became owner of a paper in that place, and later corresponded for the Chicago Tribune and a newspaper published in Nashville. In the Civil war he served as captain of a company in the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently was on the staff of Gen. Giles Smith. In 1870 he came to Kansas and founded the Neodesha Savings Bank, now the First National, of which he is president. His wife was Ellen Clark Maxwell, and their marriage resulted in the birth of four sons and a daughter, of whom Irving Hill is the youngest.

Mr. Hill was born at Neodesha, Wilson County, Kansas, on December 23, 1876, and received his earlier education in the grammar and high schools of that place. He then completed a course at the state university, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of B. A. After leaving the university, his first employment was in the production work of the Standard Oil Company in Kansas, which occupied him until 1897, when he went to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and engaged in the oil-well supply business. He also followed the same line at Bradford, Pennsylvania.

In 1898 Irving Hill located at Lawrence as an employe of J. D. Bowersock, perhaps the leading citizen of the place, and has ever since been identified with some of his many interests. At present he is manager of the Lawrence Paper Manufacturing Company and Mr. Bowersock's general business manager. Mr. Hill is also prominent in various civic organizations and a leading republican. He was appointed postmaster of Lawrence by President Taft, and served four years ending in 1910. As was to be expected, his administration of the local postal affairs was efficient and businesslike. Outside of his important duties in connection with the Bowersock interests, Mr. Hill holds such responsible positions as vice president of the Lawrence National Bank and director in the First National Bank at Neodesha, and vice president of the Kansas Electric Utilities Company, of the Consolidated Electric Utilities Company and of the Corrugated Fibre Company, the last named being a national organization of fiber manufacturers.

In 1899 Mr. Hill married Miss Hortense Bowersock, and they are the parents of five children—Margaret Maxwell, Mary Gower, Justin DeWitt, Ellen Elspeth and Doreas.

H. W. H. SELIG AND AUGUST L. SELIG. There was no question as to the patriotism of German-Americans in the Civil war, which, after all, is the only real test to which they have been put on the soil of the republic. Whether as officers or in the ranks, they were sturdy and faithful, and never turned their backs as long as there were foes before them. Young and old, in the loyal states, rallied around the Union flag and upheld it in many of the bloodiest battles of the war. There is no more striking example of that spirit in the West than that presented by the Seligs of Lawrence, father and son; the former well advanced in middle life before he joined the Union ranks and the latter a "veteran" of the war before he was nineteen years of age. The father gave his life for the cause; the son, four full years of his boyhood and youth. Then the youth returned to the ways of industry and peace, and has since fought the battle of life with the same steadfast and loyal spirit which he showed in the dreary march and under the scathing fire of the enemy.

The father, Henry William Herman Selig, who came to Kansas in 1858, and first located in Leavenworth, was born in the City of Nienburg, Kingdom of Hanover, now incorporated into the German Empire. There he grew to man's estate, received an excellent practical education, and learned the brick mason's and plasterer's trade. In the pursuit of his avocation he went to the free City of Hamburg, where he married Charlotte Elise Mackenthum, whom he had met prior to the great fire which raged in that city in the early '40s, and who had been rendered homeless by that catastrophe. He then moved to Schleswig-Holstein, then a Danish duchy, and in the Village of Palhude, on the River Eider, he became manager of a large manufactory of brick and tile. His wife died there, after having borne him the following five children: Bertha Henrietta Catharina, August Ludwig, Carl Herman Johannus, Wilhelmina Greta and Heinrich Wilhelm Hermann. The last was named after his father and died in infancy. The father afterward married Wiebke Christine Dahl, and she bore him a daughter, Henrietta.

Commercial conditions not being satisfactory to

Mr. Selig, he determined to establish a home in America. With his oldest son, August Ludwig, he therefore crossed the ocean on the screw propeller *Harmonia*, and after a voyage of fourteen days landed at old Castle Garden, New York. Having heard of Kansas, he determined to investigate conditions in that territory, and first examined the prospects at the busy and virile City of Leavenworth. He then visited Lawrence, the more quiet and refined atmosphere of which strongly appealed to him. There he began working at his trade, and in the spring of 1859 his wife and other children joined him.

In November following the breaking out of hostilities between the North and South, the father enlisted in Company F, Second Kansas Cavalry, his son August, then but fifteen years of age, having already joined an Illinois regiment of infantry. The man of the family had enjoyed a military training in the old country, and was therefore a competent soldier when he entered the Union service. But though willing and eager to do his soldierly part, his military service for his adopted country was to be of short duration; for he was badly wounded in the engagement at Poison Springs, Arkansas, and was sent forward to the Confederate prison at Fort Tyler, Texas, but being unable to march was shot to death by his captors in May, 1864. The deceased had made application for his naturalization papers, but sacrificed his life for a united country before he was legally a citizen.

After the war, Mrs. Selig moved to Illinois, and in later years to Colorado and still later to near Cheyenne, Wyoming, where she operated what was known as the Eleven-Mile Ranch. There she lost her property by fire, after which she went to the Territory of Washington (as it was then), where she died.

August Ludwig Selig was born in the free city of Hamburg, Germany, on the 6th of August, 1846, and resided with his parents until he came to the United States with his father in 1858. His primary education was obtained in the schools of the fatherland. In the fall of 1859 he left Lawrence and, walking to Leavenworth, worked his passage down the Missouri River to St. Louis. Later, he became a farm hand in Illinois, and arrangements were made by which he should work summers and go to school winters. But with the outbreak of the Civil war these plans were all changed; for in September, 1861, when he had just entered his sixteenth year he enlisted in Company E, Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Probably because of his stalwart and rather mature appearance, the authorities did not inquire as to his age, and on October 10, 1861, he was mustered into the service. His first engagement was at Fort Donelson, followed by the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, guard duty on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and as participant in the expedition sent from Memphis down the Mississippi River to Helena, Arkansas. The transport boat on which he took passage in the river trip was sunk in a collision, but no casualties ensued. The youth then accompanied his regiment to reinforce General Steele's command about to invest Little Rock, and participated in the capture of that city. Ordered back to Memphis, he was there employed in guarding trains on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and for a time, notwithstanding his youth, he had charge of a squad of men who were guarding the headquarters of General Webster, superintendent of military railroads. His next move was to Vicks-

burg, where he joined Sherman's command in the second capture of Jackson, Mississippi; afterward went to Meridian and returned to Vicksburg, where he became a part of the Sixteenth Army Corps, under Gen. A. J. Smith, which had been sent to reinforce General Banks in the Red River expedition. He joined Banks at Alexandria, the corps with which he was operating having captured Fort DeRussy on the way. From Alexandria to Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, he was a part of Banks' rear guard. Arriving at the latter place on April 7, 1864, he participated in the battle of Pleasant Hill, and then returned to Alexandria to perform guard duty in protection of those engaged in the construction of Colonel Bailey's famous dam across the Red River at that point. In the march to the Mississippi River he was continued in such service and was engaged in continuous skirmishing for eighteen days. He returned with his regiment to Memphis, he having re-enlisted and at this time took a veteran's furlough to visit his people at Lawrence. He then re-joined his command at Memphis; afterward went to Holly Springs, Mississippi, and the Tallahatchie River. Then, with the regiment, returned to Memphis, and thence to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, being ordered to the last named place to checkmate Price's threatened raid on St. Louis. The force of which he was a unit chased the Confederate raider to the Kansas border and on the way prevented the capture of Jefferson City, Missouri. Mr. Selig's next move in this lively and wearing game of war was to St. Louis, where the Union troops took transports down the Mississippi and up the Ohio and Cumberland rivers to Nashville, Tennessee, arriving there the night after the battle of Franklin, and checked Confederate General Hood's advance on Nashville; two weeks later he participated in the two days' battle of Nashville, under General Thomas, which resulted in the defeat of the Confederate leader and the demoralization of his army. With his comrades he was afterward sent to Paducah, Kentucky, to relieve a New York regiment, and there performed garrison duty until the war closed, receiving his final discharge, at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, on September 9, 1865.

At the close of the war, when Mr. Selig returned to Lawrence, he was only nineteen years of age, but a man in physical hardihood and experience. He promptly showed his pluck and common sense by learning a trade—the tinmer's—which he followed for about nine years. In the meantime he married and otherwise extended the circle of his acquaintances and friends. The people whom he met in the course of his trade and social life had instinctive confidence in him, and his embarkation in 1874 in the insurance business proved a wise and profitable change. That decision and action occurred over forty-two years ago, and his business in that line has grown so steadily that for this long period he has derived a comfortable income from it. Its scope has also been increased by his handling of bonds.

Mr. Selig's popularity and worth have been also recognized by numerous public honors. He has been a steadfast republican since he cast his first vote when in the army, at the age of sixteen. He first became a member of the city council of Lawrence, and was four times elected mayor, serving in that capacity eight years. In Masonry he has advanced through the several degrees, having been master of his lodge, high priest of his chapter and eminent commander of his commandery. There is no one

who has a firmer footing in the city and county than August L. Selig.

Mr. Selig was married February 1, 1868, to Mary Frances Park, and they are the parents of five sons: Louis F., John E., Ernest T., Harry G. and George A., all of whom are married and living in various sections of the United States. The Seligs have been members of the Lutheran Church for many generations, and are active workers therein.

GEN. WILDER S. METCALF has been a resident of Kansas since 1887, and developed and is now sole owner of the business known as the Wilder S. Metcalf Farm Mortgage Agency at Lawrence. It is one of the oldest and best known agencies of the kind in the state and its business operations cover twenty-five or thirty counties in Kansas and Oklahoma.

He is the only man who held the office of United States pension agent at Topeka for two successive terms. The Topeka agency was the largest in the United States, covering five states, and through it were distributed more than \$18,000,000 annually in pensions. General Metcalf was appointed to the office by President Roosevelt in December, 1901, taking charge of the office on March 1, 1902, was reappointed by Mr. Roosevelt in January, 1906, and managed the agency until September 1, 1910.

He is perhaps most widely known for his active connection with military affairs. Before coming to Kansas he was a resident of Ohio and for three years was a member of the Ohio National Guard, advancing from private to first lieutenant. At Lawrence he enlisted as a private in the Kansas National Guard. He held every position in the First Regiment from private to colonel, and was colonel in 1898 when the Spanish-American war broke out. He accepted a commission as major in the famous Twentieth Kansas Regiment under Col. Frederick Funston. He spent a year in the Philippines and from May to October, 1899, was in command of his regiment during the Filipino insurrection. He became colonel of the regiment upon Colonel Funston's promotion to brigadier general, and received every vote of the regiment except one. In October the Twentieth Kansas returned home. General Metcalf was twice wounded during this service. In the fall of 1899 he was brevetted brigadier general by President McKinley. He soon afterwards resumed the position of colonel of the First Infantry of the Kansas National Guard. In 1909 the secretary of war appointed him a member of the National Militia Board, consisting of five members. He was colonel of the First Kansas Regiment during the service on the Mexican border in 1916.

Wilder Stevens Metcalf was born at Milo, Maine, September 10, 1855. He spent most of his youth in Elyria, Ohio, where various members of the family still reside. The Metcalfs have been prominent for generations. They have achieved success and distinction in business and military affairs in various professions, and many of them have been widely known as scholars and educators. The publication "Who's Who in America" contains sketches of many Metcalfs, including General Metcalf, and several of his relatives.

The Metcalf family has been in America for nearly three centuries. Michael Metcalf, who headed the first American generation, was a manufacturer of tapestry at Norwich, England. He arrived in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1637, having left England because of religious persecution. He was a zealous

non-Conformist. He was of the Yorkshire Metcalf family, whose name first appears in 1278, and the descent is traced from a Dane who came to England with King Canute in 1016. Michael Metcalf's service in Dedham included teaching in the first public schoolhouse erected in this country. He married Sarah Elwyn, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Elwyn of Hingham, Norfolk County, England. The second generation was represented by Michael Metcalf, who married Mary Fairbanke, daughter of Jonathan Fairbanke, Sr., who built the Fairbanke House at Dedham. In the third generation is Eleazer Metcalf. Michael Metcalf, of the fourth generation, married Abigail Colburn. Peletiah Metcalf, of the fifth generation, married Hepzibah, daughter of Rev. Samuel Mann, who was the first minister of Wrentham. The sixth generation was also headed by Peletiah Metcalf, second child of Peletiah and Hepzibah.

Isaac Metcalf, of the seventh generation, was born at Royalston, Massachusetts, where he was a very successful teacher, both there and in adjacent towns and later in Boston. His first wife was Lucy Heywood. For his second wife he married Anna Mayo (Stevens) Rich, a widow. She was one of the pupils of Isaac Metcalf in Warwick, Massachusetts, when a girl. Isaac and Anna Stevens Metcalf had four children. One of them, the eldest, was Isaac Stevens Metcalf, father of General Metcalf. The youngest of the children was Eliab W. Metcalf, long prominent in business and public affairs in Ohio and father of several sons whose achievements in business, educational and scientific lines have made them famous.

Isaac Stevens Metcalf, father of General Metcalf, was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, January 29, 1822. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1846, practiced as a civil engineer in New England, and in 1849 came West and had charge as civil engineer of one of the divisions during the construction of the Illinois Central Railway. He was connected with that road until 1855 when it was completed, and then declined an offer of a permanent position with the road. He returned to Maine on a visit and while there General Metcalf was born. In 1856 the family located in Elyria, Ohio, where Isaac Stevens Metcalf lived until his death in 1897. Too old for active service in the field, he nevertheless served as a colonel in the Ohio Home Guard during the war. Isaac S. Metcalf married Antoinette Brigham Putnam, whose father, Rev. John Milton Putnam, was a Congregational minister in New England. The Putnams were prominent in revolutionary times.

Wilder S. Metcalf was reared in Elyria, graduating from the Elyria High School in 1872, and from Oberlin College in 1878. After leaving college he became bookkeeper for a wholesale cheese and butter firm at Wellington, Ohio. In 1887 he removed to Kansas, and on the first of April of that year located at Lawrence and became associated with Edward Russell in the farm mortgage business. The firm of Russell & Metcalf continued until the death of Mr. Russell in 1898. Since then General Metcalf has been sole owner of the business.

General Metcalf was delegate at large in the republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1900, when McKinley and Roosevelt were nominated to head the party ticket. While General Metcalf was absent on the Mexican border in 1916 he was nominated for the State Senate, and was elected

in November of that year. For eighteen years he served as a member of the Lawrence School Board and several years as its president. He is a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Army of the Philippines, of the United Spanish War Veterans, the Military Order Carabao, and has a congressional medal for service in the Philippines. He also belongs to the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the Kansas City Club, the University Club of Kansas City, the Topeka Club, the Phi Gamma Delta, the Phi Delta Phi, and is a Knight Templar and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. General Metcalf was married July 30, 1878, to Mary Eliza Crosier of Wellington, Ohio. Mrs. Metcalf died September 8, 1914. He later married Alice L. Bullene.

JOHN H. MILLER. In a study of conditions which have combined for the advancement of men of prominence in the business world, the student invariably finds that those upon whom rests dependence for counsel, advice and leadership are those who have won their way to the forefront through the force of their own industry and application, rising gradually and fighting their way in the face of all opposition. The traits of character which may be depended upon for the greatest rewards are industry, integrity, self-reliance and perseverance, and to these may be attributed the success that has crowned the efforts of John H. Miller, president of the Miller Refining Petroleum Company, of Chanute. Mr. Miller has been the architect of his own fortunes and occupies an enviable position in business and financial circles, not alone on account of the success that he has achieved, but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy which he has ever followed.

Mr. Miller was born in Shelby County, Missouri, February 1, 1857, and is a son of John L. Miller. His father was born in 1822, in Scotland, and came to the United States when about twenty-one years of age, first locating in New York City, where for several years he worked as foreman in a shoe factory. He was married in New York, where four of his children were born, and then removed to Shelby County, Missouri, and settled on a farm, being engaged in agricultural operations for some years. Later he turned his attention to the livestock and grain business, and in 1879 came to Kansas and settled at Clifton as a pioneer merchant. He was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Clifton until 1895, in which year he removed to Greenleaf, Kansas, and still continued in the same line, being engaged therein until his eightieth year, when he retired. His death occurred at Greenleaf in 1907, when he was eight-five years old. Mr. Miller was an excellent business man, shrewd, foresighted and energetic, practical in his ideas and progressive in his methods. He was a republican, although he never took more than a good citizen's part in politics, and was a strict member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Mary Calhoun, who was born in 1824, in Ireland, and was about twenty years of age when she came to the United States with her sister and settled in New York. She died at Clifton, Kansas, in 1889. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller there were born the following children: Lavina, who died at Los Angeles, California, as the wife of James McMullen; Alexander, who is engaged in farming in Caldwell County, Missouri; George, who is engaged in the grain business and is a rancher in North-eastern Colorado; Mary, who died at Kansas City,

Missouri, as the widow of C. M. Phelps, a hardware merchant who died at Miltonvale, Kansas; John H., of this review; R. B., who is in the grain and milling business at Hutchinson, Kansas; and Agnes, who is the wife of H. Cado, a clerk of Los Angeles, California.

John H. Miller was educated in the public schools of Caldwell and Shelby counties, Missouri, and when about eighteen years of age gave up his studies to work on his father's farm. Shortly after he had attained his majority, he came to Kansas with his parents, and for a few years devoted his attention to the grain business at Clifton. Later he was interested in the hardware and drug business at Miltonvale, Kansas, but subsequently returned to the grain establishment at Clifton. In 1899 Mr. Miller went on the road for the Clyde Milling and Elevator Company, covering Northern Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa, and continued thus employed until 1903, in December of which year he came to Chanute and became manager of the Sunflower Oil and Gas Producing Company. In 1906 he bought out the interests of the stockholders in this concern and conducted the business alone until 1907, when he closed out his holdings. In the meantime, in 1905, he had laid a pipe line from the Sunflower lease to the Santa Fe Railroad, a distance of seven miles, and sold the oil for fuel, but during the ensuing years branched out considerably in the line of selling different oils. In 1908 Mr. Miller established branch distributing stations in Oklahoma and placed his son, Frank L. Miller, in charge of these as manager. Three years later, the business had grown to such an extent in Kansas that he was forced to recall his son to Chanute to engage in business with him, and father and son established more stations for the distribution of oil all over the State of Kansas.

In 1912 Mr. Miller leased the Niotaze Refinery, at Niotaze, Kansas, and commenced the manufacture of refined oil products. This business was terminated eleven months later, but during this time Mr. Miller had purchased the old Humboldt Refinery, the first one ever established in the Mid-Continent field, built by C. D. Webster. Mr. Miller has enlarged the plant from time to time until it is now putting out about 700 barrels a day, and, with the new machinery, the two new crude oil stills, the additional tankage, etc., will have a capacity of about 1,000 barrels daily. The company owns and operates its own tank cars, of which it has now about fifty in operation. The offices are at No. 30½ West Main Street, Mr. Miller having leased the building, while he owns all the equipment, and here is employed a working force of ten persons. The concern also has warehouses at Chanute to take care of the lubricating products, and has stores at Chanute and Humboldt, the enterprise being at this time the third largest distributor of paint in the state, and still growing. It is taking out of Augusta some twenty carloads of crude oil per day, and in addition to supplying its own refinery is furnishing four others with a portion of their requirement. Altogether, the company is giving employment to about forty men. Mr. Miller is president and general manager of the Miller Refining Petroleum Company and of the Miller Oil Company. Mr. Miller is widely known as a man of substantial worth, whose judgment is sound and sagacity keen.

The pleasant home of Mr. Miller, a modern residence at No. 401 West Main Street, has been made doubly attractive by a beautiful lawn and one of

the finest yards in Chanute. He is independent in his political views, and while at Clifton served for several years as a member of the council and for two terms as mayor. He belongs to the Chanute Commercial Club, and his fraternal relations include membership in Hector Lodge No. 64, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Chanute Lodge No. 96, Ancient Order United Workmen, and the United Commercial Travelers. He has had a leading part in all movements that have benefited the city, and is adjudged a public-spirited citizen, ready to contribute at all times of his means and energies in behalf of civic or educational improvements.

On April 26, 1882, Mr. Miller was married at Clifton, Kansas, to Miss Clara Hay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hay, farming people of this locality, both of whom are now deceased. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller: Frank Lyle, a graduate of the Clifton High School and the Salina Business College, and now secretary and salesman of the Miller Petroleum Refining Company, and vice president of the Miller Oil Company; and Miss Inez, who resides with her parents, a very talented young lady who is studying vocal and instrumental music.

WASHINGTON MARLATT was one of the real builders of Kansas. Both in the early territorial days and later he touched the life and affairs of the state at several points. While he might be classed fundamentally as a farmer, he was equally great as an educator and minister of the Gospel. He had the talents, character and attainments which well fitted him for a place of leadership. One of the most interesting distinctions attaching to this career is that he was one of the three founders and the first principal of Bluemont Central College at Manhattan, which was subsequently developed into the institution that is now the pride of every Kansan, the Kansas State Agricultural College.

It was a far cry indeed from the respect and esteem paid him in his later years to that early spring day in 1856 when he arrived alone and on foot at Manhattan and became a pioneer of Riley County. He was born in Wayne County, Indiana, June 28, 1829, and he inherited from a rugged ancestry many of those qualities which were characteristic in his varied activities. His parents were Thomas (more correctly Abram) and Elizabeth (Bellar) Marlatt. The Marlatt ancestries were of French Huguenot origin and were colonial settlers on the coast of New Jersey and on Staten Island. His paternal great-grandfather, Abram Marlatt, removed from New Jersey to what is now Martinsburg, Berkeley County, West Virginia. That country was then simply Western Virginia. He settled there about 1758, during the progress of the French and Indian war. The grandfather, a native of that frontier district, also named Abram, bore arms as a colonial soldier in the war of American Independence. In 1823 he moved West to Wayne County, Indiana. Some of the antagonisms aroused in the early days when he was a staunch colonial adherent followed him, it is said, even to Indiana, and when he was killed in Wayne County in 1832 it is said that the inspiration of the killing was due to the hostility of some Tories of revolutionary times.

Thomas Marlatt was born in Berkeley County, West Virginia, in 1790. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1814 he married Elizabeth Bellar, and in 1823 came with his family to Wayne County, Indiana, where he lived a long and useful life from

pioneer times until his death in 1877, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-six. He was a member of the United Brethren Church and in politics he was first a whig and afterwards a republican. He was a sturdy and industrious farmer.

The late Washington Marlatt was the fourth in a family of eleven children. His early youth was spent on an Indiana farm and before a public school system was introduced, so that his education came from subscription schools. At the age of eighteen, having determined to secure a higher education, one fitting him for the broader duties of life, he entered the preparatory department of old Asbury (now De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana). He took the full literary course and was graduated A. B. in 1853 and in 1856 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree Master of Arts. In the meantime he had united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, was licensed to preach, and subsequently pursued a course in theology at Asbury.

Following his graduation in 1853 he taught one year at Greensburg, Indiana. In 1854, returning home, he spent the next two years farming a place given him by his father.

In those days there was hardly a northern family which did not engage in discussion of the critical Kansas question, many young men volunteering their services in a movement designed to bring Kansas in as a free state. Pronounced in his opposition to slavery, a friend of freedom then as ever afterwards, Washington Marlatt readily enrolled his sympathies and his action as an individual unit in this movement.

On the second day of May, 1856, he arrived at Leavenworth. From there he proceeded on foot to Manhattan, and soon afterwards secured a claim of 160 acres. About a year and a half later he abandoned that and filed on another place of 160 acres 2½ miles northwest of Manhattan. That claim, improved and developed by him into a fine farm, remained his home until his death in 1909. He was very successful as a farmer and stock raiser, and at his death owned 500 acres of the rich lands of Riley County. But the range and influence of his activities were not limited by the boundaries of his private estate. In the darkest days of Kansas agriculture he was a source of light and leading, and out of his experience as a farmer and his broad knowledge of men and affairs he wrote hundreds of articles which were published under the caption of "Farm Talks," and also a series of sketches entitled "Ten Years on the Frontier."

Even this was not the only avenue of his work as an educator. Soon after he came to Riley County he became interested in the efforts being made to raise funds for the establishment of the Bluemont Central College under the auspices of the Kansas and Nebraska Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When that college was opened with its thirty students in December, 1859, with Mr. Marlatt as its first principal, his assistant teacher was Miss Julia A. Bailey. She was from Gales Ferry, Connecticut, had been liberally educated according to New England standards, and the strength of her character was on a plane with her varied accomplishments. Their months of mutual association in college work brought about a still closer union, which culminated in their marriage at the old college building on April 3, 1861. Mrs. Marlatt survived her husband two years, passing away in 1911.

After two years of work in Bluemont Central College Mr. Marlatt withdrew to resume his work as a

minister, which he had begun immediately on coming to Kansas. He preached the Gospel over a wide extended circuit and among many pioneer homes and settlements, until 1866. After that he retired from active service in the ministry and devoted his time to agriculture. Washington Marlatt was a charter member of Manhattan Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also prominent in the Grange organization. He aided in organizing the first Methodist Sunday school at Manhattan, and for many years was one of its teachers. During the Civil war he joined with the Kansas State Militia in repelling the raid made by General Price into the state and was in service until the threatened danger was passed. For many years he was a strong advocate and counselor in the ranks of the republican party.

While the life work of the late Washington Marlatt was such that its influence will never cease as a factor in Kansas affairs, it is doubly fortunate that he left children to bear a worthy and useful part in the present generation.

His oldest child, Willie B., died at the age of fourteen.

Charles Lester Marlatt, who was born in Kansas September 26, 1863, was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1884 and served as a professor in that college for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. He was assistant entomologist from 1889 to 1894 in the Bureau of Entomology in the Agricultural Department at Washington. From 1894 to 1902 he was assistant entomologist and assistant chief of bureau and from 1902 to 1907 entomologist in charge of experimental field work. Since 1907 he has been entomologist and acting chief of bureau in absence of chief. He has won many distinctions in his profession, and from 1909 to 1912 was in charge of the movement to secure a national law to prevent the importation of infected and diseased plants into the United States, resulting in the plant quarantine act of 1912. Since 1912 he has also been chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board which supervises the enforcement of this act. He was president of the Entomological Society of Washington in 1897-98 and was president of the Association of Entomologists in 1899. He belongs to many learned societies and is an author of many papers and bulletins on his specialty.

Mary A., the oldest daughter, is Mrs. F. G. Kimball of Riley County.

Frederick A. Marlatt, who was next to the youngest in the five children, is one of Riley County's prominent farmers and manufacturers. He was born in Riley County July 29, 1867, grew up on the farm, and in 1887 graduated with the degree Bachelor of Science from the Kansas State Agricultural College. For one year after graduation he worked on the farm and for nine years he was connected with the Kansas State Agricultural College as assistant professor of entomology and also as assistant entomologist in the experiment station there. In 1897 Mr. Marlatt withdrew from college work and located on the farm in Manhattan Township where he was born and reared that he might devote his entire time to manufacturing and farming, having purchased the Blue Valley Manufacturing Company of Manhattan, Kansas, making farm implements and doing general foundry and machine shop work. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has always been an active worker in the Epworth League and has led a class in Sunday school since 1893. He is a republican and active in the welfare of the community. He married Annie E. Lindsey,

instructor in domestic science in the Kansas State Agricultural College, August 20, 1943.

Abby L. Marlatt, the youngest child, received the degree of B. S. from the Kansas State College in 1888, and the Master of Science degree in 1890. She organized the department of home economics in the State College of Utah, building it into a strong force in the state. In 1894 she was called to the Technical High School in Providence, Rhode Island, where she developed the teaching of domestic science so that the school had an international reputation. In 1909 she was called to Wisconsin to reorganize the course in home economics in the University. She now holds the position of director of the course and professor of home economics in that institution. She belongs to many scientific societies and is an authority in her field of education.

JOHN HERMANN. America as a land of opportunities means much to every citizen, but the meaning in all its depth and breadth is seldom realized. Perhaps no Kansan has a truer assurance of all this than John Hermann of Lawrence. He is able to contrast the American life of the past half century with the restricted and intolerant regime of the European fatherland where he was born and bred.

He early conceived an abomination for a country which imposed compulsory military service, compulsory education, and a host of other restrictions upon the freedom and liberty of its people. It was to escape all of that tyranny that he left when a young lad and with courage and undaunted determination came across the ocean. He had those wholesome characteristics of the German nationality, methodical industry and an ability to adapt himself to varying circumstances, and this national characteristic has flourished and borne fruitage under the free skies of America, in the midst of the democratic institutions and the freedom of initiative and while Mr. Hermann has enjoyed a successful and prosperous business career he has also developed a love and loyalty for the United States such as no American born citizen could excel. It is his fondest hope and anticipation that he may live peacefully the remainder of his days in the land which he cherishes as his own.

John Hermann came to the United States fifty-two years ago. He was born in the Kingdom of Wuertemberg, Germany, November 8, 1852. As a boy he attended the compulsory public schools and for two years studied Latin and French. It was in 1865, when only thirteen years of age, that he set out with his brother, Eugene Hermann, and crossing the ocean landed in New York City. They arrived in New York City when the body of President Lincoln, shot down by a fanatical assassin, lay in state in that city. From New York City he went on west to Cincinnati, and a little later to St. Louis, Missouri. While at St. Louis, Mr. Hermann learned the trade of a horse collar maker. The life of a large city did not appeal to him even as a boy. There were too many inducements and attractions for a young man's time so that he could not concentrate thoroughly on his business.

Therefore in 1869 he came to Lawrence, Kansas. The only shop in the entire state for the manufacture of horse collars was located at Lawrence. Its proprietor was Charles Williamson. In the Williamson shop Mr. Hermann plied his trade and was an industrious and contented workman for a number of years. About 1875 Mr. Williamson moved to

St. Louis, but Mr. Hermann remained in Lawrence and opened a shop for himself. This business has been continued under his supervision ever since, and has prospered until it now gives employment to about twenty workmen. The horse collars made there are shipped all over the western states.

After attaining his majority Mr. Hermann took out his naturalization papers and became legally and in fact an American citizen as he always has been by loyalty and spirit. He loves the land of his adoption, its schools, its freedom of worship according to the dictates of conscience, and so far as his ability has justified him he has contributed liberally to the support of all laudable enterprises. He has long been recognized as one of the law abiding and most substantial men of Lawrence. In politics he is an independent democrat, but he prefers the man rather than the party and his thorough understanding and intensive study of politics and political problems have served to make his citizenship more than a routine performance.

Mr. Hermann was married in 1880 to Miss Lizzie Douglas. Their three children all died in infancy.

CLITUS B. HOSFORD. The Hosford family is one of the oldest in Kansas, dating back to territorial times. The three generations have been represented in this state by men of force and ability and of that initiative which brings constructive results in any community.

Dr. William Hosford, the founder of the family in Kansas, came to this territory from Ohio in 1858. He homesteaded a tract of 160 acres in Jefferson County, and developed his claim though he was a physician by profession and immediately undertook to meet the heavy demands upon his professional skill. He was a native of Vermont, and accompanying him in his removal to Kansas were his wife, three sons and three daughters. He was one of the earliest physicians in Jefferson County, and became a man of great influence and usefulness in that locality. Much of his practice was given gratuitously since the early settlers were poor, and had all they could do to provide the necessities of life and could not pay for medical attention. Doctor Hosford's home became a station on the underground railway during the years before the war, and he was a determined abolitionist and took an active part in the free state movement. Doctor Hosford died in 1879.

His oldest son is Ovando Hosford, who now lives at Lawrence at the age of sixty-nine. He was a small boy when brought to Kansas by his parents, and his early days were spent on the homestead. Though his education was largely the result of self application to his studies, and to such advantages as could be secured in the neighboring schools, he became a proficient civil engineer and for many years was engaged in railroad construction work. He was chief engineer of the old Wisconsin Valley Railroad during its building and while living in Wisconsin he married Helen M. Blair. Upon the death of his father Ovando Hosford returned to Kansas in order to settle up the estate and has remained a resident of Kansas ever since. In 1901 he removed to Lawrence in order to afford his children better educational opportunities, and he is now living in that city retired. For over ten years he filled the office of county surveyor in Jefferson County and later was elected and served as treasurer of the county. He is a staunch republican in

politics and is identified with the Masonic fraternity, while his church is the Methodist.

Clitus Blair Hosford, a grandson of Doctor Hosford, and a son of Ovando Hosford, has made an unusually successful career as a real estate man, in which field his work has been characterized not only by ample energy but by remarkable foresight and an ability to understand latent opportunities.

One of six children, he was born on the old homestead in Jefferson County, Kansas, June 13, 1879. His early years were spent on a farm and in the public schools of the neighborhood. At the age of nineteen he qualified as a teacher and taught in the country schools, at the same time during his vacations furthering his own education in the higher branches. For two years he was a student in the University of Kansas. His first important business experience was in the Kansas oil fields, where he spent two years leasing properties and developing them by the drilling of wells. In 1906 Mr. Hosford returned to Lawrence and engaged in the real estate business. He had an exceedingly limited capital and his success has been due not so much to capital as to his individual judgment. Mr. Hosford realized that Lawrence had a future development and growth not comprehended by local citizens. When he entered the real estate business real estate was a drug on the market. He quietly secured some options on tracts that were considered entirely undesirable, and he gradually stimulated the market and as soon as conditions justified he began building and selling. His operations since then have reached extensive proportions. Through his efforts were created the Hosford's First and Second Additions to the city, Hosford's Subdivision, Maple Lawn and Haskell Place Additions, Babcock Place and Fair Grounds Addition. These are now considered among the most desirable sections of Lawrence, and the initiative in their development is entirely due to Mr. Hosford.

In 1911 his business was incorporated under the name The Hosford Investment and Mortgage Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Mr. Hosford is president of the company, with E. T. Arnold secretary and treasurer. Mr. Hosford also organized in 1911 the Citizens State Bank of Lawrence. He was its vice president until the bank was sold in 1916.

For a number of years he has been one of the leading republicans of Douglas County. He was chairman of the Douglas County Republican Central Committee in 1916, and for five years was a member of the city council, being president of the body for two years. Mr. Hosford is a Knight Templar York Rite Mason, has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and belongs to Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth. He and his family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was married October 19, 1907, to Miss Helen Johnson of Oskaloosa, Kansas. They are the parents of four children: Elizabeth, Catherine, Alice and Clitus Blair, Jr.

LORENZO V. KNOX was a great merchant, assisted in building up a wholesale enterprise at Leavenworth which still exists, flourishes, and bears his name.

In a broad public sense more important even than his achievements as a merchant were the efforts and influences which he directed to the general well being of his home city. He became actively identified with all that pertained to the material and moral

welfare of the community. This was particularly manifested in his connection with educational affairs. For years Mr. Knox was a member of the Leavenworth school board, serving twelve years in all and part of the time as president of the board. The impress of his activities is a lasting benefit to the city educational institutions.

Lorenzo V. Knox was born in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts November 6, 1841, and died at Leavenworth December 6, 1899, at the age of fifty-eight. His parents were Abijah B. and Abigail (Babcock) Knox. He was descended from William Knox, who came to America in colonial times and founded a home in Massachusetts.

In his early boyhood Lorenzo V. Knox went with his parents to Westfield, Massachusetts, and while growing up he received a normal school training. For a time he was a teacher, and during the Civil war he was a member of the Signal Service Corps.

It was in 1866 that he came to Leavenworth and began the residence in this city which was only terminated by his death thirty-three years later. In Leavenworth he had an uncle, Griswold Catlin, who was member of an old wholesale shoe firm, a business that had been established in the pioneer times of Leavenworth. Mr. Knox became an employe of this house and by unremitting industry, fidelity to his duties, a comprehending intelligence rose in responsibilities until he became a partner. The firm of Catlin & Knox still exists, though the older members have passed away.

Mr. Knox was also the first president of the Union Savings Bank of Leavenworth. However, his home was his chief delight. On May 4, 1880, he married Miss Lizzie V. Ide, of Leavenworth. They became the parents of three daughters: Edith, Mrs. Franklin Edward Carroll; Dorothy; and Marion, who became the wife of Leo J. Kern and died in Los Angeles January 14, 1916.

HARVEY W. IDE was one of the men who bore a conspicuous part in the early history of that section of Kansas around Leavenworth. He arrived when Kansas was a territory, and at the height of the epoch-making struggle over the slavery question. He was long distinguished as a lawyer, for many years was judge of the district bench, and a leader possessing not only brilliant intellectual qualities but that moral stability which is the expression of a strong character.

He was born in Saratoga County, New York, April 19, 1833, and fourteen years later, in 1847, his father, Rodman Ide, moved to the Territory of Wisconsin, locating on a raw tract of land near Janesville in Rock County. His father was engaged in improving and cultivating his pioneer farm in Wisconsin until his death in 1872. Rodman Ide married Elvira Herrick, whose grandfather, Thomas Herrick, aided the colonies in their struggle for independence during the Revolution.

It was in the environment of a Wisconsin homestead that the late Judge Ide came to manhood. To a sound intellect and sound body he brought, largely by his own exertions, a sufficient training and wherever possible he associated himself with men and books and other influences which would elevate and strengthen his capacity. He finished his education at Milton Academy, now Milton College. At the age of seventeen he was teaching school near Rockford, Illinois, just across the state line from his home county in Wisconsin. For several years he continued teaching, and in the mean-

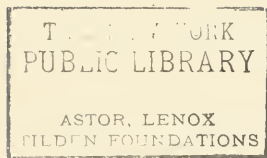
time read law. In 1856 before Judge J. R. Doolittle, who later became a United States senator, he was admitted to the bar at Janesville. During the remainder of that year he engaged in practice at Janesville.

It is difficult for the American of the present time to adequately picture the political conditions of the country at the time Judge Ide was admitted to the bar. Only a few years before Stephen A. Douglas had announced his remarkable principle of squatter sovereignty as a means of settling the long drawn out issue between the North and South. He had also secured the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Law, and had thus opened all the territories of the West to the introduction of slavery and had thus transferred the real vital struggle from the halls of Congress to the plains of Kansas and Nebraska. The soil of Kansas was already being trampled in the factional contentions of the pro-slavery advocates and the free soil men, and the attention of an entire nation was focused upon bleeding Kansas. In fact Kansas was the battleground of the nation, though in a short time it was destined that that battleground should spread over the entire country.

Every man of intelligence and spirit was fired by the problems and conditions of the time, and it is not strange that Harvey W. Ide determined to cast in his lot with those who were determined to make Kansas a free state and wrest it from the control of the slavery propagandists. Thus in 1857 he landed in the frontier town of Leavenworth. The exact date of his coming was the 16th of April. Leavenworth as a town had been founded scarcely three years, and its importance as yet was largely due to its position as a frontier outfitting post, where the great plains of the West met the banks of the Missouri River, which was then the one great artery of traffic between the prairies and the older settled portions of the East. No railroad had yet been built as far west as the Missouri River. Merchandise was shipped by boat, and hardly a day passed when some caravan, outfitted in the stores at Leavenworth, did not start, with wagons carefully guarded, for Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and other points. In this pioneer village Judge Ide began practicing law. In a short time his position as an attorney of ripe judgment and mature intellect was assured, and for many years he stood as one of the foremost lawyers of the state.

In 1861 he was elected city attorney and served one term. In 1863 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Kansas State Legislature. He did much in carrying forward a well considered plan of constructive legislation and helped write some of the first statutes on the law books of Kansas. For several years Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties composed the First Judicial District. He was elected district attorney under those conditions, and later when each county was made an independent district he was elected attorney of Leavenworth County. Hon. David J. Brewer, who later became a justice of the United States Supreme Court, was judge of the District Court when Mr. Ide was prosecuting attorney. Then in 1868 Mr. Ide was elected to the bench, while Mr. Brewer in turn became prosecuting attorney. Judge Ide gave a dignified, broad-minded and impartial administration as a member of the Kansas bench until 1877. Thereafter he looked after his large general law practice at Leavenworth.

During the war, when Price invaded Kansas, Judge Ide joined the State Militia and was commissioned





THOMAS BENTON MURDOCK

a lieutenant. Both morally and intellectually he was a man far beyond the average. With his spirit and attainments it is no wonder that he took high rank in the early destinies of Kansas. His honesty and integrity were never questioned, and both in public and private life he commanded universal respect.

He lived wisely and well, enjoyed length of years, and passed away at his home in Leavenworth November 5, 1910, in his seventy-eighth year. Judge Ide was three times married. His first wife was Mary Johnson. The four children of that union were: Lizzie V.; Mary A.; Hattie, who died in infancy; and Harvey J., who died in early childhood. His second wife, Ella Catlin, who died in 1879, was the mother of one daughter, Ella C. On July 22, 1886, Judge Ide married Mrs. Lottie G. (Giltner) Phillips of Chillicothe, Missouri. She survives her honored husband and still resides in Leavenworth. Of Judge Ide's children, Lizzie V. married the late Lorenzo A. Knox, and is still living at Leavenworth. Mary A. is the wife of Charles J. Schmelzer and lives in Kansas City, Missouri. Ella C. is the wife of Fred H. Anderson. Mrs. Judge Ide by her first marriage to Simeon Phillips has one daughter, Grace G., who is the wife of E. D. Lysle of Leavenworth.

MARY ALICE MURDOCK probably deserves to rank first among Kansas women in the field of journalism. As editor and manager of the *El Dorado Republican* she is continuing a publication and an influence which were dignified and ennobled by her honored father, the late Thomas Benton Murdock.

She was born at Emporia, Kansas, February 28, 1870, and four days after her birth her parents removed to El Dorado, where she grew up and was educated in the public schools. She worked nearly through the senior year in high school, and finished her education in Mount Washington Seminary at Baltimore, Maryland. She grew up in the atmosphere of journalism and fitted herself into practically every detail of her father's paper. Thus she was a thorough newspaper woman at the time of her father's death on November 4, 1909, and on December 1 following she took an active part in the management of the *Republican* and largely directed it until April 1, 1910. Then, under appointment from President Taft, she filled for four years the office of postmaster of El Dorado. On May 1, 1914, Miss Murdock took active charge of the *El Dorado Republican*, and has since been its editor. The *El Dorado Republican* has a large circulation over Butler and surrounding counties, and its influence is practically state wide. It is now and has been for the past two years the official county and city paper. The plant and offices are on East Central Avenue, and Miss Murdock owns the building in which it is published. Miss Murdock is the director of the Carnegie Library, a member of the Avon Club and of the Episcopal Church.

Through her career as a newspaper woman Miss Murdock has felt that the greatest ideals she could set before her was the example and character of her father. In a period when Kansas and Kansas men gave so much to the world, Thomas Benton Murdock was typical of many of the best virtues and at the same time was distinctively individual. As a boy he knew Kansas when the territory was torn in the factional struggle over freedom and slavery. He lived here more than half a century, and to the last was a vigorous fighter for the ideals to which he dedicated his life. He fairly earned a place among the great men of Kansas, and it is singularly appropriate to

include in these pages the following biography and character sketch.

In 1841 Thomas Benton Murdock was born in the mountains of Virginia. He was one of the five children who lived to maturity of Thomas Murdock and Katherine Pierrepont. On the mother's side came the pride of the Pierrepont; from the father's the insurgent instincts of the Irish Murdocks who left Ireland after the Irish rebellion failed in 1798. Though reared in the mountains among the most simple people and most primitive surroundings, the Murdocks who have been known in Kansas for half a century have proved soldiers of the militant democracy. They have been fighters who led naturally, by instinct and training, but never fighters for the old order. They always were pioneers, always moving out into new territory of thought and action, looking forward. Thomas and Katherine Murdock could not endure the iniquity of slavery, so in 1849 they freed their slaves and left the slave country for Ohio. They settled near Ironton, along the Ohio River, but lost everything they had in the panic of 1855. Loading their household goods upon a boat, they went down the Ohio to the Mississippi and journeyed as far west as Mount Pleasant, Iowa. There the family spent the winter, and the father went to Kansas and found a location. He brought his family to Topeka in the winter of 1856-57. They rented a little hotel and kept tavern, among others having for guests Jim Lane and A. D. Stevens, famous as a border fighter under Montgomery and afterward killed at Harper's Ferry under old John Brown. Going and coming in the little Kansas town of the Virginia abolitionist were the men who made Kansas famous in the great conflict that began at Lawrence and ended at Appomattox.

In this atmosphere of strife and patriotism young Benton Murdock, a youth in his late teens, grew up. In 1860 the family homesteaded at Forest Hill, near Emporia, and the father and mother spent the remainder of their lives there. The former died in 1896 and the latter 1887.

When the Civil war broke out Thomas Benton Murdock enlisted with his father and brother Roland in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry and served until the end of the war. He served in the Rocky Mountains in 1863, and there met J. H. Betts, afterward an honored citizen of El Dorado. Seven or eight years later these two men again met in El Dorado. John Betts kept looking at Murdock and finally said: "Say, aren't you the chap that relieved me of that army overcoat out west?" Murdock's company was engaged in confiscating Government property wherever found. Murdock looked at Betts and replied: "Well, I guess I am. But I'm here to start a newspaper. What's the chance?" "Bully," returned Mr. Betts, willing to let bygones be bygones, and they remained friends for forty years.

Returning from the army where he had gone "snow blind" on the plains—a calamity that hung over him all his later days—young Murdock, who had been a hod carrier and general workman as a youth around Topeka, learned the printing trade. He worked in the office of the *Emporia News*, then owned by P. B. Plumb and Jacob Stotler. Mr. Stotler had married Leverah Murdock during the war. His brother Marshall, who had worked at the printer's trade during the war, was running the *Burlington Chronicle* at the end of the struggle. Young Benton went back to Ironton, Ohio, married the sweetheart of his boyhood, Frances Crawford, and came to El Dorado March 4, 1870.

Here he founded the Walnut Valley Times, with J. S. Danford. His wife lived only a few years, leaving at her death a daughter, Mary Alice, now editor of the El Dorado Republican.

From the first Mr. Murdock became a leader of politics in Kansas. He stood for the Walnut Valley and the kingdom of Butler. In 1876 he was elected a member of the State Senate. He served with such men as E. N. Morrill, Charles Robinson, J. M. Hadley, father of the former governor of Missouri, Benjamin F. Simpson, J. R. Hallowell, D. W. Finney, W. A. Johnston, chief justice of Kansas, all members of the Senate; while in the House were Lyman U. Humphrey, John Gilmore, A. W. Smith, L. B. Kellogg, and P. P. Elder.

His political career was fostered and guided by Mrs. Antoinette Culbreth-Murdock, who for a generation was wife, friend, comrade, guide and inspiration, and who bore him five children, of whom Ellina Culbreth is the only one now living. Mrs. Murdock survives him with his two children.

In 1880 he ran for the Senate again, but was defeated, unfairly he thought. He sold the Times and moved to Topeka and became connected with the Topeka Daily Commonwealth, then controlled by the Baker family. But his heart was in El Dorado, and he returned in 1883 and founded the El Dorado Weekly Republican. A daily followed the weekly in 1884, and the paper at once took a prominent place in the affairs of Kansas.

Mr. Murdock was a staunch friend and ally of P. B. Plumb throughout the latter's career. In 1888 Mr. Murdock was again elected to the State Senate. He served until 1892, and was on the committee that tried Theodosius Botkin and went over the old county seat troubles of Kansas. He was defeated for re-election by the populist wave, and until appointed game warden by Governor Stubbs held no other public office. However, he was a public man all the time. His influence on the state has been more rather than less because of the fact that he was not in office. In every republican state convention for forty years Mr. Murdock was a power of the first class. Yet he sacrificed that power and worked for the primaries which put convention politicians out of power. He was never selfish, never little, never mean, and so it happened that he was large enough to retain his influence in the state and multiply it through the primary.

Gradually he grew in strength with the people of Kansas, and after 1902—his last alignment with the old political machine—he was easily the leader of the forward movement in Kansas republicanism. Others have had the honor; but he made them. He has expressed as no other man has been able to express it, the sentiment of popular protest against the wrongs of government by ring rule. He was the voice of the people—an indignant people clamoring for a larger part in their state government.

He fought with arms for freedom in his youth; he offered his body then; he gave his life to freedom in this latest struggle, and fought with his spirit—a brave, successful fight. As an editor he was equipped as few men are equipped—with an individual style. He expressed something more than an idea. He reflected an ideal plus a strong unique personality. He therefore in a way dramatized whatever he wrote—made it the spoken word of a combatant in the conflict, the defiance of a partisan in the contest. So thousands of people knew him as a voice who did not know him as a man.

Here in his home town was his real life, his real

friends, his real success. For before he was a Kansan he was a Butler County man, an El Dorado man. He always stood by the home folks. Of course he took part in local matters, and having taken part had to take sides. He was never neutral in any important contest here at home. But he always fought in the open and he always fought fair. He never abused a man, he attacked causes, movements, orders, administrations, organizations and principles of his opponents—but the personal character of the men he opposed—there was the limit. He never returned abuse for abuse. He had no newspaper fights. He never made his personal enemies objects for newspaper ridicule. He had no office blacklist. Every man or woman in Butler County received exactly the same treatment from the Republican under Mr. Murdock that every other man or woman received, no matter whether he or she was friend or enemy. He strove to be fair. Many is the politician in this county in the old days who fought Mr. Murdock knowing he could always depend on Mr. Murdock to be fair, to keep the issue, to be silent on old scores, to leave personal matters out of the question. Men have risen to power in this community opposing Mr. Murdock who have capitalized his innate decency and have risen more by reason of his charity and humanity than by their own ability.

He was a gentleman of the old school, was Thomas Benton Murdock, and that fact gave more power to those who opposed him often than their own works should have given to them. As his best qualities grew intenser, as people grew nearer to him, as they who knew him best here in his home community thought more of him than those who knew him in the state, so even better than they knew and loved him in the town did they know and love him in his home. Mr. Murdock was a home man clear to the core. He was best known there and best beloved, for there he showed always his best side. He kept the finest part of his heart and mind and soul for those who met him in his home. There he was in his kindest, his gentlest, his most human aspect. Home was his Heaven. There he brought all his joys. There he left the world behind. When blindness threatened him, as it did for a quarter of a century, off and on, it was in his home that he found his only solace. When enemies pursued him, when cares overcame him, when troubles encompassed him about, he turned always up the hill—always homeward. There he drank the elixir of life and returned full armed, new and strong, to the contest.

His old home, now occupied by his widow, is at 1000 Walnut Hill and has been the family homestead for the past twenty-eight years. Mr. Murdock died in a hospital at Kansas City November 4, 1909, but was buried in the West Cemetery at El Dorado.

The Murdock memorial fountain in the courthouse grounds was erected to his memory by friends from Maine to California, a committee of El Dorado men fostering it. The contributions made up in small amounts of \$1 or more.

When his soul went out into the greater soul that gave it, how lovingly he must have followed the last ride of his shattered clay tenement as it journeyed through the Kansas that he loved, down the west branch into the Walnut Valley that loved him, up the hill and through the gloaming into the home that was his first Heaven. For it was a journey with a climax in love, and when those whom he knew best and loved best gathered about his wasted body of death, his soul triumphant in the new life must have

glowed even through the dark veil the warmth of an affection too deep for words or fear.

So his last wish was granted. And after "taps" had sounded, we left all that was mortal, only a withered hut of the exalted and risen soul of Thomas Benton Murdock, under the prairie grass out in the sunshine. Sunshine and prairie grass—and the end.

EDWIN GRANT BETZ. The Arkansas City Business College is an institution in which the people of that community take special pride. Technical training for business is now a recognized necessity, and among the schools of Kansas that supply such technical training the Arkansas City Business College has in many respects a record of unexcelled competence and thoroughness. The proprietor of this school is Edwin Grant Betz, who has had a varied business experience but has given his chief time through his active life to commercial education. He comes of an old Dickinson County family, while Mrs. Betz, his wife, is of another prominent pioneer family in that section of Kansas.

Mr. E. G. Betz was born at Chambersburg in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1869. His paternal ancestors were Germans and his great-grandfather came from Germany and was an early settler in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Henry Betz, was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, spent his life as a farmer and died at St. Thomas in Franklin County in 1876.

W. H. H. Betz, father of E. G. Betz, was born near St. Thomas in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1843 and is now living at Chapman in Dickinson County, Kansas. He grew up and married in Pennsylvania, became a farmer, and on March 15, 1877, arrived at Chapman, Kansas. He was one of the early settlers there, and bought a farm three miles south and two miles east of Chapman and is still owner of 360 acres in that county and considerable city property. He is a republican and has long been closely identified with the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in which he served as deacon many years. He was a useful soldier in the Civil war, serving three months in the Union army. He married Miss Sarah Catherine Diehl, who was a descendant of the Read family of Virginia, an old colonial family. She was born at Marion in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1846. Their children were: Clara, wife of Thomas Taylor, a farmer at Pearl, Kansas; Ida, wife of E. J. Earle, who resides on the home farm in Dickinson County and owns another farm in Geary County eight miles southeast of Chapman; Edwin G., who is the third in the family; Michael Diehl, proprietor of a moving picture house on Union Avenue in Los Angeles, California; Bert R., who is an educator and for the past fourteen years has been principal of the Union School at Fort Totten, North Dakota; Allison R., who is also in the Government service, living near Fort Totten, North Dakota, and has also been a preacher there; Pearl, wife of Ira Kougle, a successful contractor at Chapman, Kansas; Roy, who lives in Chapman and owns a farm six miles south of that town; Samuel and George, twins, who died in infancy at Marion, Pennsylvania.

E. G. Betz was eight years of age when brought to Kansas and he received most of his early education in the rural schools near Chapman. He graduated from the Chapman High School in 1892, had one term in the Salina Normal University, two terms in Campbell's Normal University at Holton, and then returned to Dickinson County and became a farmer for three years. His interests were not in the farm, however, and after pursuing an art course he did

copy work for five years and was connected with the International Correspondence School until 1891. During 1892-94 Mr. Betz was engaged in mining at Galena, Kansas. He then became identified with the business college at Pittsburg, Kansas, managed it for one year, and for another year was manager of the business college at Coffeyville. Removing to Independence, Mr. Betz bought the business college and conducted it for three years. He has been a resident of Arkansas City since the fall of 1911, when he bought the Arkansas City Business College. He is its manager and proprietor. This school was established in 1910 by McMahon and Tighe. The school is situated in the Hamilton-Collinson Building on South Summit Street and occupies the entire second floor. Mr. Betz as a capable and experienced commercial educator could not fail to bring the standards and equipment of the school up to the highest point of excellence. He has a staff of three assistant instructors, and at times two others are employed, and the school now enrolls 150 students in the different courses.

Mr. Betz is a republican, and is an active member of the United Presbyterian Church, having served as clerk of the session. He is affiliated with Arkansas City Lodge No. 116, Knights of Pythias, and with Council No. 141 of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

On December 31, 1891, at Chapman, Kansas, Mr. Betz and Miss Katherine A. Loy were united in marriage. Mrs. Betz was born near Freeport, Illinois, December 25, 1872, but has lived in Kansas since she was eight years of age. She attended the public schools of Chapman and the high school there, and during her married life has found her work and interests in her husband's business activities and also in various lines of social effort. She is a worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other women's organizations and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Betz has an interesting American genealogy. The Loy family was established in Pennsylvania in early colonial days, and her paternal ancestors were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Her great-grandfather, George Loy, donated the land on which the town of Loysville in Perry County was founded, and that village has served to perpetuate his name in local history. Her grandfather, William Loy, was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, in 1816, spent his life as a farmer there and died in 1888. He married Kate Dunkleberger, who was born in Perry County in 1818 and died in 1893. They were the parents of twelve children, seven of whom died in infancy or when children, and the other five were: Jane, who lives in Perry County, Pennsylvania, widow of Solomon Reeder, who was a farmer; Susan married David Wentzel, a merchant at Ellsburg, Pennsylvania, and both are now deceased; the third was John Loy, father of Mrs. Betz; Kate died in Perry County, Pennsylvania, after her marriage to Nathaniel Dunkleberger, who still lives on the old homestead in Perry County; and Michael, who died on his farm in Perry County.

John Loy, father of Mrs. Betz, was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, in 1840. He grew up and married there, took up farming as his vocation, afterwards moved out to Illinois and was a farmer near Freeport four years, then returning to his native state and county, where he remained five years. On his next journey westward he came to the vicinity of Chapman, Kansas, arriving in the spring of 1880 and buying a section of land in Dickinson County. He was more than ordinarily successful as a farmer and

business man, and was one of the esteemed residents of Chapman when he died in 1887. Though a democrat, he voted for Lincoln during war time. He was one of the pillars in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in any community where he lived.

John Loy married Matilda Reapsome. She was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, in 1842 and is now living at Chapman, Kansas. Her grandfather Reapsome was a native of Germany, ran away from home at the age of fourteen, and came to America. While in Pennsylvania he attracted the favor and good will of a Mr. Piper of Perry County. Piper had taken up a large tract of Government land, including several thousand acres, and for some reason did not wish this land to revert to any of his relatives. In order to make assurance doubly sure he contracted to sell the several thousand acres to Mr. Reapsome for the nominal consideration of one dollar. Thus this generation of the Reapsome family became substantially provided in the way of landed possessions. Daniel Reapsome, father of Matilda Reapsome, was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, in 1806 and died there in 1886. He spent his life as a farmer and at one time served in the Pennsylvania militia. He married Katherine Bistline, who died in Perry County in 1846. They had only three children: John, who became a Union soldier and died from illness during the war; Katherine, who married John Rice, and both died in Perry County, Mr. Rice having owned considerable property and having been a man of studious tastes and pursuits; and Mrs. Matilda (Reapsome) Loy.

Mr. and Mrs. John Loy had a family of ten children, a brief record being as follows: W. F. Loy, a contractor and builder in Los Angeles, California; Daniel E., twin brother of W. F., a stockman living at Chapman, Kansas; James O., who lives on the old Loy farm at Chapman and is also a successful stock raiser; Mrs. Betz was the fourth in age; Ida, wife of E. W. Kapp, a successful business man and proprietor of a feed and fuel yard in Los Angeles; Maud V., who has never married and has devoted herself rather successfully to business, being now proprietor of a modern general store at Chapman, and owner of a fine home in that town; Bertha, wife of Jacob Engler, a stockman at Chapman; Bessie, wife of Emery Diehl, a farmer at Chapman; David, who is associated with his brother in the contracting business at Los Angeles; and Charles, a farmer and stockman at Chapman.

RICHARD T. KEEFE is secretary and treasurer of Henneberry & Company, packers and provisioners at Arkansas City. Mr. Keefe was one of the founders of this packing industry, and has been closely associated with its development. His active career has been devoted almost entirely to the packing industry and he had an ample experience with the great packing concerns of the country before he helped establish this independent plant at Arkansas City.

Mr. Keefe was born in Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa, September 20, 1873. His father, Thomas Keefe, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1829, came to the United States at the age of fourteen, and lived successively in New York, Ohio and Iowa. In 1879 he removed to Ottumwa, where he died in 1896. He followed railroading and later farming, and a number of his sons also took up railroading. In politics he was a democrat and he was a member of the Catholic Church. Thomas Keefe married Ann O'Connor. She was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1833, came with her sister to America when she was

twelve years of age, first living in New York State, and she was married in Marion, Ohio. She died at Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1898. Thomas Keefe and wife had nine children: Mary, who died in Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1883, married William O'Brien, who was roadmaster for the Burlington Railroad Company and died in 1881; John J., a railroad engineer who died at Haxton, Colorado, in 1896; James P., who was also a railroad man and died at Arkansas City, Kansas, in 1910; William, a railroad engineer who died at Leadville, Colorado, in 1892; Thomas F., a member of Keefe Brothers, contractors and builders at Ottumwa; Peter A., a farmer near Genda Springs in Sumner County, Kansas; Edward G., member of the firm Keefe Brothers at Ottumwa; Richard T.; and Patrick H., who has a cafe at East St. Louis, Illinois.

Richard T. Keefe after 1879 spent his youth at Ottumwa, Iowa. He attended the public schools there, in 1888 graduated from the Ottumwa Business College, and almost immediately engaged with the firm of John Morrell & Company, Limited, a packing house at Ottumwa. He learned the business in its various details, and in the fall of 1892 removed to Chicago, where he became connected with Nelson, Morris & Company, packers. He had ten years experience with the Morris Company at Chicago, East St. Louis and St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1902 he returned to Chicago, spent one year with Armour and Company, and in 1903 came to Arkansas City and assisted in establishing Henneberry & Company's packing business.

Henneberry & Company saw in Arkansas City a logical field for a packing enterprise, and the success of the business has justified the wisdom of their choice. The plant is located at the south end of Summit Street on the Arkansas River. This plant has a capacity for slaughtering and curing and handling 250 cattle, 1,000 hogs and 100 sheep weekly. The products are distributed throughout Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The firm also maintains its own ice plant, primarily for local refrigeration, but also supplies some ice to other customers. The officers of the company are: Patrick E. Henneberry, president and general manager; A. E. Le Sturgeon, vice president; and Richard T. Keefe, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Keefe is also a director in the Arkansas City Savings and Building and Loan Association. He is president of the Rotary Club of Arkansas City and a former president of the Arkansas City Commercial Club and a member of the Ponca City Council of the Knights of Columbus. Besides his home at 221 East Washington Avenue he has other real estate in Arkansas City, East St. Louis and Colorado.

Mr. Keefe was married in Chicago in 1898 to Miss Anna Barbara Clark, daughter of James and Eugenia (Hussey) Clark, both now deceased. Her father was connected with the Town of Lake before it was annexed to Chicago, and later became peace officer in that district. Mr. and Mrs. Keefe have five children: Virginia, who was born in January, 1900, and died in infancy; Marian, born in April, 1904, and died in infancy; Richard Clark, born in July, 1909; Edward Clark, born in July, 1912; and Kathleen Clark, born in July, 1914.

JOHN WILSON. Indelibly interwoven with the early and later history of Leavenworth and one of the great industrial captains of his day, was the late John Wilson, one of the solid men of this city for many years. His life story is interesting from every

point of view, not alone because of the great business enterprises he fostered and founded, but also for achievements in other fields where his personality counted and where the life he lived so closely touched others that his memory will long be kept green. Mr. Wilson became a permanent resident and property owner in 1857 and for very nearly fifty years was identified with the progress and development of Leavenworth.

John Wilson was born at Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1828. His parents, James and Rebecca (Whiteside) Wilson, were of Scotch-Irish descent. The father was a man of considerable consequence in Chester County, serving for twenty-five years as a magistrate and was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He served as a sergeant in the company of Captain Holmes in the War of 1812. He and his wife were intelligent practical people and their son John profited by their open-mindedness for he was given educational advantages such as many youths of the time and neighborhood did not enjoy. After attending the common schools he was employed for a time as a clerk in a store, performing his duties very willingly, for already he had the business instinct that later was a dominating factor in commercial life. He then spent two years in an academy at New London Chester County, after which he resumed his clerical duties and continued until he was twenty-one years old, when he embarked in a mercantile business for himself at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania. He remained in Lancaster County for two years and then transferred his interests back to Oxford.

About this time much was heard, both favorable and unfavorable, concerning the Territory of Kansas, contending factions in the North and South in their endeavors to make it free or slave giving it a reputation not very encouraging to the peaceful business man. However, in May, 1856, Mr. Wilson visited Kansas and considered the situation for two months and then returned to his eastern home, probably with his ideas crystalized, as in the fall he returned to Leavenworth and in the first month of 1857 purchased property on the corner of Second and Cherokee streets and made preparations for building, which resulted in the erection of the first brick business block in Leavenworth. At the time of his death, on June 7, 1906, that building was yet standing. There he opened his stock of hardware and continued at that location until the fall of 1859, when he removed to Delaware Street. In 1861 he formed a partnership with Stewart Hastings, under the style of Wilson & Hastings, and they carried on business as such until 1864, when they consolidated with the hardware firm of Brace & Baker, the style of the new firm becoming Wilson, Brace & Company. From this firm Mr. Wilson retired in 1869 in order to become a member of the Great Western Manufacturing Company and the Great Western Stove Company, of which he became president and directing head. Mr. Wilson was connected with both enterprises, but eventually disposed of his holdings in the latter, but continued until his death the controlling head of the former, building up this business until it became the most important industry of Leavenworth, affording employment to hundreds of men. He became interested in other enterprises and was one of the organizers and became vice president of the Leavenworth National Bank, and he was also the principal owner of the Mobile Light & Railroad Company of Mobile, Alabama.

In politics Mr. Wilson was nominally a democrat, but in this connection, as in every other, he was a man

of independent thought and conscientiously followed his convictions of right. Nevertheless the democratic party in 1862 elected Mr. Wilson to represent Leavenworth County in the State Senate and re-elected him in 1864, and some of the important measures now on the statute books of the state were either introduced by him or had in him a warm advocate. In 1871 he was elected county commissioner of Leavenworth County and was re-elected to this office in 1873. In him the public schools always had a warm friend, and, although immersed in grave and important business cares that required almost his undivided attention, he accepted the responsibilities attaching to membership on the Leavenworth School Board and served during 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, his practical ideas and sound common sense making him particularly useful. All his subsequent life he took pride in the progress the schools made and was ever ready to give encouragement and practical assistance.

In the spring of 1857 Mr. Wilson brought his family to Leavenworth. In 1854, in Pennsylvania, he had been married to Miss Eliza J. Holmes. She was a daughter of Samuel Holmes of Chester County, and a granddaughter of the Captain Holmes who distinguished himself at the defense of Baltimore in the War of 1812. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, two daughters and two sons. The daughters died in infancy, but the sons survive: J. Howard, who is president of the Mobile Light & Railway Company, and Samuel H., who is president of the Great Western Manufacturing Company at Leavenworth.

Samuel H. Wilson was born at Leavenworth, January 2, 1864, and this city has always been his home. He was educated here and at Hamilton College, New York, and practically grew up in his father's business, of which he is the present head. He was married to Miss Mary E. V. Low, a daughter of the late P. G. Low, who was well known in the state and was one of the early freighters. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have two sons: John Howard and Percival Low.

The death of John Wilson was a source of sincere sorrow to almost every resident of Leavenworth who had any realization of the worth of the quiet, unostentatious man who had passed up and down the same byways as themselves, but ever left behind him, by useful deed or kind act, a pleasant memory. At one time or another he had given employment to thousands of Leavenworth men, and that he was kind, considerate and just in all his relations with them might have been a reason for the industrial peace which prevailed in his factories. He was known to be honest and generous as a citizen and no subscription for any public movement was considered properly launched until the name of John Wilson headed the list. He gave freely to the Presbyterian Church, in which he was a deacon, but he was liberal minded and bestowed charity wherever it seemed to be needed. On the day of his funeral all banks at Leavenworth were closed, the courthouse flag was placed at half mast, the big business houses of the city other than his own also gave tokens of respect, and the whole city seemed to grieve for the man who so long had shown forth in a life worthy of emulation. It was said of him that he had never knowingly wronged any one, even in business contests and political campaigns, and those who knew him best admired, respected and loved him most.

H. B. SMITH. The greater part of the forty-five or more years he has lived in Kansas Mr. Smith has

spent as a farmer and business man, but is now living retired at El Dorado. He has acquired property, has the superintendence of that, and also busies himself with public duties as a member of the city council.

He was born in Macoupin County, Illinois, June 20, 1849. His ancestors came originally from Scotland and were Colonial settlers in America. Mr. Smith's grandfather was a soldier under Washington for four years during the Revolution and spent the dreadful winter with the patriots at Valley Forge. He afterwards became a pioneer in the vicinity of Lebanon, Tennessee, acquired a homestead there and spent the rest of his days.

Hugh Smith, father of H. B. Smith, was born in Tennessee in 1793. He grew up and married near Lebanon, became a farmer, and as a young man he went with General Jackson in the campaign against the Seminole Indians of Florida. He got as far as Pensacola. Soon after the close of that campaign he removed to Macoupin County, Illinois, where he followed farming for a number of years. Later he became a pioneer homesteader in Crawford County, Kansas, and lived there until his death in 1876. His home in Kansas was near McCune. He was a democrat and was a very strong and influential church member. He was one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and was both an elder and local preacher. Hugh Smith married for his first wife a Miss Roach. Their children were: Rachel, Celia, Margaret, Mary and John R., all of whom are now deceased. For his second wife Hugh Smith married Rebecca Norval. She was born in North Carolina in 1811 and died in Crawford County, Kansas, in 1886. By her he also reared a large family of children, namely: J. P., who was a farmer and died at Girard, Kansas; T. L., a farmer near McCune, Kansas; William N., a farmer who died in Illinois; Sarah, who died in Moultrie County, Illinois, the wife of Samuel Elliott, a farmer, also now deceased; R. D., who served as a soldier in the Civil war, and afterwards was merchant and postmaster at Berlin, Illinois, until his death in 1874; H. B. Smith was the sixth in his mother's family; Louisa, wife of M. A. Ransom, a photographer at Girard, Kansas; Carrie, who died at Berlin, Illinois, in 1863, at the age of thirteen.

Mr. H. B. Smith received most of his education in the public schools of Sangamon County, Illinois. He spent his early life on his father's farm until 1859. In 1870 he came out to Kansas, locating in Crawford County, followed farming, and in 1876 engaged in the livery business at Girard. He conducted a successful business there for ten years, and afterwards had an establishment at Rosalia in Butler County for eight years and in 1893 removed to El Dorado. He was proprietor of the leading livery of El Dorado until 1910, when he retired from active business. Mr. Smith owns his home at 218 East Central Avenue, also has a dwelling house on North Vine Street in El Dorado, and another in Wichita, Kansas. While he has sold his farms, he owns five acres in the oil district a mile and a half northwest of El Dorado.

In politics Mr. Smith is a republican. For the past six years he has been active member of the El Dorado city council. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is affiliated with Patmos Lodge No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, El Dorado Chapter No. 35, Royal Arch Masons, El Dorado Lodge No. 128, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is also a member of the Degree of

Honor and Knights and Ladies of Security at El Dorado. He also keeps himself in close touch with local interests and affairs by membership in the El Dorado Commercial Club.

Mr. Smith married at Girard, Kansas, in 1874 Miss Mary E. Ashcraft. Her parents were Lewis and Lovina (Harshfield) Ashcraft, both now deceased. Her father was one of the early farmers in Neosho County, Kansas. Mr. Smith has two daughters. Aesia Ethel is the wife of Isaac Curry and they reside at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Curry is a railway postal clerk and has a run from Kansas City, Missouri, to La Junta, Colorado. They have one child, Eleanor Leah Curry. Edna Leah, the second daughter of Mr. Smith, is still at home. She has a liberal education, being a graduate of the El Dorado High School and completed both the literary and the music courses in the Liberty Woman's College at Liberty.

DANIEL BUNNELL. One of the citizens of constructive ability and of many influential connections with Arkansas City from early times until recently was the late Daniel Bunnell, who died at Arkansas City, June 30, 1915. He founded a real estate business and acquired large holdings of property both in Southern Kansas and in Northern Oklahoma. Much of that business is now managed by his son William and his widow, Mrs. Maude A. Bunnell, has also proved her capacity as a business woman by handling with unusual shrewdness and foresight the various interests left her by her husband.

The late Daniel Bunnell was born at Morrilton, Arkansas, March 21, 1853, and was only sixty-two years of age when he died. He grew up in Morrilton, married his first wife there, and while living in Arkansas was a farmer and stock dealer. In 1880 he came to Arkansas City, farmed for a time and then entered the real estate, loan and investment business. He gave that the best energies of his life for twenty-six years. The business which he founded is one of the pioneer loan enterprises of the town. For a time Mr. Bunnell was also a merchant at Arkansas City. He did much to develop property, building many residences, sold and exchanged large quantities of city real estate and numerous farms in Cowley County, and later his business dealings extended to Oklahoma, especially in Kay, Noble and Pawnee counties.

Daniel Bunnell was a democrat in politics. In the early days he served as a member of the police force in Arkansas City and helped keep order there when it was a turbulent community. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was affiliated with Inaugural Camp No. 867, Modern Woodmen of America, with the Sons and Daughters of Justice and the Tribe of Ben Hur.

In 1879, at Morrilton, Arkansas, Mr. Bunnell married Sarah C. Outlaw. All of Mr. Bunnell's children were by this marriage five in number, namely: William, referred to below; James, who is a traveling salesman for the Charter Oak Wagon Company, living at Arkansas City; Daniel, Jr., an oil operator at Tulsa, Oklahoma; Abednego, in the freight department of the Santa Fe Railroad at Arkansas City; and Shadrach, in the oil business at El Dorado, Kansas.

William Bunnell, son of the late Daniel Bunnell, was born in Cowley County, Kansas, May 22, 1880. He attended the Arkansas City public schools but left off his books and studies at the age of fifteen to make his own way in the world. For two years he clerked in a drug store, another two years in a grocery store, and, having gained experience and

sharpened his wits by varied contact with men and affairs, he turned to the business of dealing in horses and live stock. He followed that until 1908 and then became vice president of the Traders State Bank of Arkansas City. Selling his interest in the bank in 1914, William Bunnell organized the William Bunnell Loan & Investment Company and has since given all his time to the prosecution of its large and extensive activities. William Bunnell owns a large amount of valuable real estate in Arkansas City, including his home at 711 South Summit Street, also has 12,000 acres of land in Kay, Noble and Pawnee counties, Oklahoma, and an equity in his father's estate. He is a democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with Inaugural Camp No. 867, Modern Woodmen of America, and Arkansas City Lodge No. 89, Ancient Order United Workmen.

On April 16, 1902, at Arkansas City, William Bunnell married Mrs. Bertha (Krebs) LaFarge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Krebs, who were pioneer settlers in Arkansas City. William Krebs was a stone mason. The four step-children of William Bunnell are: Maree, wife of R. L. Baker, a dentist at Arkansas City; Louis, a cigar salesman at Stockton, California; Arthur, with the Sperry Milling Company at Stockton, California; and Virgil, a student in the Arkansas City High School.

On April 11, 1901, at Arkansas City, Daniel Bunnell married Miss Maude A. Faubion. Mrs. Bunnell was born at Oskaloosa, Kansas, February 7, 1879. Her father, the late Rev. J. W. Faubion, was born in Clay County, Missouri, in 1848, and was descended from some of the original French stock that laid the foundations of pioneer Missouri and Virginia. Rev. Mr. Faubion grew up in Clay County, came to Kansas in 1865, and homesteaded in Jefferson County. Later he became a minister of the Southern Methodist Church, did his first preaching in Jefferson County and attained prominence in his church, filling every office except that of bishop. He was a missionary, a circuit rider and did much of the heavy and arduous work of the ministry in the early days. On October 11, 1895, he located at Arkansas City, where he lived until his death on February 19, 1900. He was a democrat in politics. Rev. Mr. Faubion married Julia Meredith, of pioneer Virginia family. She is still living in Arkansas City. She was born in Clay County, Missouri, February 21, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Faubion had eight children: James W., a banker at Anthony, Kansas; Josephine, wife of C. C. Straughan, owner of the Imperial Bath House at San Antonio, Texas; Laura, wife of George Sloop, an extensive farmer and stock raiser living at Winchester, Kansas; John B., a carpenter at Arkansas City; Ida Marie, who died at Osawatomie, Kansas, the wife of George W. Palmer, an oil operator living at Augusta in Butler County, Kansas; Mrs. Bunnell, who was the sixth in her parents' family; Keener, living at Terry, Montana, where he operates a dry cleaning establishment; and Grace, wife of C. B. Kinslow, connected with the Overland Motor Car Company at Arkansas City.

Mrs. Bunnell was educated in the public schools of Kansas, completed the course of the Arkansas City High School in 1897 and is a woman of many intellectual and cultural interests and associations. She is a member and one of the chief supporters of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Bunnell owns her home at 303 South Second Street, has much residence property in the city and owns farms located in Cowley County, Kansas, and in Kay, Noble and Pawnee counties, Oklahoma.

PATRICK E. HENNEBERRY, president of Henneberry & Company, packers and provisioners at Arkansas City, is a veteran in the packing industry. He had his first experience in that business at Chicago in 1872, before refrigeration of meat products and modern methods of transportation by refrigeration cars had been introduced. He has been in the industry through nearly every phase of development, and his experience and enterprise have brought the Arkansas City plant to a prosperous condition and one of the best managed of the smaller packing houses in the state.

Mr. Henneberry was born in Covington, Kentucky, July 15, 1859. He entered the packing business when only a boy, and was employed in places of increasing responsibility by packers in Chicago. Coming west to Iowa with John Morrell & Company, he spent many years with that firm as general superintendent. He came to Arkansas City, Kansas, in 1903, and became president of the firm of Henneberry & Company.

Mr. Henneberry resides with his family at 215 North B Street in Arkansas City. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Ponca City Council of the Knights of Columbus. On October 25, 1880, he married Miss Johanna Doody, who was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1860. She was brought when a child by her parents to America. Mr. and Mrs. Henneberry are the parents of eight children: E. D. Henneberry, who is general salesman for Henneberry & Company and resides at 215 North B Street in Arkansas City, being a native of Chicago; Mary A., wife of Thomas McNally, president of the Pittsburg Boiler & Machine Company at Pittsburg, Kansas; Margaret, who is still with her parents; Anne, a trained nurse living in Chicago; Catherine, a student in the State Manual Training Normal School at Pittsburg, Kansas; John, who is with the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago; Helen, a student in the Mount Carmel Academy at Wichita; Lucile, still in the public schools.

COL. ED GREEN. While Colonel Green's home and interests have been centered in Kansas for a number of years, he is hardly less well known in the State of Illinois, where he was reared and where he spent many active years, and in fact throughout the country and even abroad the name of Col. Ed Green is one of the most prominent associated with the breeding of short-horn cattle and of fine trotting horses. His home is now at Howard, Kansas, and he owns several ranches in that section of the state.

Colonel Green was born at Indianola, Illinois, October 8, 1865. His paternal ancestry goes back to Major Green, his great-grandfather, who served with that rank in the Revolutionary war. Major Green was a brother of the still more famous Gen. Nathaniel Green, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Revolutionary forces. Colonel Green's grandfather was Ebenezer Green, who was born in Virginia, went as a pioneer farmer to Ohio and died in that state before Colonel Green was born.

L. W. Green, father of Colonel Green, was born in Lake County, Ohio, in 1831. He grew up there, and in 1859 removed to Indianola, Illinois. There he became a successful farmer and stock raiser, and he, too, as well as other members of the family, gained more than local reputation as the breeder of fine horses and cattle. He died at Indianola, Illinois, in 1913. He was a republican in politics, and was a man of Christian principles, though not a member of any church. L. W. Green married Euphama Jane

Sandusky. She was born in Indianola, Illinois, in 1841, and died there in 1904. Her father, Abraham Sandusky, was a native of Virginia, and was descended from a family of people who originated in Poland and came to America in Colonial times, locating in Virginia. Abraham Sandusky's parents were pioneer settlers in Kentucky, and Abraham grew up near Paris, Kentucky, was married there, and subsequently removed to Indianola, Illinois, where he homesteaded a tract of land and also bought other lands, becoming a very prominent farmer and stockman. In the early days he handled the ordinary native American cattle, but he secured some of the first short-horn stock that was ever imported in America. All his sons became prominent as short-horn breeders. Abraham Sandusky married a Miss Blackburn. She was a close relative of George Washington, and through her Col. Ed Green can claim perhaps the closest lineal relationship with the father of our country. Abraham Sandusky died at Indianola, Illinois, in 1868.

Col. Ed Green was the oldest of his parents' children. His sister Adda died at Indianola in 1911. Lu, Jr., is a breeder of thoroughbred stock and a farmer at Indianola. Uz also lives at Indianola and is a farmer and stockman there.

Col. Ed Green was educated in the rural schools of Vermilion County, Illinois. He attended the University of Illinois at Champaign, taking the veterinary course and also receiving military instructions. He has for years been known among all his friends and associates as Col. Ed Green. After his college course and his return home he began exhibiting short-horn cattle at fairs, and also became proficient as a successful trainer of trotting horses. He remained in Illinois in that work until 1900, when he removed to the vicinity of Denver, Colorado, continuing the same business there. In 1906 Colonel Green came to Florence, Kansas, and in 1912 to Howard.

Besides his home on Pine Street Colonel Green owns a ranch of 900 acres $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Howard, a half section of land half a mile east and half a mile south of Moline, and 500 acres at Indianola, Illinois. He owns city property both in Howard and Emporia. His farm lands he uses for diversified farming and for the care and feeding of his live stock. For many years Colonel Green has been raising short-horn cattle and trotting horses, and his name is widely known all over this country and through Canada, England and Scotland. He is a member of the American Short-Horn Breeders' Association and the American Shropshire Breeders' Association, and belongs to the Kansas State Grange. He has exhibited his cattle for twenty-six years in America's show yards, principally at state fairs.

In the various states where he has made his home Colonel Green has participated as a vigorous factor in the republican party. While living in Colorado he was under sheriff, and he served as deputy sheriff at Florence, Kansas. In Illinois he was a member of the State Republican Convention at Peoria, being secretary of his delegation, and he gained distinction by stampeding the convention in favor of Richard H. Yates, who was nominated for governor and subsequently elected. In 1912 and again in 1914 Colonel Green was a candidate for state representative in Kansas.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is prominently identified with Masonry. His affiliations are with Hope Lodge No. 155, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Howard Chapter No. 49, Royal Arch Masons; Newton Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar; Oriental Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish

Rite at Chicago, and Median Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita, of which he is a charter member, having demitted from Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Chicago, and he is also a member of the Eastern Star. Colonel Green is also a member of the Lodge and Encampment and Canton of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Order of Rebekahs.

Colonel Green is happily married and has a family of children who are growing up to careers of usefulness and honor. In 1897, in Indianola, Illinois, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Baumgardner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baumgardner. Mrs. Green passed away February 2, 1917. Her father was for many years a farmer at Dayton, Ohio, and her mother resides at Osborne, Ohio. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Green are seven in number: Euphama Jane, born in 1900; Edwin Joseph, born in 1902; Lewis Willmet, born in 1904; Mary Elizabeth, born in 1906; Lowell Oliver, born in 1909; Helen Katherine, born in 1912; and Charles Everett, born in October, 1916.

GEORGE W. LONGENECKER, M. D. Fifteen years of conscientious work in his profession have brought Doctor Longenecker some of the best rewards and honors that come to the doctor in his home community at Elsmore, and he has long been recognized as one of the leading physicians and citizens of Allen County.

Doctor Longenecker is a native of Kansas, having been born on a farm in Miami County March 5, 1876. His paternal ancestors were of German stock, but have lived in this country since Colonial days. Several generations of the family lived in Pennsylvania, where Doctor Longenecker's grandfather spent his entire life as a farmer. D. H. Longenecker, father of Doctor Longenecker, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1837. He grew up in his native state, but was married in Washington County, Maryland. Soon after his marriage he moved west to Missouri in 1868, locating in Johnson County, and in 1871 arrived in Miami County, Kansas, where he was one of the early farmer settlers. He has spent his entire active career identified with agriculture, but in 1916 retired and is now enjoying the comforts of life at his home in Miami County. He is a loyal republican and a member of the Dunkard Church. D. H. Longenecker married Urilla Reichard, who was born in Washington County, Maryland, in 1841 and died in Miami County, Kansas, in 1906. They became the parents of seven children, Doctor Longenecker being fifth in age. O. M. Longenecker is a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College and is practicing his profession at Rosedale, Kansas. Florence is a graduate of the State Normal School at Emporia and is a teacher in Kansas City, Missouri. Charles W. is also a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College and is practicing at Kingman, Kansas. Arthur V. is engaged in the lumber business at Beloit, Kansas. A. M. Longenecker is a graduate A. B. from the University of Kansas and is now a teacher in Washington, District of Columbia. Winifred, twin sister of the preceding, died in 1898, at the age of nineteen years. Three members of the family are successfully pursuing the profession of medicine, and several of the children have performed useful service in the field of teaching.

Doctor Longenecker grew up on a farm in Miami County, learned his first lessons in the country schools, and afterwards attended the high school at Paola. For a time he attended the State Normal School at Emporia, and from there entered the Kansas City

Medical College, where he took his M. D. degree in 1902. Almost immediately he removed to Elsmore, and has been steadily building up a general medical and surgical practice in that community since 1902. Doctor Longenecker has one of the most modern residences of the town, which he built in 1908. Both his residence and office are on Second Street. He also owns a farm in Western Kansas.

Doctor Longenecker has identified himself willingly with every public spirited movement in his community, and from 1908 to 1912 served as mayor of Elsmore. He has also been a member of the local school board. He is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with Virginia Lodge No. 315, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Saponburg, Kansas, with Elsmore Lodge No. 410, Ancient Order of United Workmen, with Elsmore Camp No. 950, Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member in good standing of the Allen County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Longenecker married at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1906, Miss Carrie King. Her mother is now deceased. Her father, W. S. King, was for many years inspector of scales with the Fairbanks Scale Company, but is now living retired at Kansas City, Missouri. Doctor and Mrs. Longenecker have one daughter, Florence, born December 5, 1908.

E. J. WHITTLE, of Arkansas City, has had a most diversified business experience. He has lived in many states, has been a farmer, merchant, real estate man and is now enjoying the income from his property and residing in comfort and contentment among his children and grandchildren.

Mr. Whittle was born in Boone County, Illinois, February 20, 1851. His father, James Whittle, was born in Canada, near Detroit, Michigan, in 1821, and was the first of the family to come to the United States. James' father, Thomas, spent all his life in Canada as a farmer. The Whittles went from England to Canada in the early days. James Whittle grew up in Canada, and when a young man removed to Boone County, Illinois, where he married and took up farming. He spent his active years as an agriculturist and died at Belvidere, Illinois, in 1904. After becoming an American citizen he voted regularly with the republican party. In his home district in Boone County, Illinois, he served as constable and township trustee. His church was the Universalist. James Whittle married Josephine Early. She too was a native of Canada, born in 1831, and died at Poplar Grove, Illinois, in 1887. There were four children, E. J. Whittle being the oldest. Fred, the next youngest, died in infancy. W. P. Whittle was a California gold miner, and shortly after his return from the West died at Caledonia, Illinois, in 1882. Cora died when fifteen years of age.

E. H. Whittle was educated in the public schools of Boone County, Illinois, lived the first twenty-one years of his life on his father's farm, then had 3½ years of strenuous and rather hazardous experience as a miner in New Mexico, and after another winter in Boone County, Illinois, went to Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, and farmed in the vicinity of Mason City for twelve years. That was followed by experience as a grain buyer for eight years, and he then went to the Northwest and in Richland County, North Dakota, and in Aurora County, South Dakota, was for three years engaged in the real estate business.

In 1901 Mr. Whittle came to Arkansas City, Kansas,

and put in a year as a farmer, but in 1902 retired to the city and lived a couple of years without special employment. He then went back to Iowa for three years, but since August, 1907, has been a permanent resident of Arkansas City. He has acquired considerable property, and gives his time chiefly to its management. He is owner of the Globe Building at the corner of Washington Avenue and Summit Street, a three-story structure; owns the Carder Block at 116 West Fifth Avenue, and has a farm of 160 acres in Grant County, Kansas.

Mr. Whittle is a republican, and while living in Iowa served as township treasurer. He is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, retains affiliations with Swaledale Lodge of the Knights of Pythias in Iowa, and has local membership in Inaugural Camp No. 867, Modern Woodmen of America, at Arkansas City and the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

Mr. Whittle was married in 1879, at the present site of Mason City, Iowa, to Miss Alice Hillier. Her father, J. B. Hillier, died at Marshalltown, Iowa, in May, 1907. He was a farmer. Her mother, Mary (Gillett) Hillier, now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Whittle. Mr. and Mrs. Whittle have three children and four grandchildren. Cora, their oldest, is the wife of Charles Darner, a flour salesman at Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Darner have two children, Paul and Dorothy. Fred W. Whittle is a traveling salesman with home at Arkansas City, and by his marriage to Mary Ruth Crisp has two children, Janice and Fred. Cecile is the wife of Walter Ames, who conducts the Fifth Avenue Book Store in Arkansas City.

GEORG FREDERICH CHRISTOPH SCHRADER has been a resident of Saline County, Kansas, thirty years. Measured by the practical results that have proceeded from his intelligence and energy, he is without question one of the foremost farmers of the state. It is not merely a matter of possessing large bodies of land, but the method in which they are improved and farmed, which constitute his achievements as a resident of Kansas.

Mr. Schrader came to America when about in middle age. Some of his children were born in the old country, and he is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war. He was born at Anderten, near the City of Hanover, Germany, November 14, 1847, a son of Henry and Caroline (Weber) Schrader. Both parents were also natives of Germany. His father, Henry Schrader was born April 20, 1812, and when he died at Bavaria, Kansas, January 21, 1910, he was the oldest resident of Saline County, being ninety-eight years old. His wife was born February 1, 1818, and died in Germany, March 9, 1879. The parents had only two children, a daughter, Caroline, born in 1859 and died in 1872, and Georg Frederick Christoph.

The birth of Mr. Schrader occurred on a farm, he grew up and became familiar with German agricultural conditions, and his education was acquired in the common schools. When fourteen years of age he began learning the trade of locksmith. At twenty he was called into the service of his country as a member of the Saxon army, and was on duty more or less continuously for twelve years. This included the two years of the Franco-Prussian war. He was in many of the battles of that brief and glorious campaign, fought at Sedan, and was at the siege of Paris.

While he enjoyed considerable prosperity in the old country, there grew within him a stronger and stronger desire to participate in the opportunities

and freedom of America, and in 1887 he came to this country with his father. He brought with him his wife and three children. Locating in Saline County, Kansas, he bought land three miles east of Brookville. His first purchase was 160 acres. Before going further he improved this and brought it under the methodical and systematic tillage which he had learned in Germany, and the prosperity of his earlier years enabled him to continue buying more land until at the present time Mr. Schrader is owner of a total of 2,320 acres in one body, located near Bavaria in Saline County. A large part of it is under cultivation. It is managed with system and efficiency and there is no question of impairment of the resources of the soil on any land which Mr. Schrader owns. He has also erected many substantial buildings, has a grain elevator to handle his immense grain crop, and has numerous silos. Only a comparatively small part of the grain raised in his fields is ever sent away to market. He keeps a number of cattle and horses, and converts the fertility of the soil into livestock.

Mr. Schrader is also interested in the State Bank of Brookville. Since coming to America he and his wife have visited Germany twice, the first time in 1903 and again in 1909. They toured Germany and various parts of Europe. The family are active members of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Schrader was married August 7, 1873, to Miss Caroline Meinneicka, a native of Germany, where she was born July 22, 1848, a daughter of Frederick and Helen (Konerding) Meinneicka. Mrs. Schrader was the only child of her parents. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schrader, two sons and two daughters. The older son is George Henry, who was born May 18, 1874. He was married March 16, 1905, to Miss Olga Laas, who was born in Germany May 8, 1889. Their three children are Melvina, born January 9, 1907; Margaret, born June 5, 1909; and Gertrude, born April 7, 1910. Henry George, the second son, was born February 17, 1879, in Germany, and on July 20, 1909, married Anna Claus, who was born in Germany January 1, 1885. Their two children are: Henry Lewis, born August 10, 1911; and Raymond, born November 22, 1912. The older daughter and the third child of Mr. and Mrs. Schrader is Lena, who was born in Germany May 14, 1883, and is still living at home with her parents. Anna Augusta, the youngest, was born in Saline County, Kansas, August 20, 1889, and was married August 9, 1911, to Albert E. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was born in Topeka, Kansas, in 1888, of Swedish parentage and is now an active farmer in Saline County.

CHESTER THOMAS. There are two factors which loom larger than any others in determining the life and characters of an individual. They are, first, the stock from which he springs and of which he is naturally an expression, and second, his surroundings.

The observance or non-observance of the virtues by successive generations of ancestors largely forecasts and predetermines the character of those who come after them so far as inclination, mental and moral gravity, are concerned. Strength begets strength, weakness reproduces weakness, wisdom and folly advertise themselves in their offspring.

Circumstance however, surroundings, environment, play an equally important part in the development of life. The savage becomes civilized when removed from his native surroundings and brought into contact with humanizing and refining institutions; almost the entire work of the schools, properly conducted, is predicated upon the theory that the twig may be bent

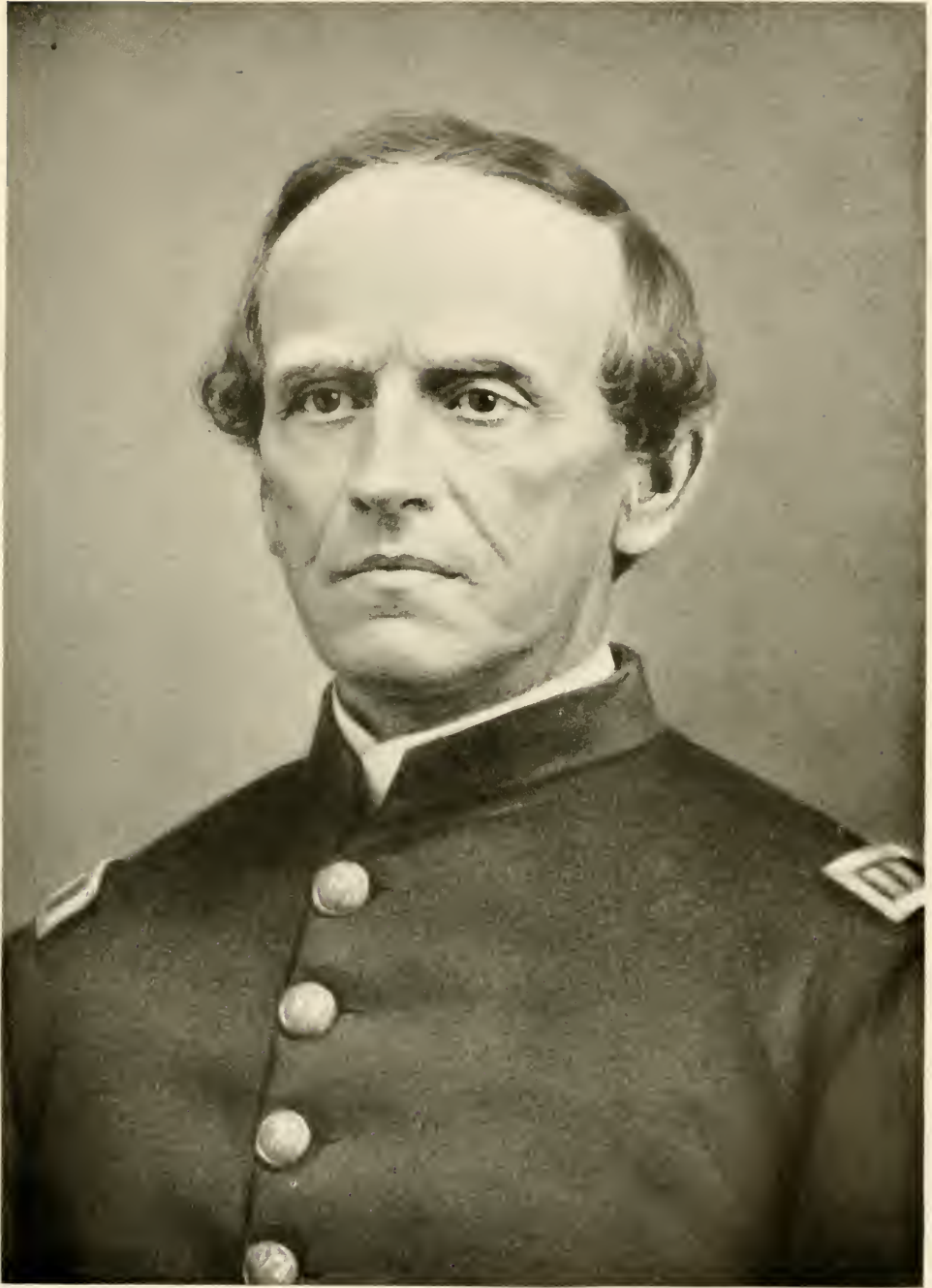
or straightened as the case may require, that reason and judgment may be taught the impulsive and hasty; in other words that the defects of the native constitution may be healed. If this were not so society would become more and more the victim of the unfortunate.

In this sketch we have to deal with a man whose attitude to things moral and just was determined by his ancestors; whose manner and method of carrying out his purposes was largely fixed by the custom of the times in which he lived and the habit common among men. There is no desire to represent him as a saint, certainly not as an unusual sinner, but as a man well born, whose greater heritage was a sincere love for the flag of his country, for liberty and justice to all; a proportionate courage, an almost intuitive knowledge of men, a just estimate of measures and a gift of absorption in the business in hand which amounted almost to genius. His brain seems never to have been idle, no sacrifice of personal comfort or time too great for him to make for the cause which he espoused. Other men busied themselves in breaking out their farms and remained within more or less easy call when their services were in demand; he was always on the watch tower to mark the approach of the enemy or on the firing line to thwart his designs. The aim is simple. To set forth truthfully a brief account of a peculiar, strong and useful character, that of one who lived through eventful times always playing a prominent and eventful part, one of the chief actors in scenes and situations which have become historic. Incidentally it may be said that to write all that might be written would furnish ample material for a rare and useful book, illuminate much that the present generation has little opportunity to know about explanatory of an earlier date in the history of our country, the origin and establishment of some of its most cherished institutions. But this of necessity is not such a book.

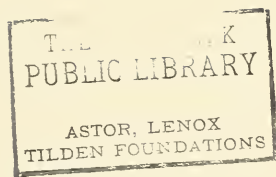
Chester Thomas was born in Troy, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, on the 18th day of July, 1810. The Thomas family came to Pennsylvania from Vermont and were among the very early settlers in that part of the country. Many of them served in the war of the Revolution. His mother, Susannah, was the daughter of Dr. Reuben Rowley, a distinguished soldier in the war above mentioned. She is described as a "warm hearted Christian woman noted for her deeds of benevolence and charity who lived to a green old age." An uncle, Isaac Thomas, is mentioned as among those killed on General Sullivan's march up the Susquehanna River.

Chester Thomas is described by one as "tall, angular" in his person. Another says that he was "long, gaunt, his face wearing a pleasant smile." After his death a friend wrote of him as "a man possessed of fine physical and mental powers and an intuitive knowledge of men with an unusual sagacity in the choice and use of means by which to attain desired ends." Still another wrote, "I don't think he ever read a book in his life, he never made a public speech, he seldom looked into a newspaper but somehow his knowledgeableness was always a wonder and an enjoyment."

As may be readily surmised Mr. Thomas' school advantages were meagre, as were all the educational opportunities of that time, and had he possessed less force of character he would not now be remembered. He was a man of kindly heart, faithful to his friends, the people with one accord naming him "Uncle Chet." Though intensely interested in whatever he undertook he radiated good will and humor as the



Chester Thomas



sun sends out light and heat. A marked and conspicuous character at all times, he deserves mention among the many distinguished and able men who participated in what Mr. Lincoln called "the durable controversy" in behalf of freedom for the slaves.

Such words as wily, diplomatic, wary, shrewd are applied to him. From all of which one gathers that while he had little of the schooling which may be described as book learning, he had a faculty of knowing what was going on about him, a keen sense of what was right and what was wrong, desirable and undesirable, and an understanding of men and motives with the resultant ability of leadership.

After reaching manhood he held the office of sheriff in his native county. As sheriff it was plainly his duty under the law to assist in the recapture and return of escaping slaves, but this he flatly refused to do. To some slave owners whose fleeing chattels had reached Pennsylvania soil and who applied to him for assistance he said, "I won't help you catch your niggers, they are over there, I'll tell you where they are and you can go and get them if you want to but I won't help."

Mr. Thomas came to Kansas in 1858. The war which afterwards engaged the North and South in a fierce and bloody struggle was already on in Kansas soil. The pro-slavery and anti-slavery debates in Congress had encouraged both sides to attempt to occupy the debated ground in advance of any formal decision, and while east of the Mississippi the contestants were content to wage a war of words, west of the Father of Waters the discussion was punctuated with actual combat. It was in a battle involving bloodshed in the year 1859 that John Brown, a former citizen of the State of Connecticut, but then living in Miami County, Kansas, was re-christened, to be afterwards known as "Old Ossawatimie Brown" after a fight in and near the Village of Ossawatimie in which one of Brown's sons was killed.

Other blood had been spilled upon both sides and the eastern part of the territory and for a hundred miles westward was the scene of an irregular conflict, while from the limbs of many a tree hung the bodies of victims of an intense and unforgiving partisanship. But two classes of people came to Kansas Territory in those days. The fertility of the soil, the possibility of great crops, of carving out a state which would rival the best of her sisters in some respects and exceed many of them in other particulars was as yet undreamed; the thought of material advantage was as remote as the east is from the west; there was but one reason for coming and that was political or, if you please, moral: the extension or the non-extension of slave territory.

Mr. Thomas was a friend, a personal and intimate friend of David Wilmot and Galusha A. Grow, prominent congressmen from Pennsylvania. The three were frequent hunting companions, members of the same political organization, voted the same ticket and held the same general views. Wilmot was a member of Congress when it was proposed to place in the hands of the President of the United States a certain sum of money to be employed as might be necessary in negotiating a peace with Mexico, with which nation we were at that time at war. While favoring the proposition in general Wilmot presented and there was passed by the House of Representatives, but not by the Senate, what has since become known to history as the Wilmot Proviso. In brief, this proviso declared that if, in the course of the deliberations, the Mexican nation should be asked to

cede any part of her territory to the United States all that part so ceded should be free, that "neither slavery or involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory except for crime whereof the party shall be duly convicted." While the bill referred to failed to pass both houses of Congress and become a law, it did form the foundation of prolonged, earnest and bitter discussion and was the entering wedge which finally divided the democratic party and led to the formation of the republican in 1856.

Mr. Wilmot was a conspicuous leader in and member of the first republican convention, and from thence on acted with the republican party. His old friend, Galusha A. Grow, succeeded him in Congress and soon joined the republican party, as did Chester Thomas also, who immediately moved to Kansas, enlisting personally in the conflict then being waged from the time of his arrival.

There is a story of Mr. Thomas often told by people who have not understood its real significance. It is to the effect that after he had arrived in Topeka an old Pennsylvania acquaintance met and twitted him as to his change of heart in matters political, saying, "Chet you were such a devoted democrat in Pennsylvania how is it that you have become so radical a republican in Kansas?" and Mr. Thomas replied, "there are more of them in Kansas." The story has been often repeated, often laughed at and received as an example of political shrewdness, readiness to turn the coat, to adjust oneself to conditions for personal profit, to desert principles for official and popular reward. But the facts do not at all justify such a conclusion. Mr. Thomas' reply was mindful of the proverb, which says "answer a fool according to his folly." He knew with whom he was talking, that it would avail nothing and be a waste of time to attempt to explain the reasons for his change of party, that, in fact, such a reply would involve the review of years of discussion of difficult questions and would not repay the trouble. The times were exciting, grave problems were being considered and some of them were being settled; in the day of battle actions count and words are out of place.

Now, however, it is proper, though possibly unnecessary, to go deeper and more candidly than Mr. Thomas saw fit to do into the reasons underlying his abandonment of the democratic party. The democratic was a slave party. It had dominated the general Government and Congress for fifty years, had passed such laws as were demanded by the institution of slavery, providing severe penalties for their violation. It had made the North subsidiary and helpful to the holding of slaves. Justice, however, requires the saying that slavery did not begin in the South and was not at first a Southern institution; that Massachusetts held slaves and New York, and that those states did not abandon slavery for moral reasons, freeing their negroes, but by selling them to be owned and held further South, they having discovered that in the colder climates and on the smaller farms the slave was an economical burden and not a source of financial profit. But while it was a slave party there were many men in the ranks of democracy, men of note and character, to whom black servitude was repellant, unjust, unAmerican. Among these was David Wilmot, already mentioned, Galusha A. Grow, who soon became a national figure and a republican in politics, and their old friend, Chester Thomas, who enjoying less of public opportunity than they, turned his face westward, came to the Terri-

tory of Kansas, enlisted himself personally in the struggle then going on and became a republican, not because "there was more of them," as the story has gone, but because republicanism meant a free state when Kansas should be admitted to the Union and in the nation meant liberty and equality of person and privilege to all. Thus do the facts set forth a man acting consistently and from principle and rob an oft told tale of all that was amusing in it aside from the quick wit which it suggested.

When Mr. Thomas started West, Wilnot gave him a letter to James H. Lane, afterwards United States senator from Kansas, in which he said, "if ever you have a hard political nut to crack consult Thomas." The letter was duly presented and Lane and Thomas became fast friends and fellow workers. Upon his election to the Senate Lane found a larger field demanding the exercise of his powers. He was a strange man who did many strange things, but he was a dependable patriot, recklessly brave, a marvelous orator on occasion, able to accomplish what would have been impossible to a person with less determination and effrontery, and it is an unanswered question whether in those turbulent days requiring quick wit and physical courage of a high degree, a more conservative and usual character could have rendered the service to his state and nation which he did.

In his candidacy for the Senate, Lane was ably seconded by his friend Thomas. The two worked together and frequently occupied the same bed. As an indication of the general poverty of those times it is said that on the night preceding his election to the Senate Lane and Thomas occupied the same room in a little hotel in Topeka, and that on the morning of the eventful day they pooled their finances and found the sum to be \$1.75. From the time of his election, Lane and Thomas largely controlled the politics of Kansas. Lane had his salary and it was necessary to provide for Thomas and Thomas was therefore appointed to establish and supervise routes for the transmission of the United States mails through Kansas, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and westward to the Pacific. The appointment came through President Lincoln and a well authenticated account runs to the effect that Lane and his friend called on the President to whom Mr. Thomas was introduced, Lane saying, "he will tell you who we want for the federal offices in Kansas." The President, sitting at his desk, reached over and taking a piece of buff colored paper said, "well, Mr. Thomas who do you want?" Thomas replied promptly with a name for each place as the President called it, finally reaching that of United States mail agent or supervisor, when Thomas said, "I will take that myself." President Lincoln smiled and said, "all right."

The office of supervisor was important and difficult. It involved travel over a large territory, with settlements few and far between, unprovided with the essentials of personal comfort and infested with savages. Thomas addressed himself at once to the work before him. The settler in a new territory might consent to separate himself and family for a time from the advantages of established neighborhoods, but he wanted very much to keep up the old lines of communication and interest; letters and papers were to him items of large moment. To establish the mail routes was the duty of the supervisor and afforded an opportunity incidentally to a man of Mr. Thomas' genius to further other interests which might appeal to him. The location of the

state capital had come up for settlement by popular vote. Thomas was a citizen of Topeka and Topeka was a candidate for capital honors. Naturally he desired that his town might be preferred.

To establish and maintain mail routes and to get votes for Topeka did not necessarily involve any conflict between official duty and private privilege and Thomas in his visits to sparsely settled communities in the Territory of Kansas as yet unprovided with mail facilities evidently so regarded the facts in the case. Meeting by appointment the men in these neighborhoods, there would ensue a discussion of needs and of ways and means by which to supply them, when that was done Thomas would remark, as if it were an afterthought, "by the way, we are going to locate a Capital for the State one of these days, have you thought about it, how do you feel about it?" and, of course, men whose principal thought at that minute was to secure means of communication with their friends farther east, scarcely one of whom ever expected to see the capital no matter where located, were easily convinced that Topeka was a proper place to receive that high honor. In all probability no other individual or half dozen of them labored so diligently and efficiently for the city of his adoption as did he. It was afterwards said that every settled community in Kansas had at least one mail route laid through it. Why not? It needed it, had a right to it and though the Postoffice Department did not establish all that were recommended it was through no fault of Thomas, the United States mail agent. Of the voting which followed a humorous anecdote is often repeated. The City of Lawrence was an opposing candidate of no mean pretensions, ably seconded by a number of influential men. On the day of the election it is said that a messenger mounted on a horse bearing evidence of hard riding came into Topeka and breathlessly announced, "Uncle Chet they are voting eighteen year old boys down there at Lawrence," to which Mr. Thomas replied, "hush, dont say a word, keep still, we are voting them at sixteen up here."

In other ways he was greatly helpful to Topeka. The Union Pacific Railway began building West in 1866. It was almost entirely a Government project. There was a corporate body but it furnished little or no money. Those were the heydays of graft. It went on peacefully, undisturbed. The reformer had not yet appeared. National legislators and state were confidently expected to fatten at the public expense, to fail in this was to raise a damaging suspicion of weakness and few men in public place cared to give rise to such an imputation.

The survey of the proposed railway was made through Jefferson County, intersecting the Shawnee County line at a point near what is known as Calhoun's Bluff, some three miles northeast of the City of Topeka and along the northern bank of the Kaw River. From that point, for some reason unexplained, the line west was deflected northward, passing a village then known as Indianola, leaving Topeka three miles to the south. Topeka was a mere hamlet, consisting of a few scattered cabins and a sawmill, and it was perfectly clear that if the road should be built as surveyed Topeka's future was ruined.

Thomas at the time was away from home, but word was carried him as to the situation. He came at once, went on to Washington, found Senator Lane and the two called upon the railway company. Mr. Lane said, "here is my friend Chester Thomas of Topeka. You have surveyed your road to leave his town out in the cold and we want that survey

changed and changed d—d quick." The railway management knew better than to have a row with a United States senator and were prompt to assure both Lane and Thomas that the stakes would be drawn, a new survey made and Topeka established as a station on its line as soon as completed that far, and it was so done without any further trouble. Lane's biographer, the Hon. John Speer, says that "Topeka owes more to Chester Thomas for the location of the Capital than it does to any other one man and that it should erect a monument to his memory." It would seem also from the foregoing that its indebtedness has other reasons.

Illustrative of Mr. Thomas' sagacity in matters political what is known as the York incident may be mentioned. Pomeroy was a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate and Thomas was his staunch friend and lieutenant. The Legislature was in session and the day of election near. Pomeroy was very diligent and nervously anxious to succeed. One day he told Thomas that York, a member of the Legislature, had been to see him and that he represented himself as poor, badly in need of money, willing to vote for him but wanting \$7,000 in cash. Thomas strongly advised against any money consideration, explained that York's vote was not needed, that anyhow he was an uncertain quantity. Pomeroy agreed for the time being, and promised that he would have nothing to do with York, but afterwards met him and yielded to his solicitations. The remainder of the story is soon told. York, advancing to the front of the speaker's chair, made a dramatic avowal of the fact that he had been bribed and laid the money on the table. Pomeroy was defeated. That he deserved his fate has not been questioned. But about York and his part in the drama all is conjecture, except that he asked to be bought and, so far as his word was concerned, sold himself for an agreed price which was paid. Neither before or after the event did he particularly impress those who knew him familiarly as being more than usually virtuous. He sought the limelight voluntarily. Whether he thought to win the laurels of a hero and stampede the Legislature in his own favor or was one of those whose ambition is satisfied with the occupancy of the center of the stage for a brief hour are facts which only God and Mr. York are able to explain.

Mr. Thomas often said, "don't try to buy a politician, if you must buy anyone buy an honest man." This he explained by saying that the politician has a reputation to care for, knows that he is being constantly watched, the "honest" man has no particular and personal axes to grind and is free to act without greater danger. Mr. Thomas' knowledge of existing circumstances and conditions was almost uncanny and his address to them a marvel of skill. He could be a master and hide the mastery. On one occasion when he was a member of the Council (territorial) a fellow member said to him, "Mr. Thomas, I will give you a hundred dollars if you will move for a re-consideration of my bill which was turned down yesterday and help me to get it through." Thomas replied, "I won't touch your bill, not for one hundred dollars or all that it is worth to you." The member was turning away disappointed when Thomas continued, "yonder sits an honest man, go and offer him proper persuasives and get him to move a reconsideration with a few pertinent remarks to the effect that he was mistaken yesterday as to the character of the bill and has since then found it to be meritorious, and yonder is another honest

man, get him to second the motion with a few proper remarks in explanation of his change of attitude." The advice was followed, the bill was rescued and passed.

Upon a certain occasion it became perfectly plain that "the slate" nominations for county officers would bear the names of some who were unfit to be trusted and whose place on the ticket might defeat it. Thomas said, "gentlemen what we want is a Christian on that ticket or it is lost. I know a Christian out in the south side of the county plowing corn, with the crown out of his hat and the toes out of his boots, he would make a good candidate and a good officer." The suggestion was accepted and the ticket elected. The man plowing corn referred to was the Hon. P. I. Bonebrake, afterwards state treasurer, president of the Central National Bank of Topeka, leading man in affairs moral, financial and civil for more than a half century past.

Indian wars prevailed in Kansas from the coming of the first settlers until some time after the close of the Civil war. Mr. Thomas was for a time engaged in the Texas cattle trade and a frequent traveler over the great plains to the Southwest and along the Santa Fe trail, a region infested with bands of hostile Indians, always ready to rob, murder and steal, whether the victim was an individual, an immigrant wagon bearing the pioneer and his family or the more pretentious and better armed cattle outfit. Large herds had been gathered and driven to the vicinity of the North Platte River in Nebraska and Thomas, with a partner, was engaged in supplying beef to the Ogallala branch of the Sioux Nation of Indians which was gathered about Fort Bridger in Wyoming; the Government hoping by the supply of food to keep the savages from the war path. One herd taken Northwest, for the purpose described, numbered 6,000 head, and the outfit was attacked while on the way, but after several hours of hard fighting succeeded in driving its enemy off. On the plains southward, along the trail already mentioned, in what was then known as the Indian Territory and Texas Mr. Thomas had many skirmishes with the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa and Comanche tribes. While moving along the Chisholm trail he was one time captured by the Osage Indians, then a powerful nation, so called, which numbered its warriors by the thousands and lived in large villages along the water courses in the region which they claimed. A ready courage, prompt action and sound judgment were in constant demand in dealing with the Indians. Vigilance was, in a peculiar sense, the price of liberty and of life. Thomas had started for Texas with four trusty cowboys. They had the necessary saddle horses and a light spring wagon drawn by mules and driven by a negro; were well armed with Springfield repeating rifles and a brace of revolvers to each man. One afternoon one of the cowboys said that he saw Indian signs, the herds of buffalo in the distance were restless and drifting, probably because of the presence of horsemen out of sight to Thomas and his party; but the outfit continued its way without disturbance until evening, although an hour or two before sunset they saw Indian horsemen in the distance. Knowing then beyond a doubt, that they were being watched they made a hasty camp, ate supper and started on for a night drive hoping in that way to elude the enemy. They had gone however but a few miles, when rounding the top of a hill they were confronted in the valley beyond with the fires of a large village. Reconnoitering with the utmost care they saw hundreds

of warriors engaged in a war dance. Returning to the wagon they made a detour sharply to the left and traveled several miles striking the trail they had left farther south and continued their way until day break when they again camped and rested until noon. They resumed their journey in the afternoon, hoping to have effected their escape, but after crossing a divide, indicating another water course and valley, discovered themselves literally surrounded by the savages. Indian horsemen rode in all directions and Indian tepees covered the valley for a mile or more. There was evidently nothing to do but to "face the music," to try whatever virtue there might be in a bold front. On reaching the village three or four hundred warriors swarmed about them demanding, as usual, to have a "big talk."

Thomas told his men to dismount and stand with their backs to the wagon which they did as the "big talk" proceeded. The Indians of the West were always great beggars, they wanted tobacco, sugar, coffee, ammunition, anything, everything edible and portable. Thomas divided tobacco, coffee and sugar with them and after a parley of an hour or so suggested that it was time to be going on. The cowboys mounted, the driver took his place to start the mules and a half dozen warriors grabbed them by the bridle bits. Thomas expressed surprise, though he did not feel it, and walking forward demanded an explanation and shoved the intruders aside, but when a second start was attempted the bridles were again seized. One of the warriors could talk a little broken English and Thomas told him to go and call his chief. The chief came, Thomas told him what had happened; the chief affected to treat the matter lightly and evaded apology. Then Thomas through the warrior who could talk some English said, "Now we are well armed with repeating rifles and my men are good men and good shots and if we get into a fight quite a number are going to be killed. Of course, we will lose, but we are likely to kill from ten to twenty of your young warriors and the question is, whether you are going to attempt to capture us, if so, the fight will start and it is a question whether either of us and especially you can afford it. You are aware that if the worst comes, the United States troops from the nearest fort will be sent in pursuit of your band to punish you and you know what that kind of a campaign means. We are not going to be captured."

The above is another incident illustrating the unusual resourcefulness of Chester Thomas and the incident nothing unusual in those strenuous days.

The chief, who was a wise old Indian, said that he did not wish to fight, spoke of the conduct of his young warriors as hasty, commanded them to clear the way and the outfit proceeded without further disturbance, though the Indians did inquire where the next camping ground would be hoping, possibly, to steal the horses and cripple the expedition. Thomas in reply raised his hand twice which meant over two divides, but by traveling all the afternoon and night the savages were outwitted and the Osage borders left behind.

One traces the course of Mr. Thomas' activities with wonder. How he found time to do so much, to be in so many places distant from each other, engage in so many things of such widely different character successfully is an increasing surprise.

When Mr. Lincoln arrived at the White House there were many threats and well grounded fears that he might be assassinated. United States Senator James H. Lane of Kansas proffered the President a body guard, which at first was refused, the President not

having yet arrived at a just estimate of his danger and the desperateness of the enemy, but later the offer was renewed and accepted and 150 Kansas men bivouacked in the East room of the White House. Chester Thomas was one of the men. Afterward and during the Civil war he was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. A. and served in various places. Still later in life he performed the offices of a magistrate in the city he had done so much to honor, and was subsequently appointed by President Arthur on recommendation of Senator John J. Ingalls, receiver of the United States Land Office in Arizona.

In every situation Mr. Thomas was a man of note, proving himself equal to the demands of changing occasion and place, meeting the severe requirements of the times with an apt and splendid ability. As he once said his life covered a period which marked the commencement of nearly all the important events connected with the progress of the American people during the nineteenth century. Certainly no account of political movements of the last half of that century would be complete without mention of his name and the part which he played in them. He hated slavery. Enforced servitude was to him a monster injustice, an advantage taken of those whose weakness and ignorance should have assured them kindly protection. His hate became an obsession around which his life took on form, impulse and purpose. He reasoned slavery was so great and flagrant a wrong that any means necessary to its overthrow were justified.

He lived in an age different from that in which this sketch is written and amidst surroundings which have wholly disappeared. Human energy now is directed in altogether different channels, methods and rules of conduct are new. To understand him it would be necessary to reproduce a bygone time and recreate past circumstances. He had hosts of friends, a few enemies, illustrating the philosophy of Lavater who said "he that has no friends and no enemy is one of the vulgar and without talents, power or energy."

The appearance of men and women able to direct in times of crisis and compel the good to come out of threatening conditions is one of the most interesting and encouraging facts in human history. Our own land has peculiar reason to rejoice on this account. In every emergency it has had its Moses in the person of a Washington, Lincoln, Cleveland or McKinley. These all were great souls, worthy of high place in the loving esteem of the American people, but it should not be forgotten that they were ably seconded by others "of strong hearts and true" who with a love of country and justice not less than theirs were content to lay out their lives for the right choosing to suffer affliction rather than consult personal ease.

PROF. ORIS POLK DELLINGER. It must be conceded, and is a source of pride, that Kansas is wide awake and in earnest in the matter of providing the best of educational advantages for her youth. Great institutions have been founded and to their faculties have been called men of scholastic attainments and wide experience in the educational field. One of many departments of study offered by the Kansas State Manual Training Normal School at Pittsburg, an exceedingly interesting and important one is that of biology, which for the past seven years has been under the able direction of Prof. Oris Polk Dellinger, a scientific scholar well known in this specialty in a number of university cities.

Oris P. Dellinger was born at Bicknell, in Knox

County, Indiana, August 14, 1877. His parents are W. A. and Alice (Polk) Dellinger, retired residents of Bicknell. The paternal grandfather was born in 1827, in Germany. When he came to the United States he settled first in Virginia, but later removed to Indiana, and in 1890 came to Bucklin, Ford County, Kansas, where he died in 1907.

W. A. Dellinger was born in Virginia in 1856. In boyhood he accompanied his parents to Clark County, Indiana, was reared there on his father's farm and after marriage removed to Bicknell and carried on farming in this vicinity until he retired. He has been quite prominent in political life in Knox County, has held numerous township offices and has also served as county commissioner. He is one of the pillars of the Baptist Church at Bicknell and is a man who commands the respect of all who know him. In Clark County, Indiana, he was married to Alice Polk, who was born in 1858 at Freelandville, Indiana. They became the parents of the following children: Oris Polk; Lawrence, who resides near Springfield, Missouri, and carries on truck farming; Edgar, who is a farmer near Freelandville; Ralph, who is a lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps; Chester, who follows farming near Bicknell; and Robert, who is a farmer near Freelandville.

Until he was seventeen years of age Oris P. Dellinger remained at home and assisted on the farm, in the meanwhile attending the public schools of Bicknell. In 1894 he entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, from which he was graduated in 1900, receiving a teachers' life certificate on account of scholarship. The year 1900-1 was passed in study at the Chicago University. From 1901 to 1903 he was an instructor in the Indiana State Normal School. In 1904 he resumed study, entering in that year the Indiana University at Bloomington and being graduated with the degree of A. B. He then became assistant professor in Clark College, Worcester, Massachusetts, and having an honorary fellowship in Clark University, spent one year there and secured his degree of Ph. D. From 1908 to 1909 he was professor of biology at Winona College of Agriculture in Indiana, and in the latter year came to Pittsburg as biology instructor in the Kansas State Manual Training Normal School. Through his influence much interest has been aroused in this department of science and his classes are always well attended.

At Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1904, Professor Dellinger was married to Miss Anna Forest Cunningham, who is a daughter of James and Emma (Wampler) Cunningham, residents of Terre Haute, where Mr. Cunningham is a merchant. Professor and Mrs. Dellinger have four children: Alice Hope, who was born March 25, 1905; Ralph Alexander, who was born December 21, 1907; Mary Catherine, who was born September 24, 1912; and William Polk, who was born July 13, 1915.

Professor Dellinger is a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science; belongs to the National Educational Association; to the American Nature Study Society, and to the American Physiological Association. These connections keep him constantly awake to the current of thought along the scientific lines in which he is most interested. Although not a politician in the accepted construction of the term and never willing to accept a public office, he is a public spirited citizen and exerts his influence for worthy ends in civic affairs. He votes with the republican party. For a number of years he has been a member of the Christian Church and is an elder in the same.

CHARLES W. HARVEY is one of the veteran business men and residents of El Dorado, and in recent years has been a leader in the oil development work of Butler County and that vicinity, and has shared in the prosperity that has attended the development of these resources.

Mr. Harvey was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, May 10, 1868. His father, Elijah E. Harvey, was a pioneer Kansan and a man of great usefulness both as a minister of the Gospel and citizen. He was of English descent, and some of his forefathers fought in the Revolutionary war. A distant relative of the same branch was former Governor Harvey of Kansas. Elijah E. Harvey was born in Virginia in April, 1829, and when a small boy he enlisted for service in the Mexican war under the noted Jim Lane, then of Indiana and afterward of Kansas. He went in as a drummer boy, but after getting enrolled took up and performed the duties of a private. He was with General Taylor's army from the battle of Buena Vista until that short but glorious struggle was terminated. He was a vigorous Unionist in sympathy and in action, and at the beginning of the Civil war he formed a company in Iowa which subsequently became Company B of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry. He saw much active service along the border during the war. It was his company that found the old man Younger, who had been shot, and turned over his body to his wife. Elijah Harvey was in the Civil war three years, six months, eighteen days, and was mustered out at the close of the struggle.

After the war he engaged in the mercantile business at Seymour, Iowa, but in 1872 came as a pioneer to Kansas. He and his family traveled overland in a prairie schooner, and in the spring of that year located on a claim in Bloomington Township of Butler County. There he endured all the hardships of pioneering. He was a minister of the Christian Church, and was the first preacher of that denomination in Butler County. He held pastorates at Leon and El Dorado, and in 1880 was elected register of deeds of Butler County, filling that office two terms. As a minister he frequently made long journeys, and the payment for his services frequently consisted of only a piece of beef or bacon. From his homestead claim he moved to the City of El Dorado in 1876, afterward went to Dighton in Lane County, and in 1887 settled on another claim, which he occupied seven years. He then moved to Wichita, and lived there until his death in 1909, at the age of eighty years, one month. Rev. Mr. Harvey was a man of unusual character, devout and devoted to his church and his people, and his warmth of sympathy made him loved by all.

Elijah E. Harvey married Marilla Flynn, who was born in Boone County, Indiana, and died one year after her husband.

Charles W. Harvey recalls some of the early experiences of the family while living on a claim in Butler County. He received his education in the public schools of El Dorado, and finished a preparatory course in Garfield School at Wichita. He first engaged in the drug business at Dighton in Lane County, where he remained until 1891. Then for a short time he was employed in a drug store at Walsenburg, Colorado, but in 1892 returned to El Dorado and was employed for a year by C. H. Selig, a druggist. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Harvey went to Oklahoma, at the opening of the Cherokee Strip, but not finding a favorable location he returned to El Dorado and for six years was in the employ of W. Y. Miller.

Since 1898 Mr. Harvey has been in the real estate business at El Dorado. He was first associated with

L. L. Kiser. He has also been interested in the drug business, and at different times has owned two stores. When the big strike of oil was made in Butler County he gave up the drug business and has since devoted himself entirely to the development of oil properties and the sale and handling of real estate.

In politics Mr. Harvey is now a progressive. He was formerly a prominent republican and represented his party in city, county and state conventions, and for eight years was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee and for four years was treasurer of the Eighth Congressional District Committee. As a progressive he has been chairman of the county committee since 1912, and in 1916 was an alternate delegate in the national convention. While prominent in behalf of the party he has never sought or held any elective office. Mr. Harvey is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Fraternal Aid Union, is secretary of the El Dorado Commercial Club, and since he was twenty years of age has been a working member of the Christian Church. For many years he has been an officer on the church board at El Dorado and is now a deacon.

On June 23, 1897, he married Miss Cora Taylor. Mrs. Harvey is a native of Kansas and a daughter of James A. Taylor. Her father was a New York State man and about 1874, seeking a climate more suitable for his ill health, came to Kansas and located in Spring Township of Butler County where he took up a homestead. In search of health he lived at several other places but died at Elba, New York, in 1877. Mr. Harvey has two children. C. W. Harvey, Jr., born December 5, 1898, is now assisting his father in business. The daughter, Alice Carolyn Harvey, was born September 2, 1909.

ROBERT FOCHT, a sterling newspaper man of Kansas, is editor and proprietor of the Democratic Messenger, the only democratic paper published in Greenwood County. Mr. Focht has been a resident of Kansas since boyhood, and his family were pioneers of Greenwood County, and the different members have borne more than their individual share in its development and destiny.

As the name indicates, the family is of German origin. The first American was George Focht. When a youth he left Germany and made the passage to America on a sailing vessel, arriving in the colonies when the Revolutionary war was still in progress. It was a familiar practice of those days that immigrants who had no money to pay their passage would bind themselves out to some business man on this side of the Atlantic for a period of service to pay the passage money. The employer of George Focht was a merchant in New York City. The young German lad was indentured to that merchant for a period of five years. Instead of being set to work in a store, he was sent into the army as a substitute and fought through the last three years of the Revolution in Washington's army. By virtue of that service his descendants, including Robert Focht, are eligible to membership in the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. After the war he married and they settled in New York. His son Adam brought his family from Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, and was one of the pioneer settlers in Union Township of Auglaize County. Auglaize County has been the home of the Focht family for several generations. One of the sons of Adam Focht was Samuel Focht, and he in turn was the father of the late Daniel

Focht, who became widely known over Greenwood County, Kansas.

Daniel Focht was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, December 17, 1845, and died at his home in Madison, Greenwood County, Kansas, June 29, 1915, aged sixty-nine years, six months and twelve days. His early life was spent in Ohio, and he was one of a very large family of children. He was survived by three sisters and four brothers, namely: Mrs. Matilda Black, of New Hampshire, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah Borton, of Lamar, Colorado; Mrs. Mary Umbaugh, of Springdale, Arkansas; Allen Focht, of Uniopolis, Ohio; William Focht, of Twin Falls, Idaho; Dr. A. E. Focht, of Great Bend, Kansas; and Lewis Focht, of Emporia, Kansas.

Daniel Focht became a man of considerable prominence in Auglaize County, and from that state he brought his family out to Madison, Kansas, in 1885. He first located on a farm, but in the fall of the same year moved to Madison. He was a successful farmer and also a general contractor. The close of his active career came in October, 1913, when he was stricken with paralysis, but he lived nearly two years longer. Whether in Ohio or in Kansas he showed a splendid public spirit and a willingness to co-operate with every movement for the public good. A distinction claimed for him is that he introduced the first road drag ever used in Madison Township. He appreciated the economic advantages of good roads, and was a constant worker for them. While living in Auglaize County, Ohio, he served two terms as county commissioner. Those terms were marked by many public improvements, including a system of drainage ditching by which thousands of acres of low swampy lands were drained, and also the construction of many miles of high class highways. He served for twelve years as postmaster of his town in Ohio, and at one time was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the United States Senate. He was a member of the Lutheran Church.

On November 27, 1866, Daniel Focht married Miss Sarah Spees, who is still living. They became the parents of eight children, two of whom died in infancy. A brief record of those who grew up is as follows. Otto, a resident of Madison, Kansas, has represented some of the largest publishing firms in the United States, and is now recuperating for his health. The second in age is Robert Focht, of Eureka. Edwin, who died at Madison, Kansas, July 31, 1899, at the age of twenty-seven, was a school teacher. Ferdinand is a shoe salesman for the Bradley-Metcalf Shoe Company and lives at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Samuel follows general employment at Denver, Colorado. Mary Alta is the wife of A. C. Standley, connected with Sowders hardware firm at Madison, Kansas.

Robert Focht was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, September 7, 1869, and was sixteen years of age when the family came to Greenwood County, Kansas. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Uniopolis in Auglaize County, and also was a student after coming to Madison. At the age of eighteen he left school and the following year was spent as teacher in District No. 24, near Hamilton, Kansas. He then taught for twelve years in Greenwood County, and finished his career as an educator with four years and four months of service in the office of superintendent of schools of Greenwood County. He served from 1899 until 1903. His many qualifications for the office and his personal popularity brought him a unique distinction. Mr. Focht is a democrat, and was elected county superintendent in a republican

county. At the second election he was the only democrat elected in the entire county, and furthermore had a larger majority than any republican candidate.

Mr. Focht has been an active newspaper man for fifteen years. In the fall of 1903 he bought a half interest with E. F. Hudson in the Democratic Messenger, and two years later acquired the entire property, and has since been editor and proprietor. The Messenger was established in 1882. In that year a Mr. Smith published the first issue of the paper at Severy, but in the fall of that year removed the plant to Eureka. It is the official paper of Greenwood County, and has a circulation not only to the majority of homes within this county, but to surrounding counties, and a large list also goes outside the state.

Mr. Focht himself is an ardent democrat, and in the fall of 1912 was elected to the Legislature, serving one term. He was a member of the judiciary, educational, library and printing committees and at the same time promoted the best interests of his home constituency. For the past six years Mr. Focht has been a member of the Eureka School Board.

Fraternally he is affiliated with Fidelity Lodge No. 106, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Eureka; Ossian Lodge No. 58, Knights of Pythias, at Eureka, of which he is past chancellor commander, and with Beetle Camp No. 858, of the Modern Woodmen of America at Eureka. In 1916 Mr. Focht built a modern home on South School Street.

This sketch would not be complete without some mention of Mrs. Focht, who is associated with him in the editorial management of the Messenger and is a woman of exceptional culture and many broad interests. Mr. and Mrs. Focht were married at Eureka, May 4, 1899. Her maiden name was Harriet M. Case. She was born in Franklin County, Ohio, was educated in public and private schools at Worthington, Ohio, and since her marriage has been devoted to her home, the newspaper office and is one of the prominent fraternal women in Kansas. She is a member of the Methodist Church, is affiliated with Queen Bess Chapter No. 56 of the Eastern Star, has filled all the offices and is past most excellent chief of Greenwood Temple No. 23 of the Pythian Sisters, and has been representative to the Grand Temple; is past noble grand and has attended the Grand Lodge in Ohio of the Rebekahs, her local membership being with Eastwood Rebekah Lodge No. 557, at Eureka; is receiver for Eureka Lodge No. 234 of the Degree of Honor; and for five years was oracle of Riverside Camp No. 5028 of the Royal Neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Focht have one son, Marcus Robert, who was born September 9, 1901, and is now a member of the sophomore class in the Eureka High School.

Mrs. Focht's ancestors were colonial settlers in Connecticut. The Case family originated in England. The American immigrant was Sir John Case, who located in Connecticut many years before the Revolutionary war. He was the father of twelve sons, the fifth of whom was John Case, and he and some of his brothers served as soldiers in the Revolution. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Focht was Isaac Case, who was born at Simsbury, Connecticut, and became one of the early Connecticut pioneers in Ohio, locating on a farm in Franklin County, where he died.

Mrs. Focht's grandfather was Isaac Neuton Case, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1805. He became a farmer, and subsequently lived retired at Worthington until his death in 1890. He was a member and lay preacher of the Universalist Church,

and was a charter member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Worthington.

After the death of his first wife, Emily Vining Case, who was born in Ohio and died in Franklin County, that state, Isaac Neuton Case married Mrs. Julia Gardner Case, widow of Irving Case. One daughter was born to this union, Ida Melona, now the widow of G. W. Burt, a prominent stockman who died at Eureka, Kansas.

Marcus Case, father of Mrs. Focht, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1836, spent his life there as a farmer and died at Linworth in the same county in 1911. He was a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted in 1864 in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment of Infantry, and served until the end of hostilities. In politics he was a strong republican, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace or squire, and was the third consecutive generation of the family to hold a similar office. He was past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Marcus Case married Charity McCutchan, who was born in Ohio in 1837, and died in Linworth, in that state, in 1889. Their children were: James Reid, a retired resident of Columbus, Ohio; John M., who was a merchant and died at Claremont, California, in 1912; Blanche, wife of J. D. McDonald, a retired merchant at Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Focht; Nora, wife of A. D. Burt, one of the leading merchants at Eureka, Kansas; and Mrs. Helen Temple, in the Government service, and for a number of years was employed in the census bureau at Washington, District of Columbia.

MRS. NANNIE C. ELLIS. A member of a prominent old family of Butler County, Mrs. Ellis, who now lives in El Dorado, was left a widow more than thirty years ago and since then has not only reared and carefully trained her children but has successfully managed her business affairs. Mrs. Ellis owns a fine farm in the vicinity of Chelsea, Butler County, and is a type of the courageous and independent spirited Kansas woman.

Nannie Catherine McDaniel was born five miles south of Decatur, Illinois, on a farm, June 1, 1864. Her McDaniel ancestors came across the Atlantic Ocean and landed at Savannah, Georgia, about 1771 and were early colonists in the South. Her grandfather was named Edwin Eldridge McDaniel, his mother's maiden name having been Eldridge. He was born in Tennessee. When a boy of fifteen he ran away from home and joined a party of "squirrel hunters" to serve under the indomitable General Jackson in the War of 1812. He enlisted for that service under the name of Edwin Eldridge, and was present at the Battle of New Orleans. His home when he went to the war was in Eastern Tennessee. A few years after his marriage he removed to the vicinity of Decatur, Illinois, where he homesteaded a farm and where he spent the rest of his life. He was in Illinois before the Indians were removed.

Joseph McDaniel, father of Mrs. Ellis, was born June 25, 1821, probably in Tennessee, but close to the border between that state and Kentucky. He was a child when his parents removed to Illinois, and he grew up on a place five miles south of Decatur. He lived there, married, and took up a homestead. He developed a high class farm and eventually owned 200 acres. His estate still has forty acres of this land. In 1880 Joseph McDaniel came out to Kansas and located at El Dorado. Having a considerable income from his farms in Illinois he made no attempt the first two years to acquire property or

engage in business. In 1882 he bought a farm and moved to Chelsea, Kansas, where he continued his active life until 1912. In the fall of that year he came to El Dorado and lived retired until his death on May 27, 1915. Joseph McDaniel was remarkable for his strength and vitality and rugged vigor, and retained his memory of early times to a wonderful degree. At the age of ninety-two he suffered a severe illness, and after that was disabled for further active pursuits. In matters of politics he was a democrat and was a consistent Christian and a regular supporter of the Presbyterian Church.

Joseph McDaniel married Kitty Keys Wilson. She was born in Kentucky January 1, 1837, and died at Chelsea, Kansas, in the fall of 1884. Joseph McDaniel and wife were the parents of five children, of whom Mrs. Ellis was the youngest. Margaret Jane, the oldest, married Robert B. Wilson, and she is now a widow living at Moweaqua, Illinois. Her husband was a veteran of the Civil war, and was always referred to as Captain Wilson. When a young man he taught school, but later engaged as a carpenter and in other pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had five children: Bertha, Oscar, Urban, Kit and Max. David S. McDaniel, the second child, died near Casner, Illinois, in April, 1915, having followed farming during his active career. His widow, Mary (Adams) McDaniel, still lives at Casner. Their children were Ed, Steve, Alva, Lena, Earl, Ralph and Maud. Enoch McDaniel, who was a blacksmith by trade, died near Decatur, Illinois, in February, 1915. He married Ann Hammers, who lives at Champaign, Illinois. Their two children are Fannie and Lillie, both of whom have for a number of years been teachers in the public schools of Champaign. Mary Eliza, the next child older than Mrs. Ellis, is the wife of John L. Smith, and they reside on a farm seven miles north of El Dorado. Their children are Maud, Lulu, Charles and Hershel.

Nannie Catherine McDaniel grew up in Illinois until she was sixteen years of age, attended the public schools there and also the high school at El Dorado, where she nearly completed the senior year. In 1882 she became a teacher, taught one year north of Chelsea, and in 1883 in a school north of El Dorado.

In March, 1884, at Chelsea, Miss McDaniel was united in marriage with Frank H. Ellis. Mr. Ellis was born in Butler County, Kansas, June 11, 1862, a son of Archibald Ellis, and a brother of John Ellis, one of the most prominent citizens of Butler County, in whose career will be found the details of the Ellis family history in Kansas. Mr. Frank H. Ellis grew up in Butler County, attended the high school at El Dorado, took a business course in the Lawrence Business College, and was a young and progressive farmer, rapidly making his mark in the world, when he was taken away in death December 2, 1886. He died at the old farm at Chelsea, Kansas.

Mrs. Ellis is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at El Dorado. She also belongs to the Domestic Science Club, which has membership in the Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Ellis has two daughters. Pearl M., the older, was born April 8, 1885, was graduated from the El Dorado High School in 1904 and received her degree of Bachelor of Music at the University of Kansas in 1911. She is now the wife of Leslie Cahill, and they reside at Butte, Montana. Mr. Cahill is manager of the advertising department of the Butte Daily Post, and is a graduate of the University of Kansas with the class of 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Cahill have two daughters,

Kathleen Frances, who was born May 8, 1915, and Doris Jane, born May 26, 1917. Mrs. Ellis' younger daughter, Frances Maud, was born June 7, 1887. She was graduated from the El Dorado High School in 1906, and later received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Kansas.

MAJ. WILLIAM M. SLEETH was one of the founders of the modern civic and industrial community of Arkansas City. He was secretary and treasurer of the original townsite company. He was a keen and resourceful business man, but his practical energies were equalled by his splendid public spirit and his readiness to sacrifice his own interests in behalf of some enterprise that would bring benefit to many. Major Sleeth justly earned the honor and esteem of his community during his life, and his death at Arkansas City, September 26, 1906, was felt as a distinct loss to the community, though he was at that time in the fullness of years and achievements.

Major Sleeth was born near Cambridge, Ohio, August 26, 1832. His father, David Sleeth, was born in Londonderry, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1800, and was an infant when his parents, in 1801, came to America and located in Guernsey County, Ohio. David Sleeth spent his active life as a farmer in Ohio and died at Cambridge in 1849. He married Margaret McCracken, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1801, and died at Cambridge, Ohio, in 1881.

In the vicinity of his native town William M. Sleeth spent his boyhood and youth, and his experiences were largely those of a farmer and rural resident until the outbreak of the great War of the Rebellion in 1861. He was quick to respond, and early in the struggle he enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry. He soon became second lieutenant, was then promoted to captain, and during the latter part of the war was major on General Scott's staff. He saw some of the hardest fighting of the entire war. Much of the time was spent in the great campaigns with Grant and Sherman in the heart of the Confederacy. He was a participant in the siege of Vicksburg, and had earlier fought at the battle of Shiloh, during which he witnessed the fall of the gallant General McPherson, standing nearby when that soldier was shot. He was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign.

From the close of the war until 1869 Major Sleeth was engaged in the sawmill business at Fayetteville, Tennessee. Going back to his native town of Cambridge, he was married there on September 6, 1869, and in the following October he and his bride arrived at Emporia, Kansas. He spent a short time at Eldorado, and on March 10, 1870, arrived at Arkansas City. He was one of the farsighted men who realized the possibilities of this location as a commercial and trade center and also as a splendid location for industries. As secretary and treasurer of the original townsite company he had much to do with the plotting and development of the early town.

Major Sleeth had the first saw mill in all that district of Southern Kansas. This mill was located on the banks of Walnut River, just east of where Chestnut Avenue now is. It was a water power mill, and he was active in its management until 1873. Major Sleeth was one of the originators of the Cowley County Bank, which was established in 1873. He soon became its president and filled that office until 1893. During the panic of that year this bank, which in the meantime had become the First National Bank, failed, and its failure severely crippled him financially. Major Sleeth gave up everything he possessed to liquidate the debts of the bank which as a result paid

100 per cent to all its depositors and the name of Major Sleeth is one of the most honored in South-eastern Kansas.

For a number of years Major Sleeth was president of the Land and Water Power Company. It was this company that constructed the canal between the Arkansas and the Walnut rivers and originated the title "Canal City" by which Arkansas City is frequently known. This canal developed an immense water power now used for the operation of milling industries and the production of electric current. After the failure of the First National Bank Major Sleeth served as manager of the Water Power Company, and filled that position until his death. These facts indicate only his larger interests. He was intimately concerned with everything that affected the welfare and early development of the town. He did much in the way of building and assisting others to build and engage in constructive enterprises. He was one of the early members of the city council and also served as county commissioner. Major Sleeth was a republican, and nearly a lifelong member of the United Presbyterian Church. He was perhaps the chief support of this denomination in Arkansas City, and was for many years one of its elders. His life was an exemplification of the strong and essential truths of real Christianity. He was honorable in every transaction and his name is one to be spoken with respect in the community which he did so much to found and establish. Major Sleeth had homesteaded a tract of land which subsequently became the third ward of Arkansas City, while his brother David, a partner in the saw mill, owned a farm north-east of the Santa Fe station now known as the Hess and Johnson farms.

On the date above mentioned and at Cambridge, Ohio, Mr. Sleeth married Miss Mary Hutchison. She was born at Cambridge, Ohio, April 8, 1848, and died at Arkansas City in January, 1886. Their children were five in number: Alvie, the oldest, died when two years of age, while Margaret Hareourt, the second, died at Arkansas City in 1886. The third is William Watt, mentioned below. The fourth is Miss Pauline B. Sleeth, now supervisor of the English department of the Arkansas City High School. Eula H. is a missionary sent out by the Presbyterian Church and now located at Dehra Dun, United Provinces, India.

Miss Pauline B. Sleeth is a native of Arkansas City, was educated in the local public schools, through the high school course, holds the degree Bachelor of Arts from Emporia College and has taken considerable post graduate work in the University of Chicago. For a number of years Miss Sleeth has been successfully identified with educational work. She taught in the Chase County High School at Cottonwood Falls, and since then has been in the Arkansas City High School, being now supervisor of the English department. Outside of her school work she takes a special interest in the Presbyterian Church.

William Watt Sleeth, only surviving son of the late Major Sleeth, was born in Arkansas City, was educated there during the junior year of the high school, and left school to become an employee of the Thompson Piano Company of Arkansas City. He was in the piano business until 1911, and then took up an entirely new line, the cement business. He is now a successful contractor in crushed rock and gravel and has built up a good business. He is a republican. His home is at 425 South B Street. Watt W. Sleeth married Miss Mary Stoner. Her mother was the late Mrs. Mary Stoner of Chicago.

In 1893 Major Sleeth at Arkansas City married Miss Emma DeKnight, who at that time was a teacher in the Chiloece Indian School. Mrs. Sleeth for the past ten years has been assistant post master of Arkansas City.

FRANK H. CRON. Of the men who have in recent years taken a prominent part in the financial and public life of Butler County few are better known than Hon. Frank H. Cron, assistant cashier of the Citizens State Bank of El Dorado and ex-member of the Kansas State Legislature. He is a native son of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, born June 3, 1868, his parents being A. G. and Emma F. (Womer) Cron.

A. G. Cron, who is now a resident of Mulvane, Kansas, was born in Pennsylvania and came to Kansas in 1881, locating in Bourbon County, where he became engaged in agricultural pursuits. He succeeded in accumulating a valuable property through energy and good management and for several years has lived in retirement. On February 22, 1866, he was married to Miss Emma F. Womer, also a native of Pennsylvania, and February 22, 1916, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their beautiful home at Mulvane, a number of their descendants being present to do them honor. A rather remarkable coincidence in this direction is that on the same date was celebrated the golden wedding anniversary of James M. and Tacy Stroud (Morgan) Stanley, the parents of Mrs. Frank H. Cron. Eleven children were born to A. G. and Emma F. Cron, all of whom are living, as follows: C. W., of Mulvane, Kansas; F. H., of this notice; D. R., who is engaged in the jewelry business at Wichita; Anna M., an instructor in the School of Industrial Arts at Denton, Texas; Mrs. Inez J. Church, of Augusta, Kansas; Mrs. Edna Margaret Gibson, widow of George Gibson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lindsborg, Kansas, and she is now a chiropractic doctor; Mrs. Emma F. Crane, of Englewood, Colorado; Alpheus G., a teacher, residing at Mulvane; W. W., an agriculturist of Augusta; A. B., an employee of the United States Agricultural Department, now stationed at Amarillo, Texas; and Joseph, who is engaged in farming at Augusta.

Frank H. Cron received his early schooling in Dakota, whence his parents removed in 1873, and was thirteen years of age when brought to Kansas and fifteen when he came with the family to Butler County. He received his further education in the rural schools of Bourbon and Butler counties, the high school at Augusta and the Salina Normal School, and then became a teacher, being retained in the high schools at Augusta and Douglas for several years. He later studied law, and was eventually admitted to the bar, but has never practiced his profession. In 1896 Mr. Cron came to El Dorado to assume the duties of deputy county treasurer under Dr. J. D. Hamilton, and filled that office for two years, when he entered the Citizens State Bank as a bookkeeper. Shortly thereafter he was made assistant cashier of the same institution and has continued in that capacity to the present time. Mr. Cron is interested in El Dorado realty, being the owner of a business block on Fourth Avenue, several dwelling houses in various parts of the city and his own home at No. 612 West Central Avenue.

Politically a democrat, Mr. Cron's influence is so strong and his popularity so great that in 1909 he was elected to the Kansas Legislature from a county which is normally strongly republican in sentiment—and this by a large majority. His service was so satisfactory that he was returned to that body to suc-

ceeded himself in 1911 and his entire record was that of an efficient, energetic and conscientious legislator, known as one of the working members of the sessions which he attended. He was a member of the committees on Ways and Means, Banks and Banking, Mines and Mining, and others of importance; was instrumental in the formation and passage of the State Guaranty Bank Law in its present form, doing as much as any other one man to secure its adoption; was an important factor in securing the appropriation for the Memorial Building at Topeka; and was a supporter of the cause of Woman's Suffrage. He was appointed by Governor Hodges as regent of the State Normal School at Emporia to fill out an unexpired term, before the present system of management of the educational institutions of Kansas was inaugurated.

In fraternal circles, Mr. Cron is widely and favorably known. He belongs to Patmas Lodge No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; El Dorado Chapter No. 35, Royal Arch Masons of which he is treasurer; El Dorado Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, of which he is treasurer; Wichita Consistory, of the thirty-second degree; Wichita Temple Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; El Dorado Camp No. 647, Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is treasurer; and Andriua Chapter No. 92, Order of the Eastern Star, in which he also holds the treasurer'ship.

On September 16, 1902, Mr. Cron was married at Fort Scott, Kansas, to Miss Blanche A. Stanley, who was born in Bourbon County, Kansas, September 20, 1873, and who is well known throughout the state. She was educated in the public schools of Fort Scott, in the Kansas Normal College of that city, and the Ohio Wesleyan University, and, having displayed marked intellectual attainments, adopted the vocation of teaching, and for a time was an instructor in the Fort Scott Normal and the Fort Scott high schools. Since coming to El Dorado she has been particularly active in religious, social and political affairs and is of recognized leadership. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, she has been president of the Ladies Aid Society, and was one of the founders of the El Dorado Chapter of the King's Daughters, in addition to raising the funds for a new organ for the church. She is president of the Eighth District of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs and stands high in the councils of that organization. Mrs. Cron had the honor of being the only woman speaker at the state democratic banquet, held at Topeka during the first term of office of Governor Hodges, and declined the nomination for the presidency of the Kansas State Democratic Banquet Association. Likewise, Mrs. Cron is vice president of the Women's Wilson League of the Eighth District. She was one of fifty women in the United States selected as members of the League for Progressive Democracy. Mrs. Cron did much to secure support for the president for his second term of office. Formerly Mrs. Cron was vice president of the Women's Kansas Day Club of the Eighth District. She belongs to Susanna French Putney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, her Revolutionary ancestors being traced a little later in this sketch. With all her acquisitions Mrs. Cron has retained the innate delicacy of her womanly nature, and while she has been and is prominent in the public life of Kansas, her home comes first and to it she devotes the greater part of her time.

Mrs. Cron is a daughter of James Madison Stanley, still a resident of Bourbon County, and who was

born in 1838, in Delaware County, New York. He was reared and married in Knox County, Illinois, and in 1861 enlisted in Company K, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war, rising to the rank of sergeant. In 1867 he came to Kansas, becoming a homesteader in Bourbon County, and for a number of years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Elected register of deeds of the county in 1879, he served two terms in that capacity, and remained in Fort Scott, where he has since been engaged in the abstract business. In 1866, in Knox County, Illinois, Mr. Stanley married Miss Tacy Stroud Morgan, who was born April 20, 1844, at Greencastle, Indiana, and to this union there were born children as follows: John S., who is interested in machine shops at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Blanche A., now Mrs. Cron; Anna M., who is the wife of Gilbert Blatchley, a member of the firm of Pritchard-Blatchley Drug Company, which has been located at Fort Scott since the founding of that city; and Tacy Maud, who died at the age of two years.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Cron, John O. Stanley, was born in Delaware County, New York, removed to Knox County, Illinois, as a pioneer farmer, and died in Bourbon County, Kansas. The Stanleys were originally from England, the progenitor of Mrs. Cron's line locating in New York in Colonial days. Several members of the family fought as soldiers during the Revolution. On the maternal side Mrs. Cron's grandfather was John Rittenhouse Morgan, born at Philadelphia, who died in Knox County, Illinois, where he had been a pioneer farmer. He was descended from the Rittenhouse family who had the first paper mill in the United States, located at Germantown, Pennsylvania. Perhaps the most distinguished member of this family was David Rittenhouse, who was appointed by General Washington as a member of the Peace Commission, was the second president of the American Philosophical Society, and was subsequently professor of astronomy at the College of Philadelphia, and first director of the United States mint in Philadelphia. John Rittenhouse Morgan was a son of Benjamin Morgan, the latter a son of Morgan Morgan, who married Ann Robert. She was a daughter of John Robert, who was born May 28, 1714, and died October 8, 1801. On March 13, 1736, John Robert married for his first wife Jane Hank, who was born in 1714 and died in 1762. John Robert assisted in establishing American independence while acting in the capacity of first lieutenant and as captain-lieutenant in Capt. Nathaniel Tom's company in the regiment of foot, Continental troops, commanded by Col. William Nelson, during the Revolutionary war. He entered service March 17, 1777, and resigned April 1, 1779. Mrs. Cron has three other bars for her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, one from her father's maternal grandfather, John Flansburgh, another from the latter's father, Mathews Flansburgh, and one from Jacob Becker.

ALMON A. GIST. Arkansas City is one of the most important points on the system of the Santa Fe Railway, the Oklahoma & Gulf Line there connecting with the eastern and western divisions of the system. Many of the important offices connected with the traffic and operating departments are located in Arkansas City, and some of the men who have risen highest in the service have their business headquarters there. One of them is A. A. Gist, now train master, who has been a railroad man during the most of his

active career and has been located at Arkansas City since 1909.

Mr. Gist is a native of Kansas and is a member of that prominent Scotch-Irish family of Gists which were Colonial settlers in Virginia and some of whom were frontiersmen in extremely early times. There was a Gist whose name is frequently mentioned in the history of Revolutionary times, was a path finder over the Alleghanies, and was frequently employed by Washington and other notables of the time. From Virginia the family came west and were pioneers in Missouri, where they located about the time that district was acquired as part of the Louisiana purchase. Mr. Gist's paternal grandfather, William J. Gist, was born in Missouri as early as 1810, nine years before Missouri became a state. He spent his life there as a farmer, and died at Independence in 1875. He was a loyal Southerner, and though well advanced in years, served in the Confederate army.

Thomas Gist, father of A. A. Gist, was born at Boonville, Missouri, in 1831, and was a pioneer in Kansas, coming out in 1859 and located at Leecompton. He shared in the experiences of border and Civil war times, and subsequently removed to Brown County, where he homesteaded a quarter section near Morrill and five miles from Sabetha. In 1876 he removed to Manhattan and continued his business as a farmer there until his death in 1896. Though his father was a loyal Confederate, he was himself loyal to the free State of Kansas, and in 1862 enlisted in a Kansas regiment, serving three years, until mustered out in 1865. He was a republican and a very active man in the Methodist Episcopal Church. During Civil war times he had been connected with the forces operating against Quantrill. Thomas Gist married Rebecca J. Thompson. She was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1829, and is still living at Manhattan, a venerable woman of eighty-eight years. She was the mother of eight children: Jane, who lives at Clinton, Kansas, widow of John Tucker, a pioneer farmer in that district; Mary, who lives at Osborne, Kansas, is the widow of Isaac Thompson, also a farmer; William J., who spent many years as a farmer, subsequently removed to Manhattan in order to procure better educational facilities for his children, was an employe of the Union Pacific Railway, and died in Manhattan in 1907; J. M. Gist is in the fruit business at Fresno, California; Owen J. is a minister of the Christian Church, living at Coeur D'Alene, Idaho; Joseph T. is a merchant at Enid, Oklahoma; Nina married W. C. Dunn, an attorney and insurance man at Manhattan.

The eighth and youngest of the family is Almon A. Gist, who was born at Sabetha, Kansas, June 7, 1870. He went with the family to Manhattan at the age of six years, attended the public schools there, and in 1891 received his degree Bachelor of Science from the State Agricultural College. On leaving college he took up railroad work as an employe of the Union Pacific system. He worked in various responsibilities and in various places, chiefly doing station duty, until 1898. Then came the only important exception to his career as a railroad man. From 1898 until 1905 he was an employe of the United States war department, working as a clerk at Fort Riley. Resuming railroad work, this time he became identified with the Santa Fe, and was again in station service, beginning at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and filling different places along the Oklahoma division. He subsequently became chief clerk to the superintendent at Arkansas City, and his home and headquarters have been there since 1909. In 1911

Mr. Gist's abilities caused his promotion to train master, and he now has his offices in the general office building of the Santa Fe at Arkansas City.

Mr. Gist and family reside at 207 North Second Street. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Gist was married at Belleville, in Republic County, Kansas, in June, 1895, to Miss May E. Hallowell. Mrs. Gist was born in Sigourney, Iowa. They have one daughter, Edwina, who was born at Manhattan, Kansas, April 12, 1896. She is a graduate of the Manning School of Music of San Francisco and has earned more than a local reputation as a vocalist and violinist.

JOHN C. HOYT became identified with the real estate, loan and insurance business at El Dorado over thirty years ago. He is the dean in that line of business in Butler County, and the reputation for honesty and integrity which has become associated with his name through many long years has brought him all the business that his firm could attend to during the rapid development of Butler County's resources in recent years.

Mr. Hoyt was born near Bellevue, Ohio, September 3, 1860. His people have been identified with Northern Ohio since pioneer times. His grandfather, John Hoyt, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1783. The Hoyts came out of England and were Connecticut settlers in Colonial times, and from there John Hoyt came with the Connecticut colony to the Connecticut lands in Northern Ohio, in what is now the Western Reserve. He located in Erie County, Ohio, spent his life there as a farmer and died at Monroeville in that state in 1874.

W. B. Hoyt, father of J. C. Hoyt, was born at Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1824, spent part of his youth in Watertown, New York, and when a young man moved to the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio. He followed farming there, and after his marriage moved to the vicinity of Bellevue, Ohio, where he spent the greater part of his active life. In 1908 he came to Kansas and lived retired at El Dorado until his death in the spring of 1909. He was a republican in politics and a very active member of the Congregational Church. He married Mary Ann Willard. She was a cousin of Frances E. Willard, one of the greatest of American women. Mary Ann Willard was born at Adams, New York, and died at Bellevue, Ohio, in 1908. J. W. Hoyt, the oldest of their children, is a retired farmer at Bellevue, Ohio. W. J. Hoyt is a farmer at Milan, Ohio. C. F. Hoyt came with his father to El Dorado in 1908 and has since lived retired, his previous vocation having been farming. H. M. Hoyt is a physician and surgeon, a graduate of the Chicago Medical College, and is now in practice at Pacific Grove, California. The fifth of the family is John C. Hoyt. F. B. Hoyt is a prominent business man and citizen at Chandler, Oklahoma, where he is in the insurance business, has banking interests, and where he has served as county treasurer and as representative in the State Legislature of Oklahoma. A. L. Hoyt is in the real estate and insurance business at Oklahoma City. E. W. Hoyt, the youngest of the family, is an abstractor at Chandler, Oklahoma.

Mr. John C. Hoyt grew up in Ohio, had a good education in the local schools, and afterward was graduated from Hillsdale College Michigan. In 1881 he came out to Kansas, first locating at Hiawatha, where he represented the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He found in insurance a congenial field and one well adapted to his talents, and has made an unusual success. For a time he followed newspaper work at Geuda Springs in Sumner County, but in

1885 came to Butler County and located at El Dorado, where for over thirty years he has had an office for real estate, farm loans and insurance. His most valuable property interest is forty acres of land he owns in the oil belt of Butler County. The lease rights of this land alone are worth over \$800 an acre. For over twenty-five years Mr. Hoyt's offices in El Dorado were over the Citizens State Bank, but they are now just opposite the courthouse at 221 West Central Avenue. He also owns his residence at 802 West Central Avenue, and has four other dwelling houses in the city. As a factor in the recently developed oil industry he has handled many leases of oil lands both for himself and for others. Mr. Hoyt formerly owned a hardware store at Maryville, Missouri, and one at Kelly, Kansas.

Always interested in the success of the republican party, Mr. Hoyt has been too busy to give much of his time to public office. By appointment from G. P. Aikman he filled out an unexpired term as clerk of the district court. He has also been a member of the city council of El Dorado. He belongs to the El Dorado Commercial Club and to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hoyt has considerable interests in the mining districts of the State of Sonora, Mexico, and when order is restored he expects to resume work there.

Mr. Hoyt married in 1886 Minna Poggemburg, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, and died at Cleveland in that state in 1889. There were no children of this union. Afterward Mr. Hoyt married Mrs. Frances J. (Cline) Smith. Mrs. Hoyt was born in Greenwood County, Kansas. By her former marriage she has one son, Bernie W. Smith, who, however, has always recognized Mr. Hoyt as his father in fact if not in name. Bernie W. Smith was born April 15, 1887, was educated in the public schools of El Dorado, completed the junior year of the high school, and in 1906 was granted his diploma at the Brumbaek Academy of El Dorado. While attending high school he attended courses in typewriting, stenography and bookkeeping, besides carrying the regular studies with credit. In 1906 he became stenographer in his father's office, but after a year went to Maryville, Missouri, and had the management and bookkeeping of the hardware store owned by Mr. Hoyt there for nine months. After the store was sold he went to Kelly, Kansas, in 1908, and for a short time looked after the hardware store of his father at that place. Since returning to El Dorado he has been actively associated with Mr. Hoyt in the real estate and insurance business. This business now requires the constant attention of both partners, owing to the tremendous volume of transactions that have resulted from the development of oil and gas in Butler County. Bernie W. Smith owns his residence at 722 West Sixth Avenue and also a dwelling house at 723 West Sixth Avenue, and is associated with his father in the ownership of oil interests and leases in Butler County. Mr. Bernie W. Smith organized the Trapshooter Oil and Gas Company during 1916. This company started drilling on the Williams-Walker lease in township 26 south, range 4 east, and later sold a half interest to the Eureka Oil Company for \$150,000, part of which was used in the development of the lease. Their first well was brought in during the early part of May, 1916, which yielded about 2,000 barrels daily. Well No. 2, the banner well of the state, was brought in on June 1, 1917, and gave a yield of 15,000 barrels per day. This is the largest well in Kansas up to the present time. Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Hoyt retain an interest in the lease. The company expects to have in six more wells by October

1, 1917, and timber is on the ground for ten wells.

In politics Mr. Smith is a progressive, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, is affiliated with El Dorado Lodge No. 128, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and belongs to the El Dorado Commercial Club. On July 13, 1916, at Wellington, Kansas, Bernie W. Smith married Miss Grace Frances Wallace. She was born near Leoti, Kansas.

LEWIS A. MARKHAM was a physician by profession, but the services by which he will be longest remembered in Kansas as elsewhere were those he rendered as a devoted minister of the gospel. He spent his last years at Baldwin City, where the family have been prominent for over a quarter of a century.

Doctor Markham practiced medicine for six years in Ohio, part of the time in Akron and part of the time at Massillon. He was married at Akron, September 19, 1858, to Sarah Wirt. Sarah Wirt was of a family of pioneers. Her father was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and his ancestry went back to 1590. Her mother was a native of Canton, Ohio, and her maternal grandfather owned much of the land included in the present City of Canton. Sarah Wirt was born on a farm near Massillon, Ohio, September 19, 1835. She was educated in Toledo and Oberlin College, and while teaching she met Doctor Markham.

At the beginning of the Civil war Doctor Markham assisted in organizing a regiment of which he was to have been surgeon. The governor of the state instead asked him to remain in the barracks at Columbus and assist in recruiting. He then resumed his career as a physician, and was enjoying a large practice worth several thousand dollars a year. He finally became convinced that his duty lay in another direction and he determined to enter the ministry of the Methodist Church.

He joined the North Ohio Conference, and his first appointment was at a salary of only \$400 a year, whereas his medical practice had been worth ten times that amount. For thirty years he and his devoted wife labored together in ministering to the spiritual needs of the people as he had also ministered to their physical distress. Mrs. Markham co-operated with her husband in many ways, and her pleasing soprano voice she used with splendid effect. Over 3,000 people were added to church membership by these devoted people without the aid of special evangelists. Several churches and parsonages were built by them. On one circuit of three appointments within a period of three years they built three churches, two parsonages, and one was a fine large brick structure. Doctor Markham's ministerial labors were in North Ohio, and afterwards in the St. Louis, Missouri, Conference, and for three years he was stationed at Warrensburg and two years at Butler, Missouri. His chief idea in coming west had been to give his children opportunities to get ahead in the world. Though his salary as a minister was always meager, both he and his wife taught their children from early childhood that they must go to college, and those who grew up did receive college educations, three being graduates of Baker University at Baldwin.

In the spring of 1891 Doctor Markham and his wife moved to Baldwin City and the wife and children remained there in close touch with the advantages of Baker University, though Doctor Markham served as pastor of the church at Spring Hill. Doctor Markham died at Baldwin, August 23, 1893.

He was one of the most devoted and zealous workers the Methodist Church ever had in the Middle West.

He was popular, was a keen reader of human nature, and the good he did can never be reckoned in terms of mortal achievement.

From the death of her husband Mrs. Sarah Markham maintained her home at Baldwin, growing in grace as in age until she too was taken away from her sorrowing family when in her eightieth year. She died April 19, 1915. She had not only lived to see her own children graduate from Baker, but also grandchildren receive the same honor. Almost at the beginning of its organization she became a life member of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. She took the keenest interest in the unfolding of the young lives in her own home and in her community. She was a woman of varied talents and interests. In her old age she kept well informed concerning the great European war, and at death, in spite of all the struggles and hardships she had been through, she hardly looked to be over sixty-five. Concerning this much beloved woman of Baldwin is a beautiful tribute that may properly be inserted here and written by her son. "Some have gifts of speech, some have beauty, some have wealth and worldly honors, while others have poverty and humble station, but we all have that heaven born gift—a mother. As you have read what I have with varied emotions tried to relate, think of your own mother rather than of mine for mother would have it so."

Doctor Markham and wife were the parents of seven children. Two of them, Nellie Alta and Charles Fremont, died in early childhood. The five still living are: L. Wirt Markham of Lamar, Colorado; O. G. Markham and W. C. Markham, both of Baldwin City; L. Merrill Markham of Lamar, Colorado, and Mrs. Herbert A. Clark of Syracuse, New York.

Osmon Grant Markham, who for many years has been identified with the faculty of instruction at Baker University and is now its dean, was born while his parents were living in Ohio, August 21, 1865. He attended the Ohio public schools and was also a student in the Baldwin University at Berea near Cleveland in that state. He was graduated A. B. in 1886 and in the same year went to Missouri and taught school at Smithton.

In the fall of 1887 he removed to Baldwin, Kansas, and became principal of the Academy of Baker University. His connection with that institution has been continuous now for thirty years. In 1893 he was made professor of Latin, and has filled that chair to the present time. In 1905 he was elected dean of the college. He has been frequently honored both at home and in the state at large. He was appointed a member of the state board of education by Governor Hoch and reappointed by the governor in his second term. In 1909 his alma mater in Ohio conferred upon him the honorary degree Lit. D. Mr. Markham served as acting mayor of Baldwin one year, when the elected mayor removed from the state and for two years he himself filled that position by election.

When the Anti-Saloon League of Kansas was organized in December, 1916, O. G. Markham was elected its president. He has been a prominent Methodist layman and was three times elected delegate to the General Conference of the church, in 1904, 1912 and 1916. Dean Markham is a republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity. On August 23, 1894, he married Socia Buckingham of Leavenworth, Kansas. They have one daughter, Virginia Gatch.

William Colfax Markham, son of the late Dr. L. A. Markham and younger brother of Dean Markham of Baker University, is a Kansas man distinguished by

exceptional talents and a versatile ability which have caused him to be referred to as editor, poet, playwright and enterprising citizen.

He was born at Bolivar, Ohio, September 10, 1868, and he spent his youth in the various places where his father was engaged in his ministerial labors. For three years he was a student in Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, and in 1886 he moved with his parents to Missouri and subsequently entered Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas, where he was graduated A. B. in 1891. During the six years he spent in college his entire allowance was only \$400, and he supplemented this by working as a janitor and at other sources of profitable employment. Mr. Markham was very prominent at Baker, and became founder of the class organization, the House of Hanover. This organization has been perpetuated at Baker to the present time. He also founded the Alpha Omega fraternity, which eventually became part of the Delta Tau Delta. He has the distinction of having been initiated by the Karnea at Cleveland, Ohio, when the Alpha Omega was incorporated in the Delta Tau Delta.

Immediately after graduating from Baker Mr. Markham went to Lamar, Colorado, where he was employed a year as deputy in the county treasurer's office. In 1892 he entered Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore and specialized in history and politics. While there he was a pupil under Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Markham's chief vocation has been that of a newspaper man. Returning to Baldwin in the spring of 1893 he bought the Baldwin Ledger in August, and that paper has been under his editorial and business management ever since. The Baldwin Ledger is now in its thirty-fifth year. Mr. Markham was appointed postmaster at Baldwin, February 2, 1908, and served continuously in that office until February 9, 1915, when he was arbitrarily removed to make room for a democrat. While postmaster he served as secretary of the Kansas Postmasters' Association, composed of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and during the life of the organization he was its secretary-treasurer. He also established and was editor of the Southwest Postal News located at Kansas City. He published this paper as a daily during conventions of the association. In 1914, at Denver, he was elected secretary of the National Association of Postmasters, and when the national convention met at St. Paul in that year he published daily issues of the Daily News.

In August, 1916, Mr. Markham was elected secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Kansas, and is still a member of the committee. In May, 1916, he was elected president of the Kansas State Editorial Association. On April 4, 1917, he was made secretary of the Kansas State Highway Commission, with headquarters at the state capital, Topeka. This is one of the most important departments of state.

Besides his routine newspaper work and editorial writings Mr. Markham has frequently ventured into the fields of general literature. He has written two historical plays based upon scenes and incidents in the history of Kansas. The first, entitled "The First Christmas in Palmyra," a play in three acts, and representing the first Christmas celebration ever held in Kansas Territory by white settlers. The word Palmyra was used because the original name of Baldwin City was Palmyra, so named by the anti-slavery element, though the pro-slavery element called the township Calhoun. Mr. Markham's second play is entitled "The Spirit of 1856." This play was re-

produced as the concluding feature of Baldwin City's Fourth of July celebration in 1916. The celebration and the play attracted wide attention over the state, and it is not out of place to quote what Charles S. Finch of the Lawrence Gazette had to say regarding the dramatic presentation: "The play was put on in the University Gymnasium early in the evening and the crowd that came was evidently a pleasant surprise to the author of the play. The play subordinates all else to historical accuracy. Mr. Markham has studied the early history of Kansas, and he gave to the big audience a piece of the real thing. The men and women who were the first to come to live there, at what is now the beautiful city of Baldwin, lived their parts in that tense history that the play so well portrays. It is hardly a play; it is a reenacting of real history and the characters portrayed lived and worked and some of them died for the state they loved. The dates, the actors, the events, not one word or one act but Mr. Markham has verified, and now has made into lasting and indisputable history.

"There is no plot' someone said. There is the same plot that there was to the settlement and the early history of Kansas, and no greater, no more eventful, no more important plot was ever laid and worked out by the American people. To those who feel no interest in Kansas history and affairs, the play would not be deep and absorbing, but to those who know Kansas and her woes and glory, the play is one of the best things that can be heard or read. It is the final word on every point touched upon, and will stand as such."

Mr. Markham has also written considerable verse, and without question is one of the gifted writers of contemporary Kansas. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. On June 24, 1896, he married Miss Carrie M. Hoover. Mrs. Markham is a graduate of Baker University. Their three children are Maurice William, Miriam and Ralph Harold.

CHARLES TRADER BEATTY. One of the oldest and most prominent names in the history of Chanute is that of the Beatty family. It was in 1870 that the late John Brooke Beatty established himself at the old Town of Tioga, which has since become a part of the City of Chanute. He erected the first flour mill at that point, was the first hardware dealer in the Town of Tioga, and also an early day mayor. For eleven years he held the office of postmaster at Chanute. John B. Beatty married Maria Whiteman Trader.

Of this worthy couple two children survive, Charles Trader Beatty and Miss Helen Beatty, both of Chanute. Charles Trader Beatty was born at Xenia, Ohio, March 25, 1857. He is of old American stock. The genealogy of the Beatty family has been published in complete form in the memoirs of Peter D. Ridenour of Kansas City, Missouri. The Colonial record of the Beattys begins in 1720 with John Beatty of Scotland and his English wife, Susannah Asfordby. Her father, Hon. William Asfordby, became the first sheriff of Ulster County, New York. Of the Beatty family Col. Charles Beatty and Capt. William Beatty were of the First Maryland Regiment in the Revolutionary war. In Colonial times the family was also connected with the Brooke, Grosch and Beall lines.

Charles Trader Beatty was a boy when brought to Chanute. He attended public schools there and also at Xenia College in Ohio and in early life he followed merchandising, and subsequently took an active part

in the mining, cement and brick manufacturing industries in Southeastern Kansas. He is now living retired from active business. Mr. Beatty is a republican, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Elks and Modern Woodmen of America.

On September 9, 1880, at Chanute, he married Maria Wimer. Her father, John Wimer, immigrated from Sweden to the United States in 1869 and in the following year also cast his lot as a pioneer with Chanute. John Wimer was a respected and substantial man in Chanute's early history. He gave to the school district four acres of ground, on which was built the pioneer school building. When it burned the present Senior High School was erected on the site. John Wimer also platted three additions to the City of Chanute. His death occurred in 1892, while his wife, Maria, died in Chanute in 1873. Their children are: Mrs. C. T. Beatty and Mrs. C. M. Williams, both of Chanute, and Mrs. J. M. Braund of Kansas City.

JOHN K. FORNEY. Dairying is more and more looked upon as one of the most important means of elevating the general agricultural industry of the country. One of the pioneers in stimulating dairying as a farm resource in Western Kansas is Mr. John K. Forney of Abilene, president of the Belle Springs Creamery Company. This is the largest creamery company in Kansas owned exclusively by Kansas capital. Like many other great business enterprises it has been developed from small beginnings.

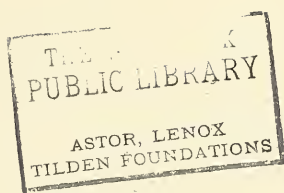
Mr. Forney was at the beginning. He arrived in Kansas with limited capital in 1879, and bought a tract of raw land in Dickinson County, twelve miles southeast of Abilene. There he set up as a farmer and tilled his acres and was largely concerned with his individual home making and prosperity until 1886. In that year he with others organized the Belle Springs Creamery Company. It was then an entirely local concern. It took its name from its location at the old Belle Springs community. Mr. Forney has been president of this company since 1902. The company now operates large plants at Abilene, Salina and Emporia, the headquarters being at Abilene. Abilene is also the center of the immense butter manufacturing plant, where 2,500,000 pounds of butter are made every year. The company also handles other farm produce, especially poultry and eggs, and ships annually 200 earloads. At Salina and Emporia the company maintains cream gathering stations and also wholesale ice cream factories.

John K. Forney was born on a farm in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1850, and is of old American stock, his ancestry entitling him to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. His great-great-grandfather, Abraham Forney, fought in the Revolutionary war with three of his sons. His parents were Abram R. and Anna (Keller) Forney, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Forney grew up on a farm, attended the public schools, and was a practical Pennsylvania farmer until he moved out to Kansas and made his start as a pioneer in Dickinson County nearly forty years ago. He has always been active in public affairs, has served two years as one of the city commissioners of Abilene, and is a prominent member of the Brethren in Christ, commonly known as the River Brethren.

In 1873, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, he married Miss Anna S. Hoffman, who was born on a farm in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1845, a daughter of Christian and Anna (Schneider) Hoff-



J. K. Forney



man. Mrs. Forney died at Abilene, Kansas, August 16, 1916, and her death was widely lamented not only by her family but by the community and by her church. She was active in the Brethren of Christ Church from early childhood. The following children were born to them: Minnie and Annie died in infancy. The son Elmer H., who was born November 19, 1875, on the farm in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, came to Kansas at the age of four years, was educated in the public schools of Abilene, and since 1898 he has been active manager of the Belle Springs Creamery Company. He is one of the leading progressive young business men of the state, is a Knight Templar Mason and an Elk, and has a very happy family. On November 20, 1898, he married Miss Hannah Lois Nutt. She was born in Illinois February 28, 1877, and her parents were natives of the same state. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Forney have three daughters: Frances Leona, born November 21, 1899; Ann Louise, born December 9, 1902; and Mary Olive, born May 14, 1912.

Mary H. Forney, the only surviving daughter of Mr. John K. Forney, was born in Dickinson County, Kansas, in 1885, has been connected with the Belle Springs Creamery Company as accountant since 1903, and on October 18, 1916, she married Robert J. Long. Abram H. Forney, the youngest living child, was born October 12, 1888, in Dickinson County, and is also connected with the firm.

WILLIAM C. PHENICIE, an honored veteran of the Civil war, a resident of Kansas for more than half a century, has played his varied part in life with exceeding industry, thrift, and a public spirited sense of responsibility as a citizen. He is now a resident of Tonganoxie in Leavenworth County.

His birth occurred on a farm near Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, December 19, 1841. His parents were George W. and Mary Ann (Howk) Phenicie. His father was an Ohio farmer. He also had the pioneer spirit which led Americans of all classes away from the settled states into the wilder and less developed regions of the West. About 1848 he loaded all his worldly goods on a wagon and drove overland to Steuben County in Northern Indiana. There he and his family had their home when the Civil war came upon the country. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, and six of them are still living. All the four sons enrolled as soldiers in the Union army.

William C. Phenicie was seven years old when he went to Indiana and he grew up on a farm in Steuben County. He had the sports and pastimes and the hard work of the average farmer boy of seventy years ago. He attended country schools as they were maintained for a few brief months each winter season, but otherwise as rapidly as his strength permitted he made a hand in the clearing, grubbing, sowing, cultivating and harvesting of the fields on the homestead.

He had not yet turned his twentieth birthday when he volunteered his services to defend the Union. He enlisted September 20, 1861, in Company A of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry. With this company he spent the following winter in Kentucky, from there he moved to Nashville early in the spring of 1862, joined Buell's army, and marched to Shiloh, where they arrived in time to participate in the tremendous fighting of the second day of that great battle. At Shiloh Mr. Phenicie met with an accident, resulting in the breaking of a bone in one of his legs. He spent some weeks recovering in the hospital at Louis-

ville, Kentucky, and rejoined his command near Huntsville, Alabama. His next service was in that somewhat ragged and disappointing campaign in which the Federal forces were engaged in chasing Bragg as the latter advanced across Tennessee and Kentucky threatening the Union communications on the Ohio River. Thus in a manner of speaking he advanced by retreating back to Louisville, Kentucky. The next great battle in which he participated was at Stone River or Murfreesboro. After that battle the Union forces entrenched themselves and kept their headquarters in that section of Tennessee until the advance began toward Chattanooga. Mr. Phenicie was a participant in the battle of Chickamauga. On the second day of Chickamauga, September 22, 1863, he and his brother, James M., and many of their comrades were captured. The captives were sent to Richmond, Virginia, kept in confinement in the capital city of the Confederacy a month, and then removed to Danville, Virginia. In April, 1864, they were sent to Andersonville, Georgia, where Mr. Phenicie suffered scurvy and all the tortures and horrors of that notorious stockade prison. He has always considered it his very good fortune that he escaped death altogether. When Sherman started on his march to Savannah the rebel authorities believed that a detachment of the Federal army would be sent to release the prisoners at Andersonville. Accordingly, in October, 1864, Mr. Phenicie and his comrades were taken to Milledgeville, Georgia, and from there to Savannah. While at Milledgeville the Union prisoners went through the form of casting their votes at the general election. The soldiers in the field were given the privilege of voting for President, and Mr. Phenicie cast his ballot for Abraham Lincoln. The rebels were very much interested in the outcome, and advised those who wanted the war to come to a speedy close to vote for McClellan. However, the result of this balloting was about two to one in favor of Lincoln. The prisoners were kept at Savannah about a week and then again taken out of the path of Sherman's advancing army and sent into Florida. While there Mr. Phenicie was paroled and at Florence, Alabama, was exchanged. He came north by transport to Annapolis, and from there was sent home on a thirty days' furlough. His honorable discharge is dated February 22, 1864, by reason of expiration of his term of enlistment, though he was actually in service for nearly a year after that time. After being at home he returned to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and remained in the employ of the Government in various capacities for some months after the close of hostilities.

In October, 1865, Mr. Phenicie returned home and in the spring of 1866 he arrived in Leavenworth County, Kansas. Here, with his brother, he bought eighty acres of land in Reno Township. The price of that eighty was \$600. Besides doing what he could to clear up and develop the farm, he became a sub-contractor in getting out ties for the railroad. In Leavenworth County Mr. Phenicie laid the foundation of his real prosperity. He had been taught the lessons of thrift, honesty and industry from boyhood, and after coming to Kansas he not only worked but saved. Even while in the army he was constantly seeking a way to make extra money. His success was not long delayed as a Kansas farmer, and he invested most of his surplus profits in other lands. At the present Mr. Phenicie has about 1,000 acres, all in Leavenworth County. As a farmer, wheat raiser and grower of hogs and cattle, he has become one of the most substantial men in his section of the state.

In November, 1912, he removed to Tonganoxie, where he now enjoys all the comforts of retirement and a pleasant town home. He is a republican in politics, having never wavered in his allegiance since casting his vote as a prisoner of war at Milledgeville, Georgia. He is also affiliated with the Masonic order. Mr. Phenicie has been three times married. His first wife, Phoebe Ann Lacy, died leaving two children, Stella May, now Mrs. Leroy Wings, and George L. His second wife was Annie O'Brien. There were five children of that union: Jennie, Mrs. Bert Harmon; Ralph; Hattie, deceased; Ella; and Edith. The present wife of Mr. Phenicie was Mrs. Leah (Knight) Todd.

ARMON P. VAUGHN. The condition and the high standards of the public schools of Rosedale reflect the power and efficiency of Armon P. Vaughn as an educator and an educational leader. Mr. Vaughn for the past four years has been city superintendent of schools there, and has two more years to serve in his present term. He came to Rosedale in 1907 and for four years was principal of the Columbian School and for two years was principal of the high school before his election to his present office.

The enrollment in the public schools of Rosedale is 1,725 students, while the number of teachers is 48. Ten years ago when Mr. Vaughn first came in touch with educational conditions there were 26 teachers and an enrollment of 1,225. Though the schools are now much crowded the students are much better provided with educational facilities than they were ten years ago. There are more teachers to the number of pupils, and in many ways the standard of educational efficiency has been kept rising. Ten years ago there were only three teachers in the high school, while now the staff numbers nine. Manual training is an important feature of high school work, and in the manual training department are opportunities for learning the fundamentals of several mechanical trades, while the domestic science department fills an important need with the girl students. Since Mr. Vaughn became superintendent he has introduced commercial law and practice, typewriting and book-keeping in the course. A new grade school has been built and other schools have been improved and equipped along sanitary lines. It has been the ideal of Mr. Vaughn and he has been supported in that by the school board that not so much attention should be given to showy buildings as to the comfort and sanitary surroundings of the students.

Mr. Vaughn believes in athletics as a wholesome feature of school life. The Rosedale schools have an enviable record in that department. In 1916 the boys' and girls' teams won the championship of Congressional District No. 2. The team of girls won the state championship in that year. In 1917 the girls won the district championship at Baldwin and stood second in the state tournament held at Lawrence. Mr. Vaughn has a just pride in the schools. The high school has won the district championship in debating for the past four years, and he has done much to encourage that feature of school work.

Armon P. Vaughn was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, on a farm near Greenville, in a rugged and picturesque section of Western Pennsylvania, January 10, 1858. He was third of the five children of John and Harriet (Perrin) Vaughn, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of New York State. In the maternal line Professor Vaughn is descended from the Montgomery family of New York. His grandfather Vaughn fought with Com-

modore Perry in the great battle on Lake Erie early in the War of 1812. John Vaughn was a Civil war soldier, answering the call for three months troops at the beginning of the war and subsequently re-enlisting, and he was at Richmond after Lee had evacuated that city. John Vaughn became a farmer, tilled some land on the hills of Western Pennsylvania, but in 1866 removed to Northeastern Missouri. He and his family traveled by train as far as Macon City and then penetrated the wilderness by wagon into Adair County. He secured 120 acres, improved the land, and was actively engaged in farming until he had reached the age of seventy-five. He then removed to Kirksville, Missouri, where he died at the age of eighty. John Vaughn was not a man who could be said to have been liberally educated, having attended school only six months in all his life, but keen powers of observation and a habit of reading and careful study carried on for many years gave him a well rounded knowledge and information much above the average. He was very much concerned with the education of his children and did all that could be expected of him in that way. He was also active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as a republican was a loyal party man but never held office except membership on the school board.

Armon P. Vaughn attended the district schools of Adair County, Missouri, and it was while a boy that he determined to make teaching his life work. When eighteen years old he qualified for his first term of school, which he taught in one of the rural districts of Missouri. He continued teaching and with some help supplied him by his father was able to acquire a liberal education in the Kirksville State Normal, where he remained five years and where he did both the high school and collegiate work. He was graduated in 1898. For thirteen years Mr. Vaughn was connected with the public schools of Kirksville, being principal until 1907. It was through his brother-in-law who lived in Rosedale that he first became interested in that city and accepted his first position in the schools in 1907.

On December 30, 1885, Mr. Vaughn married Miss Sennie Wisner, who was born in Missouri. Five children have come into their home: Chester A., who died at the age of twenty; Florence E., now the wife of Dr. E. R. Adams, a successful dentist at La Plata, Missouri; Berthul E., a wholesale jewelry salesman with headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri; Virgie V., wife of R. M. Bowser, of Rosedale; and Annabeth, a senior in the Rosedale High School.

Mr. Vaughn is independent in his political affiliations, though until a few years ago he was quite regularly identified with the republican party. While in Missouri he held the office of county school commissioner. That was an office corresponding somewhat to that of county school superintendent, but without the powers and responsibilities, and while exercising its nominal functions Mr. Vaughn also taught. He was county school commissioner in Missouri in 1905-06. He is active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for a number of years has filled the post of Sunday-school superintendent. Fraternally he is identified with Lodge No. 333, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Rosedale, with Rosedale Chapter No. 95, Royal Arch Masons, and has filled the various chairs in the Blue Lodge.

LEONARD T. SMITH, whose scroll of life was rolled up a number of years ago, but the record of which remains in the grateful memory of many Kansas people, was one of the most forceful characters in

the early history of Leavenworth and in a larger sense of Kansas as a whole. He was one of the men who had the iron of resolution in his soul and will, and he used his strength and self reliance in many ways for the good of an entire state.

His life record begins with his birth on December 2, 1827, at Bethany, in Genesee County, New York. His father, Thomas G. Smith, was descended from an old New England family. His mother, Anna Burroughs, was a daughter of Daniel Burroughs, who established the first woolen mills at Skaneateles, in New York, and was also a man of wide renown as a ritualistic Free Mason.

Beyond acquiring a practical education the early youth of Leonard T. Smith was passed uneventfully. In 1852, at the age of twenty-five, he went west to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and for five years was a landlord in that city.

To the present generation it is impossible to realize the significance of the name Kansas fifty or sixty years ago. It was an invitation to the homeless and oppressed, and also to those who had fighting blood in them and who were ruled with the desire to extend the boundaries of freedom and opportunity to the limits of the known world. Its thousands of broad acres were open to pre-emption and settlement and nowhere in the world was real vital history being made more rapidly than in "bleeding Kansas." The great gateway to this territorial opportunity was Leavenworth on the Missouri River. It was then the foremost city of Kansas Territory, and had every promise of becoming the great western metropolis of the Missouri Valley.

One of the arrivals at old Leavenworth in 1857 was Leonard T. Smith. He was then thirty years of age. He had experience, some capital, was aggressive and stalwart looking and was soon established in the midst of the commercial life of old Leavenworth. For a short time he operated the famous old Planters Hotel of the city. He afterwards bought the property and continued as its owner and landlord for several years.

His was an alert mind. He could see business opportunities where the ordinary man would look in vain. With another noted character of Leavenworth, Alexander Caldwell, Mr. Smith took up Government contracting and freighting across the plains. That business flourished for a few years, but was only temporary until transportation would be taken over by railroad. From transporting goods by ox and mule teams it was only a step to railroad building. Mr. Smith assisted in constructing what is now the Missouri Pacific from Kansas City to Leavenworth, and then to Atchison. In a like manner he built the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from Leavenworth to Holliday, and also from Leavenworth to Atchison. He built 167 miles of narrow gauge railroad from Leavenworth west to Miltonvale. This was first known as the Kansas Central Railroad, and after it was changed to a broad gauge road it was sold to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Through his varied activities as a railroad builder, business man and investor he became wealthy. His activities were not prompted altogether by a desire for personal gains, but equally by the motive of public spirit and the ambition to do good for a community.

He became president of the original company that constructed the waterworks system of Leavenworth, and continued at the head of the company the rest of his life. Since his individual activities and concerns were largely of a public nature, it is not strange that he was unattracted by political honors. Without

solicitation on his part he was elected a member of the first Legislature of Kansas as a state, and he went to the capital and offered his business judgment and experience and character in the work of the general assembly and was exceedingly serviceable in this formative period of legislation.

The side of his life and character upon which his friends most delight to dwell was that presented in his domestic circle. At his fireside and at his table he loved to mingle with his many friends. There he was seen at his best—the real Leonard T. Smith. His wife was Miss Helen L. Kendall, a daughter of Charles Kendall and a descendant of Peter Kendall, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. They were married November 3, 1853, at Bethany, New York. They were never blessed with children of their own, and poured all the wealth of parental affection upon an adopted daughter, Helen W., who is now the wife of William T. Hewitt, of Leavenworth.

While on a journey in the Republic of Mexico, accompanied by friends, Mr. Smith was stricken with heart failure and died in the City of Mexico, April 15, 1891. His death did not pass without appreciation by the people of Kansas. That appreciation was perhaps best summarized in an editorial found in the Kansas City Journal, from which the following sentences are quoted:

"Len Smith is dead. Nobody ever knew him as a 'Colonel' or an 'Honorable' or anything else than Len, and that fact tells the whole story. He was one of the most genial, congenial, companionable, frank, manly men we ever knew. He was an active man in all departments of life, but not offensively so in anything. He was often active in politics, but always for some friend, never for himself. He had a business faculty for large affairs, but in everything he undertook advantage to his locality and his neighbors went hand in hand with benefit to himself. He was open-hearted, open-handed, open-minded, one of the salt of the earth to one who knows what that sort of salt means. He died away from his home in a strange country while engaged in what was to him a second-nature pursuit, having others participate in enjoyments and pleasures with himself. He could not enjoy anything alone. He was successful in two things in this life, making himself comfortable in the enjoyment of the good things of living, and in making all who knew him his friends. After all, did not Len Smith live more wisely and to better purpose than if he had had ambitions, for with all his qualities of head and heart he would have succeeded in any pursuit of life he had chosen? With his life work behind him, he cannot but sleep well and wake to continue his genial work 'over there.'"

WALTER J. EILERTS, M. D., in active practice at El Dorado and associated with Dr. F. E. Dillenbeck, one of the oldest and best known physicians in that part of the state, is a native of Kansas and his people were pioneers in Harvey County.

Doctor Eilerts was born at Annelly in Harvey County, Kansas, December 27, 1881. His father, John Eilerts, was born in Germany, in 1837. The family came to America in 1846, and Grandfather Eilerts spent the rest of his life as a farmer in Illinois. He died at Chapin in that state. John Eilerts was nine years of age when brought to America, grew up and married at Chapin, Illinois, and was first a carpenter and afterward a general merchant. On coming to Kansas in 1880 he located at Annelly and was one of the early merchants of that town. He then moved to Whitewater, Kansas, and was in the mer-

cantile business there for ten years. In 1899 he moved to Oklahoma and died at Nardin, Oklahoma, July 27, 1913. He was a republican from the time he served with the Union forces in the war of the rebellion. He enlisted in 1862, in the One Hundred and First Illinois Infantry, and was in service three years. He was wounded at Gettysburg, but was in all the battles participated in by his regiment. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Lutheran Church. Doctor Eilert's father and mother were both twice married. John Eilert's first wife died at Jacksonville, Illinois, leaving the following children: Fannie, wife of Dan Rofstetter, of Chicago; Dollie, wife of Will Born, a farmer near Jacksonville, Illinois; and Belle, wife of Gil Main, a resident of Wichita, Kansas.

The mother of Doctor Eilerts was Augusta Schnack, who is now living at Nardin, Oklahoma. She was born in Germany in 1846, and for her first husband married a Mr. Snow, a painter by trade. The children of that marriage are: Lorena, wife of Ed Oldfield, of Chicago; Albert, a physician at St. Louis, Missouri; and Mary, wife of J. D. Snepp, a railroad man at Pueblo, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. John Eilerts had four children: Charles J., a farmer at Charleston, Oklahoma; Estella, wife of W. O. McClellan, who is now deputy sheriff living at Newkirk, Oklahoma; Dr. Walter John Eilerts; and Elmer, who died at the age of four years.

Doctor Eilerts grew up in Kansas, attended the public schools at Whitewater, and largely through his own earnings at various lines of work gained the means which enabled him to take his advanced training for the profession. He attended the National University of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis, graduating Bachelor of Science in 1911, and then continued his work in the medical department of the University, from which he took the degree Doctor of Medicine in 1915. For one year Doctor Eilerts served as an interne in St. Anthony Hospital of St. Louis and taught anesthesia and anesthetics and was assistant demonstrator in surgery in the National University. He also did private practice in St. Louis from August to November, 1916, and at the latter date came to El Dorado to become a partner with Dr. F. E. Dillenbeck.

Doctor Eilerts is a republican. While living at Anthony, Kansas, he served as a member of the school board. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to St. Louis Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to Sherman Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, at St. Louis, and is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Kansas Medical Society.

Doctor Eilerts was married at Nardin, Oklahoma, in 1902, to Miss Myrtle L. Robertson, daughter of Jerome and Martha (Kendrick) Robertson. Her father died in 1901, having been a farmer at Nardin, Oklahoma. Her mother still lives at Nardin. Doctor and Mrs. Eilerts have two children, Keith Robertson, born January 1, 1906, and Maxine Joy, born February 19, 1917.

A. M. DEAN, an attorney, has spent his life since boyhood in Southern Kansas or in Northern Oklahoma.

He was born at West Point, Nebraska, December 7, 1875. His family history goes back to Pennsylvania, where his grandfather, A. M. Dean, was born about 1821 and where the Deans settled when they came from England. A. M. Dean, the grandfather,

grew up in Ohio, afterwards moved to Wisconsin, was a pioneer there and also in Nebraska, and finally located in Arkansas City. He was a farmer until he retired, and his death occurred in Arkansas City in 1893. Politically he was a republican. He married Miss Martha Skinner, a native of Ohio, who died at Chandler, Oklahoma, several years after the death of her husband. Their children were: Merritt, who went into the Union army and died of disease while in service; James, also a veteran of the Civil war, became a farmer and died at Firth, Nebraska; A. W. Dean; Carl W., a retired resident at Pasadena, California; and Charles H., a grain dealer living at Cyril, Oklahoma.

A. W. Dean was born at Medina, Ohio, in 1847, and spent his early life in Wisconsin. In 1872 he moved out to the frontier of Nebraska near West Point, was one of the pioneers there, from Nebraska came to Arkansas City, Kansas, in 1885. With the opening of the Cherokee Strip of Oklahoma in 1893 he became a resident of that territory, settling in Kay County and living there until 1912, when he retired and has since lived in California at North Fork, inland from Fresno. In politics he at one time was aligned with the greenbackers, but subsequently became a democrat. A. W. Dean married Harriet E. Ellis, who was born in Posey County, Indiana, in 1847. Their children were: Mabel, wife of H. A. Smith, an attorney at Perry, Oklahoma; Nellie M., who is unmarried and is an instructor in the State University of Nebraska at Lincoln; A. M. Dean; Ellis F., who is an official in the Topeka Transfer and Storage Company at Topeka; Mary E., wife of James P. Wilkinson, connected with the Santa Fe offices at Wichita.

A. M. Dean was ten years of age when his father came to Kansas, and he completed his education in the public schools of Arkansas City. He left school at the age of fifteen, went on the farm and did practical farm work for five years. Having an ambition for the law, he pursued his readings with J. Mack Love, and was admitted to the bar in 1898. He has practiced law nearly twenty years and has made a specialty of commercial law. He has been counsel for the Ranney-Davis Mercantile Company for ten years.

Mr. Dean, who is unmarried, is a democrat.

H. F. G. WULF though a native of Germany grew up in Kansas, and has had a long and varied and successful experience as a farmer, merchant, and business man. His present home is at Humboldt, where he is president of the Monarch Cement Company.

His abilities were called upon to reorganize that local industry. Judge Thomas C. Wilson, of the District Court, First Division, Sedgwick County, appointed him July 10, 1912, as receiver. The plant had become heavily involved, but Mr. Wulf soon had it reorganized, and in addition to paying every creditor a hundred cents on the dollar soon had the concern on a money making basis. He not only reorganized the plant and paid off its debts, but did not squeeze out a single stockholder who had any actual cash investment. The offices and plants are situated a half mile south of Humboldt. The Monarch Cement Company has a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day, and from 100 to 125 men are employed in the industry.

Mr. Wulf was born in Steyerberg in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, November 20, 1871. His people were high class Germans. His grandfather,

Frederick Wulf, was born in Steyerberg in 1805, served his regular term as a German soldier, and in 1885 immigrated to America, following other members of the family, and died the next year at Cheney, Kansas. He was a shoemaker by trade.

Henry G. Wulf, father of the Humboldt business man, was born at Steyerberg, Hanover, in 1847. He grew up and married in Germany and was also a shoemaker by trade. In 1885 he brought his family to the United States, spending a brief time in Furnas County, Nebraska, but in the fall of the same year locating in Kingman County, Kansas. From there he removed to Garden Plain, where he followed his trade for several years and also engaged in farming. He is now living on his farm near Garden Plain in Sedgwick County retired. After coming to America he took up party connection with the democrats and has regularly voted that ticket. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He married Annie Wilker, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1848. They are the parents of several very capable sons. The oldest is H. F. G. Wulf. Otto, the second in age, is a hardware and implement merchant at Cheney, Kansas. William lives on a farm north of Cheney. Carl L. is in the hardware and implement business at Garden Plain. Minnie is the wife of George Aehelpohl, a farmer near Argonia, Kansas. Ben is a farmer near Hayesville, Kansas. Edward E., formerly assistant cashier in the bank at Cheney, is now active representative for the Wulf Brothers in their real estate holdings in Texas. Dick, the youngest of the family, is still on the home farm.

H. F. G. Wulf attended the public schools at Steyersberg, Germany, and afterwards gained acquaintance with the English language in the schools of Kingman and Sedgwick counties, Kansas. At the age of twenty-one he started out for himself, spending one year as a farmer in Sedgwick County. He next became clerk in a hardware store at Garden Plain, and put in four years with the Roembach brothers. At the end of that time he acquired a half interest in the business along with his brother Otto, and the firm thus reorganized went on prosperously for two years. The brothers then bought out the Roembach brothers and took in as a partner A. S. Heusel, changing the name to Wulf and Heusel. They also bought the business of John I. Saunders & Company at Cheney, Kansas, and continued the business there for five years. A. S. Heusel finally sold his share in the business to the Wulf brothers, and the firm has since remained Wulf Brothers, though with the admission of a junior member, Carl L. Wulf. This is one of the largest hardware firms in this section of the state.

H. F. G. Wulf continued in active partnership in the business until his appointment as receiver of the Monarch Cement Company at Humboldt. He is also president of the State Bank of Garden Plain, and has some important farming interests in Sedgwick County and owns a home at Garden Plain.

In politics he is independent. He served as a member of the school board at Garden Plain, and also a member of the council. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

On September 6, 1896, at Garden Plain, Mr. Wulf married Miss Amalia Aehlert, daughter of Robert and Minnie (Engert) Aehlert. Her parents live at Cheney, Kansas, her father being a retired farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Wulf have four children: Martha, who is a graduate of the Humboldt High School and is now in the first year of the course in the University of Kansas; Walter, a junior in the Humboldt High

School; Robert and Amanda, both in the grammar schools of Humboldt.

ALBERT HAMILTON DENTON is the leading banker of Arkansas City. While he was born and reared on a farm in this section of Kansas, banking has been his life work. He is president of the Home National Bank of Arkansas City, but his range of interests includes official connections with a number of other banking houses and as owner of valuable properties both sides of the state line, in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Mr. Denton was born on a farm three miles south of Arkansas City, June 18, 1872. Back of him he had several generations of sturdy and thrifty ancestors. His grandfather, Samuel Denton, was born in Switzerland in 1805. He came to America as a missionary of the Episcopal Church. He was assigned to a field in the far Northwest among the Indians in Minnesota. He located there when there was hardly a settler in what is now the State of Minnesota and did a splendid work among the wild tribes. He was there when the Indians rose and massacred a large number of the white inhabitants, but on account of his princely character and his long standing friendship he was given protection by the Indians themselves. He died at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1865. Samuel Denton married Persis Skinner, who was born in Canada in 1811 and died at Batavia, Kansas, in 1889. Their children were: Albert, who was a chemist and died at Madison Lodge, Kansas; Francis S. Denton, father of the Arkansas City banker; Lucius E., who became a successful business man and died at Fort Smith, Arkansas; and Gavin D., who at one time served as county superintendent of public instruction in Saline County and died at Salina, Kansas.

Francis S. Denton was the pioneer of the family in Kansas. He was born far out on the northwestern frontier at Red Wing, Minnesota, in 1840. He spent his early life among the Indians along the Minnesota border, but when a young man came to Illinois, and crossing the river to St. Louis enlisted there in 1861 in Company E of the Tenth Missouri Infantry. He was in active service with that command until the close of the war and participated in every battle in which it was engaged. The regiment saw much active service and was in the battle of Shiloh, Missionary Ridge and many others that marked the middle western campaign. Following the war he returned to Galesburg, Illinois, and in 1869 came to Kansas and homesteaded 160 acres of land three miles southeast of Arkansas City. That land still stands in his name. In 1870 he went back to Galesburg, Illinois, where he married Miss Esther Hamilton. She was born at Ithaca, New York, February 3, 1839, and is still living at Arkansas City. Francis S. Denton took his bride back to the Kansas homestead and lived there until his death in 1878. He was a rather successful man in his business affairs, and at his death was owner of 280 acres. He was a republican and a very ardent churchman, serving as elder and a devout worshiper in the Presbyterian Church.

Albert H. Denton was the only child of his parents. He was educated in the rural schools near Arkansas City and in 1891 graduated from the high school of that city. After two years as a farmer he entered the Farmers National Bank at Arkansas City in 1893 as collection clerk. He made a study of banking, it being a congenial field for him, and rose steadily in favor and responsibilities and became cashier. He was with the Farmers National until 1907, in which

year he sold out his interests. Eight months later, on February 28, 1909, he bought the controlling interest in the Home National Bank and has since been its president.

The Home National Bank of Arkansas City was established in 1888 by F. M. Strong, Howard Ross, A. A. Newman and others. It has always been a national bank. The capital is \$50,000 and its strength is indicated by the surplus profits of \$125,000. In 1917 the handsome new banking house was completed at the corner of Summit Street and Fifth Avenue. It is a structure of granite and Bedford stone. The officers of the bank are: A. H. Denton, president; George D. Ormiston, vice president; Ralph A. Brown, cashier; William H. Smith, assistant cashier.

Mr. Denton is also president of the Arkansas City Savings and Building and Loan Association; is a director in the Kansas Southwestern Railroad Company, a line between Arkansas City and Anthony owned by the Santa Fe; is a stockholder in the Farmers State Bank at Burbank, Oklahoma, and the Ashton State Bank at Ashton, Kansas. His other interests are numerous. He has considerable residence property in Arkansas City and his own home, built in 1914, at 525 North Fourth Street, is the finest residence of the city, a handsome modern house surrounded by ample and well kept grounds. Mr. Denton also owns about 670 acres of land, mostly in Cowley County, but some of it in Oklahoma.

While he has been devoted to banking and business affairs he has taken considerable interest in the success of the republican party, promoted it wherever possible, and in 1916 was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago. He also believes in fraternity, is a member of a number of lodges and organizations in Arkansas City, including Canal City Lodge No. 352, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Arkansas City Lodge No. 89, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is state treasurer of the Workmen; Inaugural Camp No. 867, Modern Woodmen of America; Arkansas City Council No. 44, Fraternal Aid Association; Arkansas City Lodge No. 14, Degree of Honor; Arkansas City Council No. 141, Knights and Ladies of Security; Lodge No. 956, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Lodge No. 972, Loyal Order of Moose; and Aerie No. 909, Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mr. Denton is a member of the Kansas State and American Bankers' associations, and is active in the Arkansas City Commercial Club. He is now serving as president of the Arkansas City Library Board.

He was married at Arkansas City, in 1898, to Miss Alice E. Young, a native of Utah. Her father was the late Dr. R. M. Young of Illinois, whose wife was Miss Crane, also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Denton have one son, Frank Richard, who was born July 16, 1899, and is now a student in Culver Military Academy at Culver, Indiana.

WILLIAM G. ANDERSON. A native of Kansas, a member of a prominent old family of Dickinson County, William Gibson Anderson has had a varied experience but early found his real work and vocation in the newspaper profession, and has been actively identified with a number of papers in Southern Kansas. He is now editor and proprietor of the Evening Free Press at Winfield.

He was born on a farm near Abilene, Kansas, July 30, 1874, attended the public schools of Abilene, graduating from high school in 1894, and his college alma mater is Baker University at Baldwin. He was graduated from Baker in 1898, with the degree

Ph. B. While in university he became a member of the Alpha Omega, which subsequently was amalgamated with the Delta Tau Delta, the best known and oldest among the college fraternities.

On leaving college Mr. Anderson taught science in the Dickinson County High School at Chapman, Kansas, two years. In 1900 he went to Las Vegas, New Mexico, and became a reporter on the Las Vegas Daily Optic, owned by his cousins, the Allen Brothers. In August, 1902, Mr. Anderson bought a half interest in the Traveler at Arkansas City, and was connected with the news and business department of that paper for five years. Selling out in 1907 he went with the Iola Daily Record at Iola, which subsequently was sold to the Iola Register. In the fall of 1910 Mr. Anderson became connected with the Wichita Star, but in the spring of 1911 returned to Arkansas City and was one of the staff of the News until the next fall. In the fall of 1911 Mr. Anderson bought the Evening Free Press at Winfield and has since continued as its active proprietor and editorial manager.

The Evening Free Press was first published for a number of years as a weekly at Dexter, Kansas. In 1889 it was removed to Winfield and since then has been published as a daily. The Free Press while exercising a large influence in politics is independent and progressive in its attitude. It has a large circulation of readers in Cowley, Chautauqua, Butler, Sumner and other counties. The paper is one of the live ones in Southern Kansas, and Mr. Anderson owns a complete printing plant, located at 111 East Tenth Avenue in Winfield.

His interest extends to all the movements for the betterment of his home city and state. He is a member of the Winfield Commercial Club, is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with Crescent Lodge No. 133, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Arkansas City.

He was married at Barnes, Kansas, December 21, 1900, to Miss Katherine Underwood, daughter of Rev. W. H. and Juliet (Plank) Underwood. Her father, now deceased, was a well known Methodist minister in Kansas, did some of the pioneer work of his church in this state, and was at one time presiding elder. Mrs. Anderson's mother now lives at Clay Center, Kansas. Mrs. Anderson was born in Irving, this state.

William G. Anderson is a son of Judge William Stadden Anderson, long prominent in the affairs of Dickinson County and now a resident of Abilene. Judge Anderson was born February 17, 1842, in La Salle County, Illinois, only son of William F. and Anna (Stadden) Anderson. William F. Anderson was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1807, of native Virginia parentage. Anna Stadden was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 19, 1808, her father being a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Maryland. William F. Anderson located on a farm in La Salle County, Illinois, in 1835 and lived there until his death on February 1, 1846. His wife died in the same county October 10, 1898. Of their six children all were daughters except Judge Anderson. The daughters were: Samantha, born in 1830, now the widow of J. P. Browning and a resident of Henry County, Illinois; Catherine Elizabeth, born in 1833, has been three times married and is now a widow; Amanda, born in 1835, died in 1894, the wife of T. J. McHenry; Mary Jane, born in 1839, is the widow of John F. Gibson, who died in 1905; and Lucy Ann, born March 24, 1845, is the wife of J. D. Lawrence.

William S. Anderson had a country school education and also attended the Rock River Seminary at

Mount Morris, Illinois. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company G of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry and was soon promoted to corporal. On November 6, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Memphis, Tennessee, to join General Sherman. It took part in the movement known as the Tallahatchie expedition, was in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs and was then sent to Arkansas Post. The regiment arrived in the rear of Vicksburg in May, 1863, and participated in the assault of the 19th and 22d of that month. During this attempt to take Vicksburg from the rear Mr. Anderson was seriously wounded in the right shoulder, was totally disabled by his wound, and was given his honorable discharge at St. Louis December 1, 1863.

For a time he lived in Illinois, but in 1865 went to Chillicothe, Missouri, and for six years was in the real estate business there. In 1871 he came as a pioneer to Dickinson County, Kansas, and homesteaded a quarter section twelve miles south of Abilene. The final proof on this homestead was made in 1876. In the meantime he had taught school two years, and in 1873 was elected county surveyor and re-elected four times, serving altogether for ten years. He kept his home on the farm, but was always troubled by his old wound and finally removed to Abilene. In 1888 he was elected clerk of the district court, but was defeated in 1890 by the populist upheaval of that year. For twelve years Judge Anderson was in the ice and coal business at Abilene. In 1908 he was nominated and elected probate judge of Dickinson County and was re-elected in 1910. Since leaving that office he has looked after his private affairs and has led rather a retired life.

Judge Anderson has always been a loyal and stalwart republican. He is one of the charter members of Abilene Post No. 63, Grand Army of the Republic, was its commander in 1867, has filled all the other offices, and was a member of the State Council of Administration of the Grand Army in 1908. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for six years was treasurer of the Abilene school board.

Judge Anderson was married at Chillicothe, Missouri, December 13, 1866, to Miss Jennie B. Gibson, daughter of John Gibson, a native Virginian and a farmer who died at Carrollton, Missouri, in 1880. Judge and Mrs. Anderson had seven children. Jessie D., born at Chillicothe, Missouri, October 25, 1867, was married in 1891 to R. A. Baker, a Dickinson County farmer, and at her death in January, 1901, she was survived by two children. Elizabeth, born October 25, 1869, is the widow of A. S. Hill, a lumberman of Tacoma, Washington, who died in 1903. Kate Gertrude, born September 15, 1872, married J. E. Nickels, a merchant at Talmage, Kansas. The next in age is William Gibson Anderson, editor of the Evening Free Press at Winfield. Edna, born November 5, 1876, is the wife of Horace Johnson, a sugar chemist at Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands. Fred Q., born December 24, 1880, died at Tacoma, Washington, June 1, 1908, and Anna, born June 8, 1886, died March 21, 1888.

JAMES BIRD JONES, present mayor of the City of Chautauqua, is a man of many and varied business interests. He is one of the leading oil producers in this section, has extensive farm and other properties in various counties of Northern Oklahoma, and has ordered his affairs with such intelligence and energy that though now only in his thirties he has all the prosperity that most men would desire.

Mr. Jones was born in Pontotoc County, Indian

Territory, January 7, 1880, and his family history closely connects him with the old Indian country to the south of Kansas. In fact Mr. Jones has a strain of Indian blood. Through his mother he is a Choctaw in the one-sixteenth degree and has always felt it a matter of pride that he is thus related to the old and original American stocks.

His father, J. W. Jones, was born in 1860 and early came to what is now Oklahoma. He was married in the Indian Territory, and became an extensive farmer and stock raiser, and is still in that business, being a resident of Marietta. He is a democrat and a member of the Masonic order. His wife was named Mary Elizabeth Elrod. She was born in Indian Territory in 1860 and died in 1884 near Durant. James B. Jones was the older of their two children. George W. is a farmer at Marietta, Oklahoma.

Reared in old Indian Territory, educated in the Indian schools at Ardmore, James B. Jones lived on his father's farm until seventeen, and did some of the actual farming and also looked after the stock. At the age of seventeen he entered the Hargrove College at Ardmore, and remained a student there for five years.

In March, 1903, Mr. Jones removed to Osage County, Oklahoma, and after farming for six months came to Chautauqua County, Kansas. He came to Kansas as an employee of Meeker Brothers. They made him manager of their store during the exciting days attending the opening of the oil fields in this section. Mr. Jones continued the management of the general merchandise stock of Meeker Brothers for eight months.

About that time, in 1904, he was married at Sedan, Kansas, to Miss Laura Mae Revelett, daughter of Frank and Fannie (Davenport) Revelett. Her mother is deceased and her father is living on a farm near Chautauqua. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of four children: James Frank, who was born April 10, 1905, and is in school; Lillian Mae, who died at the age of two years; Aubrey Curtis, born November 29, 1908; and Mary Frances, born March 24, 1913.

After leaving the Meeker Brothers' store Mr. Jones returned to Osage County, Oklahoma, and there became founder of the Town of Okesa. He not only founded that town, but sold the townsite, was the first postmaster, and for nine years conducted the principal general mercantile store there. He did everything he could to build up the town, was on the school board several terms and was also a member of the election board when the vote was taken for the adoption of the first constitution of the State of Oklahoma.

On retiring from business at Okesa Mr. Jones returned to Chautauqua, Kansas, and since 1911 has been a prominent factor in the oil industry. He now has oil and gas productions in Chautauqua County, Kansas, in Nowata and Washington counties, Oklahoma, and is an extensive property owner in Northern Oklahoma, having farms aggregating 2,500 acres in Osage, Washington, Nowata and Jackson counties. His holdings include eleven gas wells in Chautauqua County, one gas well in Nowata County, and two oil wells in Washington County.

In politics Mr. Jones is a republican. He was elected to the office of mayor of Chautauqua in April, 1915. During his administration he has completely reorganized the city and placed it on a sound financial basis. The office has meant nothing to him except an opportunity for service, and he has justified the hopes and predictions of his many friends. Chautauqua's municipal finance was verging on bankruptcy when he

took charge and since he became mayor he has not only kept the city out of debt, but has expended the funds judiciously, has kept the streets in good repair, and in every way possible has looked after the best interests of the city and its people. Mr. Jones and family reside in one of the fine modern residences at Chautauqua, situated in the northern part of the town. He also has three business buildings adjoining the bank on Main Street. Mr. Jones is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is affiliated with Elgin Lodge of the Masonic Order and belongs to Chosen Friends Lodge No. 285, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Chautauqua.

JAMES HENRY REED, superintendent of the city schools of Grenola, is an educator of wide and diversified experience, and has taught in various localities of several different states.

He was born in Orleans, Indiana, January 15, 1858. His Reed ancestors came from England to Virginia in colonial days, and they were also connected with the Massachusetts branch of the same family. His grandfather, Jesse Reed, who was a blacksmith by trade, spent his last years at Orleans, Indiana. The family had lived in Kentucky after leaving Virginia, and from Kentucky went to Indiana. Henry Reed, father of Professor Reed, was born in Kentucky in 1827 and died at Orleans, Indiana, in 1904. His parents had gone to Orleans in 1831, and he grew up as a blacksmith and wagon maker, a trade he followed many years, and subsequently was a farmer. He was elected to fill the office of county treasurer of Orange County and was also township trustee of Orleans Township. He was a democrat and a member and steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, Martha Sears, was born at Orleans, Indiana, in 1835 and died there in 1867. A brief record of their children is as follows: Mary, wife of William Lindsey, a farmer at Quenemo in Osage County, Kansas; George F., an architect at Springfield, Missouri; James H.; Sallie, wife of Leonard M. Hardman, a farmer at Livonia, Indiana; William A., in the real estate business in the State of Washington; and Martha, who lives at Martinsville, Indiana, widow of Fred Mitchell.

James H. Reed received his early education in the public schools of Orleans, Indiana, finishing in the high school, and he gained his higher education in the intervals of his work as a teacher. He put in nine years in the school districts of Orange County, and in the meantime attended the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, from which he graduated A. B. in 1891. The following two years he was superintendent of schools at Palestine, Illinois, for 2½ years was teacher in the Southern Indiana Normal College, and then returned to his native town where he followed the hardware business for 1½ years. Resuming his work as an educator, he was for three years superintendent of schools at Greenville, Kentucky, superintendent at Murray, Kentucky, one year, and was also connected with the schools of Henry, Tennessee, a year, and Buffalo, Kentucky, a year. For two years he was superintendent at Benton, Illinois, and followed the contracting and building business in that town for three years. Mr. Reed came to Kansas in August, 1908, was superintendent of the schools at Quenemo two years, and in the insurance business at Haviland one year. He then became a teacher in Lebo for a year, for four years was the commercial teacher at Moline, Kansas, and in the fall of 1916 accepted his present post as superintendent of schools at Grenola. Mr. Reed has a staff of seven

teachers, and the enrollment in the public schools is 185 scholars.

He is an active member of the Southeast Kansas Teachers Association, is a republican voter, a member of the Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with the lodge of Odd Fellows at Moline.

In 1885, at Orleans, Indiana, he married Miss Laura Frances Rankin, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Fisher) Rankin, both of whom are now deceased. Her father was a farmer in Orange County, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Reed became the parents of five children: Clyde, who died in infancy; Charles R., who was a printer by trade and died at Quenemo, Kansas, in 1910; Mary, wife of Orley Long, a painter and decorator at Moline, Kansas; Ruth Rankin, who teaches the primary department of the city schools at Grenola; and Bessie, who died in infancy.

FRENN L. PRESTON, M. D. Distinguished alike as a physician and surgeon, Dr. Frenn L. Preston, of El Dorado, occupies a pre-eminent place among the professional men of Southeastern Kansas, where for six years he has devoted his high attainments toward accomplishing what has brought him wide reputation, universal recognition and honors of an enviable nature. Doctor Preston's professional achievements are based upon an intimate knowledge of the intricate subjects of human anatomy and scientific therapeutics. Like many other capable, successful and prominent men, he did not start out in life with the ambition to accomplish something phenomenal, but at the outset of his career he placed a just valuation upon honor, integrity and perseverance, and with those qualities as a foundation has won for himself a notable place in the Southeastern Kansas field of medicine and surgery.

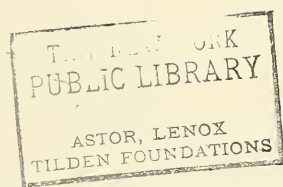
Frenn L. Preston was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, August 10, 1881, and is a son of Rev. Charles L. and Della May (Reynolds) Preston. He belongs to a family which originated in England and settled in Colonial Virginia at an early day, and among his ancestors are found two governors of Virginia. The family was prominent in the Old Dominion in Colonial times, several members in direct line of descent were ministers, and others were identified with the professions of law and medicine. Doctor Preston's mother is of Scotch descent, and is a daughter of Volney and Christina Reynolds, of Waldron, Michigan.

Rev. Charles L. Preston was born at Waldron, Michigan, in 1856, early became a minister of the Congregational faith, preached at Grand Rapids for many years, and died at Waldron in 1899. He was a republican in politics. Mrs. Preston, who survives her husband and resides at Waldron, was born in 1860, at Findlay, Ohio. There were five children in the family: Glenn, who died as a child; Frenn L.; Clyde C., who is a carpenter and contractor of Portland, Oregon; Edna Pearl is the wife of H. F. Tuttle, who is engaged in laboratory and research work in the department of agronomy in the University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois; and Erma Freda, who is a junior at the State College at Lansing, Michigan.

Frenn L. Preston was educated in the public schools of Grand Rapids, Michigan, took his preparatory course at Alma Academy, graduated from Alma College in 1906, having taken a scientific course, and then attended the Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in 1910, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has since taken post-graduate work with the Mayo Brothers at Rochester, Minnesota, at the Chicago Post-Graduate School, and



V. H. Chestnut



at Northwestern University on several occasions. During his course at Alma College, Alma, Michigan, Doctor Preston served as student interne in the hospital of that city for a period of three years, and then did surgical work at Columbia Hospital, Chicago, for the same length of time. After his graduation he took a post-graduate course and work in the surgical department of Passavant Hospital of Chicago for one year, and in the fall of 1911 came to El Dorado, where he has since had a large and constantly growing practice, specializing mainly in surgery. In this field he has already won a well-merited reputation as one of the successful practitioners not only of Butler County, but of the State of Kansas. He has been called upon to perform a number of delicate and difficult operations in the course of his practice since coming to El Dorado, and has met with success to a marked degree.

In 1914 Doctor Preston established the El Dorado Hospital, which in itself represents one of the most advanced steps in behalf of medicine and surgery in the history of Butler County. The need for such an institution has been shown more especially since the beginning of the great industrial development in the county in the past several years, and there is scarcely a day that passes that this hospital is not called upon to handle several emergency cases, aside from the demands made upon the institution in caring for the ordinary cases. The hospital now has a capacity of twenty-five patients, but this is being constantly taxed to the limit, and plans are under way for the erection in 1917 of a more extensive building. Few physicians of this section have done equal work in hospital practice and Doctor Preston's broad experience and comprehensive study have enabled him to speak with authority upon many subjects of great interest to the profession. He belongs to the Butler County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and keeps thoroughly informed concerning all that modern research, experiment and investigation are bringing to light bearing upon the practice of medicine and surgery. A well-trained and discerning mind enables him to readily grasp the vital and salient points presented, not only in medical literature, but in the discussion of the broad questions which involve the welfare and progress of the individual and the country at large. In political matters he is a republican, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. His fraternal affiliations include membership in Patmos Lodge No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; El Dorado Chapter No. 35, Royal Arch Masons; El Dorado Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar; Midian Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Wichita; Wichita Council No. 2; and Imo Lodge No. 48, Knights of Pythias, of El Dorado. He is the owner of the El Dorado Hospital and is interested in a drug store at 224 West Central Avenue. He owns land in Kansas and Colorado totaling 600 acres, and his modern home at No. 219 Farmer Street. Wisely and conscientiously using the talents with which nature has endowed him, and improving every opportunity, he has come to stand among the eminent physicians and surgeons of his state.

Doctor Preston was married in 1906, at Grand Blanc, Michigan, to Miss Gertrude Slaght, a daughter of Fred and Emma (Turner) Slaght. Mr. Slaght, who was engaged in art work and conducted a studio at Alpena is now deceased, but Mrs. Slaght still survives and makes her home in Grand Blanc, Michigan. Doctor and Mrs. Preston have no children.

ROSS HOMER RHOADS is agent for the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Arkansas City. He has been a railroad man for a number of years, and it was his efficiency and his ability that led to his promotion to one of the most important posts along the Santa Fe system in Kansas.

Mr. Rhoads has spent most of his life in Kansas but was born at Somerset, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1883. His grandfather, Samuel A. Rhoads, was a native of Germany and came from there to Pennsylvania. He had ten children: Sarah, deceased; Adaline, single; Etta, deceased; Philip, deceased; Susan, deceased; Hiram, the father of Ross H.; Emma, Jane and Clara, all unmarried; and Frank, a farmer of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. All the unmarried daughters are living on the home place in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Hiram K. Rhoads, the father, was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, in 1858, grew up and married there, and during his active career followed the vocation of farming. In 1887 he came to Kansas, spending one year as a farmer in Morris County and then removing to McPherson County, where he continued actively as a farmer until 1902. For a number of years he lived retired in the City of McPherson, but since 1914 has had his home at Prairie City, Oregon. He is a republican and a member of the German Brethren Church. Hiram K. Rhoads married Nancy A. Yoder, who was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, in 1860. They are the parents of seven children: Harve E., a contractor living at Prairie City, Oregon; Ira D., cashier for the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Hays City, Kansas; Arthur G., foreman in a logging camp at Hoquiam, Washington; Ross H., who is the fourth in order of birth; Sadie, wife of W. W. Fisher, a cattleman at Canyon City, Oregon; Elsie, wife of W. W. Curtis, a farmer at Canyon City, Oregon; and Bertha, wife of R. G. Stalker, a druggist at Prairie City, Oregon.

Ross H. Rhoads, who is almost the only member of his family left in Kansas, received most of his education in the public schools of McPherson County. He attended McPherson College, where he was graduated in the normal course in 1903. His first regular employment was in a wholesale seed house at McPherson, but in September, 1904, he entered the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company as clerk at McPherson. He quickly adapted himself to the exacting routine of railroad work, and in June, 1908, was promoted to relief agent, a work which took him to various points along the Santa Fe line. In February, 1910, he was given his first permanent position as local agent for the road at Lyons, Kansas. In September, 1915, Mr. Rhoads came to his present place as agent at Arkansas City.

Arkansas City is one of the most important division points along the Santa Fe system. It is a terminal as well as division point, is headquarters for the district superintendent's office, and one of the largest material yards along the Santa Fe is located at Arkansas City. Mr. Rhoads has his offices at the corner of E Street and Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Rhoads resides at 202 North Second Street. While a recent comer, he has made himself a factor in the public spirited movements of Arkansas City and through his official position or as a private is always ready to work for anything that concerns the real benefit of this community. While at Lyons, Kansas, he served on the city council. Mr. Rhoads is a trustee in two oil companies. He is a republican, a member of the German Brethren Church, and is affiliated with Crescent Lodge No. 133, Ancient Free

and Accepted Masons; Bennett Chapter No. 41, Royal Arch Masons; Arkansas City Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar; Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita, and Arkansas City Lodge No. 956, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In January, 1910, at McPherson, he married Miss Ida E. Hall. Mrs. Hannah Hall, her mother, resides with Mr. and Mrs. Rhoads. One child has been born to their union, Howard, born April 21, 1912.

FRED L. STEPHENSON is president of the Commercial State Bank of Yates Center. He has many other interests that connect him with that community, and for many years has been one of the live and energetic citizens, ever ready to co-operate in any plan for the advancement of local welfare. Mr. Stephenson has spent most of his life in Kansas and he owes to his individual energies and the opportunities of the state his prosperity and his position in affairs.

His ancestors were English people who came to New York in Colonial days. His grandfather was Thomas Stephenson, a native of New York State, an early settler in Ohio, where he spent the rest of his years, and a farmer and Baptist preacher.

Fred L. Stephenson was born in Grant County, Wisconsin, April 16, 1864. His father William P. Stephenson, who was born on Staten Island, New York, in 1823, spent his boyhood on Staten Island, as a young man went to the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, was married there and followed farming. In 1854 he moved out to Grant County, Wisconsin, and was one of the early settlers in that community. From Wisconsin he came to Kansas in 1869, and for two years was associated with the early settlers of Linn County. In 1871 he removed to Woodson County, buying a farm of 120 acres, and after developing and cultivating it for ten years retired to Yates Center, where he lived until his death in 1900. He was a staunch republican and for several years filled the office of county commissioner in Woodson County. His church was the Baptist. Fred Stephenson's mother was Clarissa Richards, who was born in Massachusetts in 1820 and died in Woodson County, Kansas, in 1887. Their children were: Arthur, a farmer at Foraker, Oklahoma; Elizabeth, wife of H. G. Frazier, a minister of the Baptist Church living at Ottawa, Kansas; J. R., who is a soldier in the regular army of the United States and is now stationed at Fort Snelling, Minnesota; O. A., who owns the gas and electric plant at Bertram, Nebraska; and Fred L.

Fred L. Stephenson was five years of age when he came to Kansas, attained his early education in the public schools of Woodson County, and spent his life on his father's farm until 1882. In that year he removed to Yates Center, where for several years he was alternately clerk in a store and a student of the local schools. For about two years he was deputy county clerk and deputy county treasurer, for four years was deputy register of deeds, and was then elected to the office of register of deeds, which he filled two terms or four years. For three years Mr. Stephenson was a local hardware merchant, but sold his business in 1900 in order to take an active part in the organization of the Commercial State Bank. He has been its president from the beginning. The other officers are: E. P. Baker, vice president; C. A. Hale, cashier; and John W. Gunnels, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital of \$30,000 and surplus and undivided profits of \$5,000. The bank home is at the corner of State and Rutledge streets on the southwest corner of the Square.

Mr. Stephenson is also a member of the firm of Stephenson and Hale, loans and insurance. Since 1889 he has owned an interest in the Yates Center News, he has farm lands in Woodson County, has one business building on the Square, and another adjoining the bank building. In 1906 he rebuilt his home on State Street, making of it a modern residence. Mr. Stephenson is a republican. He is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has served in the city council, has been a member of the board of education for fourteen years and is now president of that body, is active in the Commercial Club, and belongs to the Kansas State Bankers Association and the American Bankers Association. He is affiliated with Gilead Lodge No. 144, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Yates Center, with Yates Center Camp No. 1519, Modern Woodmen of America, and is past chancellor commander of Yates Center Lodge No. 71 of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1891 at Yates Center he married Miss Mary E. Haun, who came from Bloomington, Illinois, to Afton, Iowa, and in 1884 moved to Yates Center, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have one daughter, Clarissa, who graduated A. B. from Baker University in 1916 and is now a teacher in the high school at Yates Center.

WILLIAM H. NELSON, secretary of the Arkansas City Commercial Club, an office through which he has rendered inestimable benefits to that community, is an old time business man of the city, having located there more than thirty years ago.

Mr. Nelson had the distinction of being postmaster of Arkansas City at the time it had its greatest population. He was appointed postmaster by President Harrison in 1889, and held the office four years and five months. It will be recalled that in 1889 the original Oklahoma Territory was opened for settlement. Then and for several years previously Arkansas City had been the chief point of rendezvous for the Oklahoma boomers, and the city transacted an immense volume of business as the chief outfitting point for entrance into the Oklahoma lands. The high tide, however, came with the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893. Before the gun was fired on the 16th of September of that year, giving the signal for the rush into the coveted land, there were 60,000 people temporarily residents of Arkansas City. The postoffice obviously became gorged with mail, and it required eighteen clerks to handle the volume of business.

Mr. Nelson is of English ancestry and was born in Rockville, Parke County, Indiana. He is of Quaker lineage. His grandfather, James Nelson, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1798, grew up and married in his native country, was a farmer by occupation, and in 1841 brought his family to America, locating at Bloomington, Indiana, where he spent the rest of his life. He was a man of rugged mold and was as temperate and regular in his habits as could be expected of the most ideal Quaker. He lived to be ninety-four years of age, dying in Bloomington in 1882. In politics he was a republican. He married Miss Chapman, who was born in Yorkshire, England, and died near Bloomington, Indiana.

Thomas Nelson, father of William H. Nelson, was born in England, in Yorkshire, in 1826. He came to America with his parents at the age of fifteen, and came to manhood near Bloomington, Indiana. His early life was spent on a farm, and in a similar environment he passed his active years. He was both

farmer and stockraiser, and died in 1903 at the age of seventy-eight near Bloomingdale. He was a man of more than ordinary prominence in Parke County. As a republican he served as a county commissioner nine years, and for a number of years was a member of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture. It is noteworthy that he served on that board with I. D. G. Nelson, father of the late Col. W. R. Nelson, famous as the editor of the Kansas City Star. He married Elizabeth Chapman, who was born near the old home farm at Bloomingdale, Indiana, in March, 1829, and is still living, at the age of nearly ninety, her home being at Bloomingdale, Indiana.

William H. Nelson lived on an Indiana farm for his early home, attended district schools in Parke County, and after that finished his education in Quaker institutions. He attended the Quaker school at Bloomingdale, known as the Bloomingdale Academy, where he graduated in 1876, and then entered the largest Quaker college in the Middle West, Earlham College, at Richmond, Indiana. He finished the sophomore year there in 1878, following which he spent two years on a farm in Parke County. For $4\frac{1}{2}$ years he held the office of deputy auditor of that county, having been appointed January 1, 1881.

Looking to the West, with its broader opportunities and fresher atmosphere, Mr. Nelson came to Arkansas City in 1885. Since that year he has been actively engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business, and is one of the oldest men in that line in Southern Kansas. His offices are in the Hill Investment Company Building. As secretary of the Commercial Club he has offices in the Security National Bank Building. Mr. Nelson knows conditions in Southern Kansas, has wide acquaintance with men and affairs, and as secretary of the Commercial Club has been able to render conspicuous services. For one thing he was instrumental in bringing to the city the Milliken Refinery Company, a \$1,000,000 plant. In various other ways he has looked after the best interests of the city.

Mr. Nelson is a republican and is affiliated with Inaugural Camp No. 867, Modern Woodmen of America. Among other business connections he is president of the Crescent Oil Company and secretary of the Creswell Oil Company. He is owner of much city real estate, and in 1886 put up his comfortable home at 308 South B Street. Mr. Nelson is secretary and is a trustee of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1885, at Rockville, Indiana, he married Miss Cora K. Kirkpatrick, daughter of David and Minerva (Wilkinson) Kirkpatrick, both now deceased. Her father was for many years a merchant at Rockville, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have one son, Harlan Kirkpatrick, who still lives at home and is engaged in the oil business.

ALFRED WHEELER JONES. April 19, 1867, was a date of considerable significance to Salina. On that day, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, the first railway train over the Union Pacific tracks arrived in Salina. On that day was born the only son and child of one of Salina's most prominent pioneer citizens. This son, Alfred Wheeler Jones, has made his life one of service in the educational field, and since retiring from school work he has busied himself with the management of his model farm near Salina. He also has the post of United States co-operative weather observer.

His father, Horace L. Jones, was born at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, September 9, 1834, and died at Salina, Kansas, November 5, 1900. At the age of

seventeen he had qualified as a teacher and for a few years was president of an academy on Long Island. He was one of many New Englanders who were thoroughly aroused after the passage of the notorious Kansas-Nebraska Bill in the early '50s with the importance of making Kansas a free state. In 1855 he came to Kansas with a party of New Englanders, and thereafter was almost constantly associated with some phase of the Free State movement. He had the courage of his convictions, and in spite of threats and danger was resolute in performing his duty and in doing all he could to put down border warfare. Many times he narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of the border ruffians. While in sympathy with the ideals and principles of John Brown, he was not altogether satisfied with that great abolitionist's method of making Kansas a free state. Horace Jones first located in Osage County, later lived in Douglas and Franklin counties, and at one time owned land now covered by the City of Topeka. In 1860 he came to Salina, or what was then a frontier post. Here he opened a small store for trading with the Indians, from whom he bought furs and buffalo hides. His was the second store in the town. He also had the first lumber yard there and at one time conducted the only hotel. In 1870 Horace Jones bought a farm six miles southeast of Salina, and was actively engaged in its cultivation until his death. He was not only a factor in the early business life of the community, but also represented Saline County in the first and second State Legislatures. He was a very ardent republican and was a recognized leader during the early and formative period of Kansas. Credit should be given him in particular for his influential part in locating the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

In 1860 Horace L. Jones married Miss Charlotte Wheeler, who was born in New York State July 10, 1834. She died in Saline County July 25, 1911.

Alfred Wheeler Jones, the only child of these parents, grew up in Salina on his father's farm in Saline County, attended the public schools and in 1895 received the degrees Bachelor of Science and Master of Science from the Kansas Wesleyan University. After teaching public school for a year he became a member of the faculty of Kansas Wesleyan University in 1896. He has always been interested along scientific lines, and in the university he held the chairs of geology and chemistry. He was an active member of the faculty for fifteen years, and hundreds of students will recall his services as teacher of science. He retired from educational work in 1915, and went back to his father's old homestead, which he now owns and operates. This farm comprises 240 acres of fertile and valuable land, has all the modern improvements, and Mr. Jones is specializing in the growing of fruit.

He is regarded as one of the most competent authorities on geological subjects in this part of Kansas. Besides teaching geology he also had considerable experience with the United States Geological Corps. For the past twenty years he has been United States weather observer for Saline County, and that is one of the oldest stations in the state. Mr. Jones has the complete records of the weather and meteorological conditions in this county for the past thirty years.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. By his paternal ancestry he is eligible to membership in the Society of Cincinnati by virtue of his great-grandfather, Col. Hugh Maxwell, having been on the staff of Gen. George Washington in the Revolution.

On November 11, 1891, Mr. Jones married Miss

Mary Hoard, who was born in Indiana in 1872. They are the parents of two sons. Walter H., born November 7, 1894, was married June 16, 1915, to Mabel Shoemaker. Horace W., the younger son, was born July 3, 1898.

WILLIAM GERALD BOLMAN, who came to Kansas in 1863, is one of the veteran business men of Leavenworth, where for the past six years he has lived retired. For a number of years he was associated in a clerical capacity with the wholesale house of which the late Governor Carney was a member, but eventually engaged in business on an independent footing.

He had many interesting experiences before coming to Kansas, and was a member of a prominent family in Canada. He was born at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, July 30, 1837, and was reared at Lunenburg and at Shelbourne. He is a grandson of Dr. John Bolman, who was a German and spelled the name Bollmann. Doctor Bollmann took service as a surgeon in the British army, and in that capacity came to America. After the colonies had won their independence he located in the German settlement at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, practiced medicine there, married and reared his family. One of his sons was Charles Bolman, father of William G. Bolman. Charles Bolman was a barrister by profession, and practiced in Canada for many years. He married Clara Collins, and of their four sons William Gerald was the third.

The latter had a grammar school education. When about eighteen years of age he went to the West Indies seeking employment. For a short time he was superintendent of a sugar plantation in Demara, British Guiana. While in the South he suffered an attack of yellow fever, and on coming north, in 1860, located in New York City. There he was an employee of a large grocery concern, and remained until 1863.

On February 17, 1862, he was married at New York to Miss Emma DeWolf. Some business associations brought him into contact with Mr. Carney, who at the time was visiting New York City, and who subsequently became governor of Kansas. It was their conversation which induced Mr. Bolman to come to the new western state. Arriving in 1863, he was given the position of chief clerk for Carney, Stevens & Company at Leavenworth. This firm conducted a large business as wholesale grocers, and the original partnership was succeeded by Carney, Fenlon & Company. Mr. Bolman continued as an employee of this business until about 1882. In that year he, with C. L. Knapp, founded the firm of Knapp & Bolman, wholesale crockery and glassware merchants. His personal energies were devoted to the upbuilding and success of that concern for upwards of thirty years. In 1910 he sold his business interests and has since lived retired in his home at Leavenworth.

Outside of his business achievements the Kansas life of Mr. Bolman has been devoid of any particular incident. However, it should be recalled that before he became a naturalized citizen he served as a member of the Kansas State Militia for the purpose of defending Kansas soil from the Price raid. In church affiliation he is an Episcopalian and is an independent democrat. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are still living.

Frederick DeWolf Bolman, the third of his father's children, was born at Leavenworth, November 12, 1869. He not only had the advantages of the public schools of his native city but also a two years' course at Harvard University. He has been in active business upwards of thirty years, for a time in the

cattle business in Central Kansas, but since 1905 has been one of Leavenworth's lumber merchants. At this time he is president of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association.

On October 24, 1906, he married Miss Florence Louise Tullock. Their two children are: Katherine Southwick and Frederick DeWolf, Jr.

CHARLES G. ANDERSON. Prosperity in capital letters and all its meanings belongs to Charles G. Anderson of Falun, Saline County. Every one in that section knows Mr. Anderson and he knows everybody. He has spent nearly fifty years there. He is a very successful farmer and stockman and is the type of man who does not keep all his success to himself. His father came to Saline County in pioneer times, accumulated a splendid estate, but though indebted to his father's enterprise Charles G. Anderson has really earned all that he has and probably would have been equally prosperous if he had started without a cent from anybody. He has that quality of enterprise in him.

Mr. Anderson was born at Smolan, Sweden, July 14, 1860, and came to America with his parents when he was a small boy of about eight years. He is a son of L. G. and Caroline G. (Olson) Anderson, both of whom deserve mention as early pioneers of Saline County. His father was born in Sweden January 6, 1807, and died at Falun, Kansas, January 15, 1911. He came to America in 1869, and acquired a tract of Government land in Falun Township. That land, with much more which came gradually into his ownership, he occupied and made fruitful until old age came upon him. He was one of the most active members of the Swedish Lutheran Church and one of the organizers of the old Salemsburg Church. He and his wife had seven children, and all of them are living except one.

The third in age, Charles G. Anderson, has very few recollections of his early life in Sweden, but remembers Saline County when the settlements were little more than outposts on the frontier. His father gave each of his sons a farm and Charles G. Anderson's individual place is located three miles north of Falun. He has improved the land and has made more than an ordinary success as a farmer and stock raiser.

On October 4, 1884, he married Miss Caroline Nelson, who was born in Sweden August 21, 1861, and came to America in 1880 with her parents, Nelse P. and Louise Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have three daughters: Angles Almeta, born April 8, 1888, was married October 23, 1912, to Luther Carlson. They have one child, Lawrence, born August 2, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Carlson are members of the farming community of Saline County. Bettie Olive, the second daughter, was born January 1, 1893, and is a graduate of the Kansas Wesleyan Business College at Salina. She is now a proficient stenographer. Cordelia Irene, the youngest, was born April 12, 1898, is a graduate of the public schools and is still at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson also have a foster child, August Henry Shultz, who was born at Yates Center, Kansas, January 21, 1900. The Anderson family are all active and regular members of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Salemsburg.

JOHN BYERS HEFFELFINGER, superintendent of city schools at Arkansas City, is a Kansas educator of wide and diversified experience and exceptional attainments. He began teaching in country schools when a boy and since completing his college course

has given his best thought and practically all his time to the profession. Mr. Heffelfinger was vice president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association in 1912, and in 1916 was president of the Southern Kansas Teachers' Association.

The Heffelfinger family in America produced a number of noteworthy men. Mr. Heffelfinger is of German origin, though his people came to Pennsylvania about the middle of the seventeenth century. The grandfather spent his life as a farmer in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

It was in Cumberland County, at Newburgh, that John Byers Heffelfinger was born July 25, 1882. His father, W. P. Heffelfinger, who now resides at Effingham, Kansas, was born in the same county March 3, 1841, grew up and married there, and was also a school teacher for a number of years. He taught at Newville, Pennsylvania, and at other localities in Cumberland County, and after removing to Effingham, Kansas, in 1886 he continued his professional work for a few years. He subsequently took up farming, served for a number of years as police judge at Effingham and is now retired. He is a democrat, has been almost a lifelong member of the Methodist Church, and has served as steward. For twenty years he has been clerk of the local camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. W. P. Heffelfinger married Elizabeth Anna Byers. She was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1841, and died at Effingham, Kansas, February 2, 1914. There were nine children: Agnew, a farmer at Texarkana, Arkansas; Harry, a farmer at Effingham, Kansas; Clara, wife of C. O. Smith, a grain, feed and coal merchant at St. Joseph, Missouri; Nora, unmarried and living at Kirkwood, Illinois; Mabel, who lives at Effingham, Kansas; Stewart, a farmer and present county commissioner at Effingham; Blanche, wife of J. R. Snyder, a farmer at Farmington, Kansas; John B., who was the eighth in this large family; and Elva, wife of T. R. Hickerson, a resident of Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Heffelfinger was four years of age when brought to Kansas, attended the local schools at Effingham, and in 1899 graduated from the Atchison County High School. The following four years he spent as a teacher in the rural districts of Atchison County. Entering Baker University in 1903 he continued his course there until graduating A. B. in 1907. While at Baker he became a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity. Mr. Heffelfinger has been a constant student, both in technical and special subjects and on all matters pertaining to the advancement and progress of his profession. By summer work in the University of Wisconsin he has been preparing as a candidate for the Master of Arts degree, which in regular course will be given him in 1918. Besides other professional associations he is a member of the National Education Association.

In 1907 Mr. Heffelfinger became assistant principal of the Chase County High School at Cottonwood Falls. After two years there he was made principal of the high school at El Dorado, and served three years as principal and three years as superintendent of schools. He took charge of the public school system of Arkansas City as superintendent in 1915. This is one of the large school districts of the state. Under his supervision are seven schools, a staff of sixty-three teachers, and an enrollment of 2,100 scholars.

Mr. Heffelfinger is an independent republican in politics. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belongs to Effingham Camp No. 706, Modern Woodmen of America; Knights and Ladies of Secur-

ity at Effingham, and Zeredatha Lodge No. 80, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Cottonwood Falls. Besides his home at 501 North Second Street he has a half interest in a farm of 251 acres in Franklin County, Kansas.

Mr. Heffelfinger was married at Baldwin, Kansas, in 1908, to Miss Lucile Williams Parmenter, a native of Kansas and a daughter of Dr. C. S. and Anna (Williams) Parmenter. Dr. C. S. Parmenter, Ph. D., is vice president of Baker University. Mr. and Mrs. Heffelfinger have one daughter, Elizabeth Lucile, born January 7, 1912.

JAMES F. GILLILAND, principal of the high school of Arkansas City, is a graduate of the University of Kansas and has been active in educational work from school days. He worked his way through college and university partly by teaching.

A native of Kansas, he was born near Beloit, in Mitchell County, March 22, 1881. His Gilliland ancestors were Scotch-Irish people who were early settlers in the State of Pennsylvania. His father, Henry Clay Gilliland, was born in Iowa, March 31, 1842, grew up near Washington, Iowa, and spent his active career as a farmer. When he was still under age in 1861 he enlisted in the Seventh Iowa Infantry and made a notable record as a Union soldier. He first participated in some of the great campaigns in the Middle West under General Grant, serving during the siege of Fort Donelson and Fort Henry, afterwards in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and then became part of Sherman's magnificent army, serving at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, on the Atlanta campaign, and was severely wounded at the battle of Resaca. After that battle he was confined in an army hospital for several months.

In 1871 he settled on a quarter section homestead near Beloit, Kansas. He developed a farm there, and most of his children were born and partly reared in that community. In 1895 he sold out his interest in Mitchell County, lived as a farmer in Fayetteville, Tennessee, for a time, in 1899 removed to a farm near Superior, Nebraska, and in 1910 returned to Kansas and followed farming at Hill City until his death on December 12, 1913. He was an ardent republican, held various township offices, and was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. His first wife, whom he married in Iowa, died near Beloit, Kansas, and was the mother of two children. The first born, a son, died in infancy. Rose is the wife of Harry D. Treaster, a farmer near Beloit. Henry C. Gilliland married for his second wife Jennie Humphrey, who was born in Iowa, April 3, 1850, and is now living near Beloit. Their children were: Addie M., wife of Oliver Cameron, a farmer at Hill City, Kansas; Leonard W., a farmer at Redwood Falls, Minnesota; Evelina, wife of W. A. Braden, a bookkeeper at Superior, Nebraska; James F.; Mark A., in the feed and grain business at Superior, Nebraska; Mattie B., wife of Ross Blackford, a farmer at Hill City; Mabel, wife of David E. Schlingloff, a farmer at Hill City; Elma, who married Arthur Honn, a carpenter at Marion, Kansas; Margaret, who died in North Bend, Nebraska, in October, 1914, married Arthur Boyd, a miller at North Bend; Ola, wife of Ora Leslie, a farmer at Beloit; Harold C., who lives with his mother and attends the State Normal at Hays City; Irene, who is also at home with her mother.

James F. Gilliland received his early education in the rural schools near Beloit and for two years was a student in Molino Academy at Molino, Tennessee.

His higher education was acquired in Cooper College at Sterling, Kansas, where he completed the preparatory course and finished the sophomore year in college. From there, in 1908, he entered the University of Kansas and studied the classical course and was given the degree A. B. in 1910.

Mr. Gilliland has been principal of the Arkansas City High School since the fall of 1910. Besides his experience here he has a record of six years as a Mitchell County, Kansas, and Nuckolls County, Nebraska, teacher. He is an independent in politics. Mr. Gilliland is an elder in the United Presbyterian Church. At Arkansas City he belongs to the Rotary Club. His home is at 411 North Summit Street, and he extensively remodeled it in 1915. On December 28, 1910, at Sterling, Kansas, he married Miss Charlotte Inches, daughter of Rev. D. and Hattie (Johnson) Inches. Her father was a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, was a native of Scotland, and effectively carried on his work as a pioneer preacher at North Bend and at other places in Nebraska. Mrs. Gilliland's widowed mother now resides at Sterling, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland have one child, Donald James, born July 12, 1912.

NELSE J. OSTENBERG. If there is any community in Kansas where rough and rugged aspects of life as known and experienced forty years ago have been smoothed out and softened into the outlines of prosperity it is in Saline County, particularly in those districts where the Swedish colonists have made a foothold and have expressed their natural virtues of thrift and industry in the thriving farms and institutions of home, church and schools. It is of one of the older settlers of the community around Smolan in Saline County that this brief article has to speak.

A resident of Saline County forty years, Nelse J. Ostenberg has accumulated for himself prosperity as a farmer and stockman and has also done his share toward the upbuilding and welfare of the entire community. He was born in the Province of Smolan, Sweden, February 2, 1846, a son of Lars M. and Sophia (Ericson) Ostenberg. His parents were also well known in Saline County. His father was born in 1822 and died in Saline County in 1877. The mother was born in 1822 and spent her last years at Hominy, Oklahoma, where she died in 1911. They immigrated to America in 1869 and arrived in Saline County on the Kansas frontier in 1870, locating Government land in Saline County near the present Town of Smolan. Here Lars Ostenberg lived quietly and industriously as a farmer until his death. His death was due to an accidental fall from a load of hay. Lars Ostenberg and wife were married in 1842, and of their nine children the oldest is Nelse J.

Nelse J. Ostenberg came to America in 1868, a year before his parents. He was then twenty-two years of age, had been educated in the common schools of his native country, and was equipped with habits of industry and a straightforward ambition to make himself useful in the world. For about ten years he lived at Galesburg, Illinois, and during that time worked in the shops of the Burlington Railway as blacksmith. In 1877 he came out to Kansas, where his parents had located a number of years before, and bought some land near Smolan. Since then his intelligent efforts have been successfully directed to farming and stock raising.

He has always been the type of citizen who is willing to sacrifice some of his private interests for the sake of the general good. For five years he acted as trustee of Washington Township and for seven

years was a member of the local school board. Mr. Ostenberg was married while living at Galesburg, Illinois, on September 27, 1868, to Miss Caroline Ericson. Mrs. Ostenberg was born in Sweden September 21, 1846. She had her part and experience in making a home in Saline County and they were happily married for nearly thirty years before she passed away February 13, 1895. Three children were born to them. Sophia was born December 27, 1869, and is still living with her father; John George, born July 22, 1872, was married in 1907 to Hattie Palmquist; Edwin Carl, the youngest child, was born November 28, 1878, and died October 13, 1904. Mr. Ostenberg and family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

RICHARD C. HOWARD. There is hardly any man in Kansas to whom the title veteran printer and journalist would more aptly apply than to Richard C. Howard, proprietor and editor of the Arkansas City Traveler. Mr. Howard has to go back to the earliest recollections of his youth to find a time when he was not so familiar with printer's ink, and he achieved a knowledge of the mysteries of the art preservative when most boys are learning the rudiments of arithmetic and grammar. He assisted in establishing the first daily paper at Arkansas City and has been connected with journalism there for over thirty years.

Mr. Howard was born at Greencastle, Indiana, February 23, 1863. His ancestors were English, but in colonial times two brothers came to this country, one locating in Virginia and the other in Maine. Richard C. Howard is a descendant of the Virginia branch. His grandfather, Joseph Howard, was born in Kentucky in 1795, was a farmer and stockman in the early days in Indiana, and died at Greencastle in 1870. Politically he was first aligned with the whig party and later became a republican. In the years before and during the war he actively sympathized with the North, while his son Richard, father of the Arkansas City editor, was equally strong in his sympathy with the South, though a resident of Indiana.

Richard T. Howard was born in Bath County, Kentucky, and died near Greencastle, Indiana, in 1866. He grew up and married in his native county, and just before the Civil war removed to Indiana and finally located in Putnam County, where he followed stock raising and farming until his death. He was an old line democrat. He married Julia A. Duty, who was born in Bath County, Kentucky, in 1830 and died at Arkansas City, Kansas, in 1905. They were the parents of six children, Richard C. being the youngest. The two oldest were William and John, the former being deceased, and John L. is in the real estate business at Arkansas City. Joseph, the third son, is deceased. Sarah died at the age of eighteen. Mary is the wife of Cyrus Miller, living in Arkansas City, where Mr. Miller for many years has been a clerk in the postoffice.

Richard C. Howard had the advantages of the public school at Greencastle up to the time he was fourteen years of age. He had advanced rapidly in his studies, and was in his senior year in the high school when he left. He gained a knowledge of the printing art with the Greencastle Star. He worked at his trade six months, and in the meantime, having joined a local printers' union and having been elected secretary, he lost his position on that account. Later he spent a year in the printing office of the Greencastle Banner, another year with the Crawfordville Times, went back to the Banner at Greencastle and

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remained with it four years, becoming foreman of the office. Transferring his residence to Iowa, Mr. Howard, in partnership with Lyman Naugle, established the Herald at Morning Sun, but a year and a half later sold out to his partner and came to Kansas in 1883. Mr. Howard's first location in Kansas was at Fredonia, where he worked as a printer and subsequently was with the Fredonia Times for a year, following which he did local work and printing for the Fredonia Democrat. In March, 1884, Mr. Howard came to Arkansas City.

For a short time he was connected with the Arkansas City Democrat, and then for six months was foreman of the newly established Arkansas City Republican. He bought a half interest in that paper, which was published as a weekly, and was associated with it until 1886. With B. A. Wagner, who now lives in Topeka, Mr. Howard then started the first daily at Arkansas City and probably the first daily in Cowley County. It was called the Arkansas City Daily Republican. He sold out that paper in 1888, and continued with the new owner, Rev. J. O. Campbell. Mr. Campbell changed the paper from an afternoon to a morning issue, and installed complete Associated Press reports. It was by no means a money making enterprise, Mr. Campbell having lost \$12,000 during the first year.

After a short interval of rest Mr. Howard and Thomas W. Eckert bought the Arkansas City Traveler in 1889. The paper was established in 1870 by Professor Norton, who a few months later sold it to C. M. Scott. The Traveler has always been a republican paper. It was under the joint ownership of Eckert, Howard & Co. until May, 1898. At that date Mr. Howard retired to give his time and attention to the duties of postmaster, an office to which he was appointed by President McKinley. He was in office four years and in the meantime sold his interest in the paper and had no connection with it whatever for ten months. Mr. Eckert finally sold and in 1903 Mr. Howard again bought into the Traveler and later became sole owner, publisher, editor and manager. The paper is published at 115-117 West Fifth Avenue and Mr. Howard owns the office building and has a thoroughly equipped plant. The Traveler is one of the most widely circulated smaller papers in Kansas and is read in every state of the Union. It covers the general field of news, but is distinctively a home paper of Cowley County. It has been a member of the Associated Press since 1892. In July, 1916, it started the leased wire day report of the Associated Press. The Traveler is the only paper in the world published in a town the size of Arkansas City that receives and publishes the full day leased wire report of the Associated Press.

On the second floor of the newspaper building Mr. Howard has an eight-room flat in which he and his family reside. He also owns one dwelling at 414 North A Street and another at 706 North Third Street. He is the owner of the Rex Theater Building. It is said to be the only theater in Kansas that complies strictly with every law and regulation. This theater is located on Fifth Avenue, and the people of Arkansas City take great pride in its equipment and management. The Rex Theater Building is noted for its unsurpassed ventilating and cooling system.

Mr. Howard is a director in the Arkansas City Savings, Building & Loan Association, is active in the Commercial Club and a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

In 1884, at Fredonia, Kansas, he married Miss Fannie D. Fever. Mrs. Howard died at Arkansas

City in 1892, survived by two children. R. F. Howard is in the automobile business at Arkansas City, and besides graduating from the local high school was a student in the University of Kansas. Harry D., the younger son, assists his father on the paper as business manager. In 1894, at Arkansas City, Mr. Howard married Mrs. Rhoda (Martin) Coulter. She has one child by her former marriage. J. Max Coulter, who is telegraph man and editorial writer for the Arkansas City Traveler.

CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN. While Kansas has produced many notable business men, the success of none of them has more perfectly represented the outflowing of integrity of character and a tireless energy and good judgment than that achieved by Christian Hoffman, founder of the City of Enterprise in Dickinson County and the founder and upbuilder of a milling and elevator industry which, until it was merged with other similar enterprises, was one of the largest in the entire State of Kansas.

He was a territorial pioneer of Kansas, having arrived at Leavenworth in 1857. During his early years in Kansas he was known as a hard working carpenter and an honest and straightforward young mechanic, and the promise of his large success was hardly appreciated by any of his contemporaries at that date.

The first twenty-nine years of his life he spent in his native country of Switzerland. He was born in the canton of St. Gallen August 1, 1826, a son of Lenard and Agatha (Rohrer) Hoffman. After leaving public school he became an apprentice at the age of fifteen in the baker's trade, and later acquired a thorough knowledge of the milling industry. When he came to the United States in February, 1855, and located at West Bend in Washington County, Wisconsin, the best opening for him was as a carpenter's helper, and he thoroughly learned the carpenter's trade and assisted in the building of several sawmills.

For several years after coming to Kansas he lived at Leavenworth. In 1860 he was joined by his father, mother, and a brother and a sister, who had immigrated from Switzerland to Washington County, Wisconsin, in 1857.

The family being reunited, they set out to find homes on what was then the western frontier. They went from Leavenworth to Dickinson County, and arrived and selected homesteads nine miles south of Abilene. They were among the pioneers who gave complexion to the early activities and civic character of that part of Dickinson County. The name of their home township was selected by Mr. Hoffman in honor of the capital city of his native land, New Berne. There Lenard Hoffman died in 1874, and his wife had passed away in 1860. Their children were: Matthew, who was born in 1824; Christian; Lenard, Jr., born in 1834; Michael, who was born in 1837 and died in 1908; and Appolonia, who married Christian Rohrer, a banker and capitalist at Lawrence, Kansas.

Christian Hoffman had the distinction of building and putting in operation the second flour mill in Kansas erected west of the City of Junction City. He secured the water power rights at Loudon Falls on the Smokey River in 1868, and had his flour mill in operation by the following year. It was an old fashioned grist mill, with a capacity of sixty barrels a day, and was operated entirely by water power. It was a big mill for the time. For miles around the country was sparsely populated, and only a beginning had been made of that magnificent development which has transformed this section into one of the richest farming areas of Kansas. Doubtless Mr. Hoffman

had prevision of this future growth when he erected his mill. While the plant was in point of size and equipment in advance of the time, Mr. Hoffman realized that in a few years the local demand would justify his investment. He was an expert miller, and by his skill and through his mill he rendered a splendid service to the early settlers of that district. As has happened in so many other cases, the mill naturally became the center of a town. One of Mr. Hoffman's workmen suggested a name for the village which would typify the spirit of the founder, and from that day to this Enterprise has been on the map and its growth and development have well justified the choice of the name.

As years went by Enterprise became one of the prominent seats of the flour milling industry in Kansas. The old mill, operated by water power and with a capacity of only sixty barrels a day, was supplanted by new mills, new machinery, new processes from time to time, and at the end of forty years the Hoffman plant was grinding 1,200 barrels of flour per day, and this flour was being marketed in most every state of the Union. At first the mill was operated simply under the name C. Hoffman. Later the firm became C. Hoffman and Son, and then C. Hoffman & Son Milling Company. The buying and handling of grain also became an important adjunct of the business, and in 1904 the Hoffman Elevator Company was formed and established and took over the operation of thirty-two elevators, with a combined capacity of 500,000 bushels. These elevators were situated along the Kansas lines of the Union Pacific and the Santa Fe railways.

On December 4, 1911, the Kansas Flour Mills Company was incorporated with a capital of \$9,000,000. Under this large corporate title was consolidated some of the largest and best known flour mills of Kansas. The purposes of the corporate of the consolidation were to effect savings and economies in buying, operating and selling costs, in standardizing the brands manufactured, and also making possible, by the additional resources of the company, a competition for an export business. When the Kansas Flour Mills Company was organized the officers included several of Mr. Christian Hoffman's grandsons. Thus E. V. Hoffman became second vice president; Ralph W. Hoffman was vice president in charge of maintenance; and Thad L. Hoffman was in charge of the grain department and manager of the Hoffman Mill and Elevators at Enterprise.

It was the possession of those qualities which amount to genius which enabled Christian Hoffman nearly fifty years ago to lay the foundation of such a monumental enterprise in one of the sparsely settled and undeveloped districts of Western Kansas. Such a success might be envied but it cannot be begrudged. Honor and material worth came to him in equal proportions, and none would be found to say that he has not deserved all the prestige of position and the esteem which his character and activities have gained.

In 1894 Mr. Hoffman was one of the organizers of the Dickinson County Bank at Enterprise, and for a number of years was its president. In later years he invested extensively in farm lands, in mines in Arizona and elsewhere, and during his active career he showed a very public spirited interest in everything that concerned the welfare of his home community, especially in the early days. In 1865 he was elected treasurer of Dickinson County and re-elected in 1867. He was elected in 1872 and served one term in the State Legislature, declining a renomination. For

many years he was trustee of the German Methodist Episcopal Church and gave liberally to its support.

Before leaving Switzerland, on April 30, 1850, he married Miss Elsbeth Seun, who died in 1886. Her only son, Christian B. Hoffman, died in 1915. On November 3, 1886, Mr. Hoffman married Miss Anna C. Herman, who was born in Switzerland, and is still living at Enterprise and has long been active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church there. By this marriage there were five children: Walter L., born in 1888; John C., born in 1889; Elsbeth U., born in 1891; Arthur H., born in 1892; and Alma D., born in 1895.

WILLIAM THOMAS MONTGOMERY is one of the pioneer settlers of Saline County, Kansas, where he has lived for thirty-five years.

It was in 1881 that Mr. Montgomery came to this district of Kansas. He had acquired a broad knowledge of farming in several more eastern states, and when he located in Kansas he bought land in Liberty Township of Saline County, and was an active farmer there for fourteen years. He then bought 240 acres in Walnut Township of the same county, and his energies have since been absorbed in the management of that fine estate. He has some of the choicest land in the county, and the improvements measure up to the best standard of agricultural equipment and progress in this section of the state.

Mr. Montgomery was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1850, a son of William and Mary (Farlow) Montgomery. His parents were natives of Scotland and came to America in 1844. The father, who was a machaist by trade, died in Illinois in 1906, while his wife passed away in 1903. William T. Montgomery was the third in their family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. The two oldest died in infancy, as did also Catherine, the next younger sister of William T. Lucy was killed by a skyrocket on July 4, 1885. Jennie M. was killed when kicked by a horse in 1872. John Irwin lives at Dana, Illinois, and Robert E. is a retired resident of Kansas City, Missouri. The youngest of the family was Samuel, who died when one year old.

William Thomas Montgomery was reared and educated in the East, spent a number of years as a farmer in Illinois, and then came out to Kansas, where his real success in life has been won.

He is an active democrat, and has served on the Central Committee. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and fraternally belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On February 1, 1878, at Dana, Illinois, he married Miss Nannie E. Fulton. Mrs. Montgomery was born in Pennsylvania August 9, 1857, a daughter of Elijah Fulton, who was a native of Connellsville, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have a large family of children: Robert, William Henry, Clyde, Carl, Everett, Edna, Maude, Rachael, Edith, Winfrey and Anna Belle, the last two being now deceased.

COL. JOHN KNOX RANKIN, who died at his home in Lawrence, October 29, 1915, was a distinguished citizen of Kansas. He was a territorial pioneer, had served with credit in the many scenes of the Civil war enacted in this state, and was well described as "an ardent advocate of the activities that promoted the welfare of state and city, and a splendid embodiment of the best of Kansas citizenship."

The many qualities and characteristics that found

expression during his long life were undoubtedly inherited in part from a notable ancestry. He was descended from John Rankin, who was of pure Scotch descent and had emigrated from County Donegal, Ireland, sailing from Londonderry and arriving at Philadelphia in 1727. He settled near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and from him have descended many of the prominent Rankins of this country. His second son was Capt. Thomas Rankin, who was born in 1724 and died in 1810. Capt. Thomas Rankin early joined that conspicuous center of Scotch-Irish Presbyterianism in the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania in Washington County. From that district he organized a company that did valiant service in the Revolutionary army. Four of his sons were members of that company, including Richard Rankin, who was born in 1756 and died in 1827. This Richard Rankin was the grandfather of the late Colonel Rankin. Many of the Rankins and their relatives helped win the struggle for independence during the Revolution. An uncle of the late Colonel Rankin was also in the War of 1812 and was killed in the battle of Horse-shoe Bend on March 21, 1814, on the Tallapoosa River in Alabama. His commander was Gen. Andrew Jackson, and it was during the campaign against the Creeks and Cherokees.

The father of the late Colonel Rankin was Rev. Robert Henderson Rankin, who was born on a farm in Jefferson County, Tennessee, in 1810, and died in 1840. Though his life was brief, he did a notable service for humanity, and was a pioneer missionary of the Presbyterian Church in the State of Indiana. Rev. Mr. Rankin married Eliza R. Lowry in 1833. She was related to the John C. Calhoun family of the Carolinas and also to Sam Houston, the hero of the battle of San Jacinto and one of the founders of the Texas Republic and the State of Texas.

John Knox Rankin was born November 3, 1837. At the time of his birth his parents were living in Cass County, Indiana, which was then in the pioneer era of its settlement. Colonel Rankin, partly by his own efforts, acquired a liberal education. He began his higher studies in Wabash College, Indiana, but completed his college career at Iberia College in Ohio, where he was graduated during the winter of 1858-59. His education completed, the spirit of his ancestry urged him to the new and untried fields of the West. He came almost immediately to Kansas, arriving in the territory May 1, 1859. During that year he was appointed to a clerical post in the Kansas Territorial Legislature. At Lawrence, on May 14, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Kansas Infantry, and was soon elected a lieutenant of Company C and subsequently transferred to Company H when the regiment was reorganized as cavalry. In 1862 he was detached as personal aide de camp to Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, remaining on staff duty until the expiration of his service February 22, 1865. During his service he participated in many battles, including Wilson Creek, Missouri; Perryville, Kentucky; Stone River, Tennessee, and Chickamauga, Georgia. Immediately after the expiration of his services on staff duty he was appointed colonel, paymaster and inspector general by Governor Samuel J. Crawford, and in those capacities served in the Indian wars and during Crawford's two terms as governor.

Colonel Rankin was one of the last survivors of the Quantrill massacre at Lawrence. He was in Lawrence on the morning of that tragedy, August 21, 1863. He had a personal encounter with a band of guerrillas, and with his cousin, Capt. William A. Rankin, drove six of the outlaws from the street after a

pistol duel. In the forces organized by Gen. James Lane to pursue the invaders he was an active member and had his suggestions been followed at that time a large portion of the gang would have been captured or exterminated. Colonel Rankin was chairman and presided at the fiftieth anniversary memorial services of the massacre, held in Lawrence in the summer of 1913. He wrote an exceedingly interesting account of his recollections of the incidents of that day and this paper is now preserved in the files of the Kansas State Historical Society.

Colonel Rankin was appointed engrossing clerk of the House of Representatives in the first Legislature of Kansas in 1861, and in 1866 was elected a member of the House of Representatives and again served in a similar capacity in 1888. During the early '80s he became connected with the United States Pension Office at Washington, and for about eighteen years he was with the Interior Department as special allotment agent among the Indians. This work took him away from home much of his time. His services among the Indians through the West were especially conspicuous. Under Government license he traded at the various reservations with the Osage, Sac and Fox, Pottawatomie and Kickapoo tribes and as special agent his duties brought him into close relations with the Indians over much of the western United States, including Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Washington, Montana and Nebraska. Colonel Rankin to a notable degree gained the confidence, love and respect of the Indians. The Indians found him a tried and true friend. His diplomacy and tact gave him a great power among the Indians in his task of selecting allotments, and the Indians never questioned his word or his decision.

Colonel Rankin twice held the office of mayor of Kansas, during 1874-75, and during Grant's administration was postmaster of the city. He also held many minor local offices, and was a director in numerous business organizations. At one time he was treasurer and a quarter owner of the Carbondale Railroad, from Lawrence to Carbondale, and was treasurer of the Pleasant Hill line from Lawrence to Pleasant Hill, Missouri. He was also a banker and owned a large amount of land. At the time of his death he was manager and half owner of the Griffin Ice Company and Cold Storage Plant at Lawrence, of which his son, R. C. Rankin, is now manager. He organized and for a number of years was cashier and president of the Lawrence Savings Bank. Long after his business prestige was secured Colonel Rankin took up the study of law and was admitted to practice by the District Court in Douglas County, May 25, 1896. In politics he was a lifelong republican, and was an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

On receiving his discharge from the army Colonel Rankin went to Connecticut and on March 21, 1865, was married at the home of the bride's sister in Terryville to Miss Laura Finney. She was a daughter of Rev. Thomas Finney of Ohio and Jane (Orr) Finney. Her grandfather was David Thompson Finney, a Revolutionary soldier, record of whose service is found in Sharff's "History of Delaware," volume 1, pages 216, 218, 222. Colonel Rankin brought his bride to Lawrence, Kansas, and she lived there until her death on May 12, 1875. Two sons were born to them: Robert Crawford Rankin, now manager of the Griffin Ice Company at Lawrence, and Herbert John Rankin, who served as chief hospital steward in the First Territorial Cavalry, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, in Cuba in 1898, and later while with the regular army in the Philippine Islands died at the

General Hospital at Manila in 1902. September 5, 1878, Colonel Rankin married Augusta Fisher, whose parents came to this country from Germany. To the second marriage were born five children: Carl Rankin, Mrs. Anna Laura Cross, John Whistler Rankin, who died in infancy, Mrs. Alice Mary Gafford and Mrs. Gretchen Augusta Warner.

CLAUS J. SJOGREN is not only one of the pioneers in the agricultural district of Saline County, but as much as any other citizen has had a part in the progress and upbuilding of that flourishing little Town of Smolan, a name that reflects and preserves the native district in Sweden from which many of the early colonists here came. Mr. Sjogren has at different times been a figure in the commercial life of Smolan, and is now well to do and influential though at one time he was dependent entirely upon his manual labor and had come to America practically penniless.

He was born in the Province of Smolan, Sweden, August 9, 1845, a son of Carl and Anna (Johnson) Sjogren. He was 1½ years old when his mother died. He was the youngest in a family of six children. Claus J. Sjogren grew up in Sweden, and most of his early training there was in the nature of hard practical work. In 1868, at the age of twenty-three, he immigrated to the New World, and landed in this country with only 50 cents in money. In 1871 he sent money back to Sweden which enabled his father to come over, and his father spent his last years at Smolan, Kansas, where he died in 1892.

For a time after coming to America Claus J. Sjogren lived in Henry County, Illinois. In 1869 he bought land with the Swedish colony in Saline County, Kansas, and for two years he worked as a farm hand in this county. Since then he has been farming for himself, and his property adjoins the Town of Smolan. Through good years and bad he has held his own and gradually has added to his possessions, until his present place comprises 620 acres, a magnificent farm with all the improvements.

Mr. Sjogren also had the first store in the Village of Smolan. He served as postmaster four years. For ten years he conducted the principal grain elevator of the town. He early became active and influential in local affairs and served as trustee of Smolan Township. He was one of the men who comprised the society of the Swedish Mission Church at Salemsburg, and the first religious edifice was a dugout.

On May 6, 1872, after getting started to Saline County, Mr. Sjogren married Miss Anna S. Johnson, daughter of John Johnson. Mrs. Sjogren was born in Sweden July 6, 1841, and came to America in 1871. Of the seven children born to their union three are deceased, named William, Caroline and Paul. Those still living are Oscar, Phina, Amy and Selma.

JOHN PARKER JOHNSON deserves to be remembered as one of the aggressive men who supplied substance and vitality to the early commercial affairs of Arkansas City. He was a banker and business man, helped promote industrial affairs, and was a citizen of the highest standing. His associates were the most prominent men of Arkansas City from the early days.

Mr. Johnson died at Arkansas City, February 18, 1903. Many of his interests have since been continued by Mrs. Lola B. Johnson, who has also been a leader among the influential women of this section of the state.

The late Mr. Johnson was born at Hill, New Hampshire, October 12, 1838. He had the virtues of the typical New Englander, grew up on a New

Hampshire farm, but chose business pursuits as his vocation. He lived for some time at Franklin and Suncook, New Hampshire, where he was a merchant, and in 1880 he identified himself with the new Town of Arkansas City. Here he was in the cattle business and for ten years was an agent in the Indian service. Eventually he entered real estate business as a member of the Hill Investment Company. Other partners in that concern were H. P. Farrar and the late A. D. Prescott. This is the pioneer and old standing real estate firm of Arkansas City, and its dealings and operations have been closely entwined with the welfare of that community.

The late Mr. Johnson served for a number of years as president of the Home National Bank, and at the time of his death was president of the State Bank of Elgin. He was a democrat in politics and became a member of the Christian Church at Franklin, New Hampshire. Fraternally he was a member of Crescent Lodge No. 133, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Bennett Chapter No. 41, Royal Arch Masons; Arkansas City Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar; and Canal City Lodge No. 352, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His fine judgment and his capable energies brought him a substantial competence. At the time of his death he owned farms adjoining Arkansas City and at West Bolton, Kansas, and he had formerly been a partner in the Indian agency store at Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

His first wife was Cynthia Ann Gove, whom he married at Franklin, New Hampshire. She was born at Franklin, June 16, 1836, and died at Arkansas City, April 8, 1901. She was a woman of boundless sympathy and charity, had been with her husband as a counselor and assistant in all his business affairs, and her character radiated kindness and helpfulness to a large circle of people. She had no children of her own, and her thoughts and love went out to the children of others. She had been a member of the Christian Church at Franklin, New Hampshire, but after coming to Arkansas City attended the Presbyterian Church, which she helped to found and to which she devoted many years of her life.

THEODORE H. TERRY. While his home for upwards of half a century has been in one of the quiet country towns of Saline County, the name of Theodore H. Terry is not unknown to the state at large. He has had the friendship and acquaintance of many prominent Kansans and his friendship and counsel have been valued and esteemed not only in his home town but elsewhere. Mr. Terry for many years was the genial village blacksmith of Bavaria, and has also become widely known as a breeder of Percheron horses and Spanish jacks.

He is a native of the old Western Reserve of Ohio, where he was born October 16, 1852. His birthplace was a log house on a farm in Huron County. That house gains distinction as having been the third house built in Huron County, and it was also the birthplace of his father, Palmer E. Terry, who was born there October 3, 1830. Both the father and grandfather were millwrights by trade. The grandfather erected the first mill situated west of Cleveland, Ohio. Palmer E. Terry followed his trade for many years and died at Peoria, Illinois, in 1899. He was married in 1851 to Miss Sophia Rice, who was born at Bellevue, Huron County, Ohio, in 1832, a daughter of John Rice, also a native of the same place. Mrs. Palmer Terry died in 1910 at Bavaria, Kansas. There were four children in the family, three sons and one daughter: Theodore H.; Frank L., who was born in

1855 and is now a farmer in Saline County, Kansas; Emma T., born in 1856 and died in 1860; and Fred W., born in 1863 and now a resident of Denmark, Kansas.

Theodore H. Terry grew up in his native county, had the benefit of the common schools and learned the blacksmith's trade as a boy. On the 2d day of March, 1869, he arrived in Kansas. He was then sixteen years of age. Two days later, on March 4th, the day that General Grant was inaugurated for his first term as President of the United States, he opened a blacksmith shop at Bavaria. That shop was continued under his management and direction for forty years. It came to rank as an institution of the town. It was the home of reliable service in the blacksmithing line. It was also a favorite rendezvous for the constantly increasing circle of Mr. Terry's friends and acquaintances who liked to gather there and swap the stories of the countryside. While the industry of Mr. Terry never slackened on account of the presence of friends about him, his quiet and sturdy character made him a forceful element in local citizenship. Since 1876 he has been extensively engaged in the breeding of Percheron horses and Spanish jacks. Since 1900 he has been registered under Kansas laws as a veterinary surgeon.

For thirty-two years Mr. Terry served as a justice of the peace. He has always been active in republican politics, both in the county and state. Among his numerous friends he enjoyed the esteem of the late Senator J. J. Ingalls and the late George W. Martin, who for a number of years was secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society. Mr. Terry himself is an active member of the State Historical Society. In 1913, when he lost his left leg by an amputation, the State Board of Agriculture passed resolutions of condolence and he was similarly honored by the Grand Lodge of the State Anti-Horse Thief Association. For thirty years he was president of the Saline Sub Order No. 281 of the Anti-Horse Thief Association. Mr. Terry is historian of Brookville Lodge No. 270, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is one of the oldest members of that order.

Mr. Terry was married January 7, 1876, at Bavaria, Kansas, to Miss Hester Ann Hawley. Mrs. Terry was born at Coldwater, Michigan, in 1857, a daughter of Capt. George B. and Marian B. (Whitcomb) Hawley, both natives of Michigan. Her father was captain of Battery B of the Sixth Michigan Artillery during the Civil war. He came out to Kansas with his family in 1871 and spent his last years in Bavaria, where he died in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Terry have three children, two sons and one daughter. Henry was born October 7, 1879, and is still at home with his parents; Ralph E., born September 20, 1881, is now grain buyer and station agent at Ash Grove, Kansas. He was married in 1905 to Anna Beir. Emma E., the only daughter, was born October 20, 1885, and on April 4, 1907, married Earl H. McLaughlin, their home being at Bavaria.

WILLIAM L. CUNNINGHAM. The relations of William L. Cunningham with Arkansas City cover a successful record as a lawyer, important service in the Legislature, and the activities of a self-made man of affairs, who can be depended upon by clients and the public in general for the exertion of solid ability and public thrift whenever those qualities are needed.

Mr. Cunningham is a native of Kansas, born in the historic old Town of Auburn, December 24, 1876. The Cunningham ancestors were Scotch-Irish and were

settlers in New York in colonial times. His father is E. L. Cunningham, now living retired at Auburn. Born in Ohio in February, 1832, he grew up and married in that state, became a farmer there, and was a pioneer in Shawnee County, Kansas, where he homesteaded 160 acres near Auburn in 1866. He put in a long succession of industrious years on his farm and in community affairs, and since 1897 has lived retired. In politics he followed the fortunes of the democratic party. E. L. Cunningham married Julia Kendall, who was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1841. Their children were seven in number. Hettie is the wife of John Garrett, a contractor at Klamath Falls, Washington. Henry is a cattle buyer living at Auburn. Marshall is a farmer at Auburn. The fourth in age is William L. Cunningham. Guy is a farmer at Auburn. Clifford is also a lawyer, practicing at Centralia, Washington. He graduated from the Washburn College with the degree A. B. and has his degree LL. B. from Washington State University. Earl is a resident of Topeka and clerk in the Crosby Dry Goods Store.

William L. Cunningham spent his early life on his father's farm, attended the public schools at Auburn and received his higher education in that well known Kansas institute, Washburn College at Topeka. He represented his college in the state oratorical contest in 1898, and was a member of the first debating team sent out by Washburn College, winning from Drury College, Missouri. He was graduated A. B. in 1898, and while getting ready to practice law he taught school two years as principal of the high school at Neosho Falls. While teaching he carried on a course of law studies in Judge Guthrie's office at Topeka and was admitted to the bar in 1901. Since then Mr. Cunningham has been identified with the Arkansas City bar and he began practice February 1, 1901. He has had both a general civil and criminal practice and for two years was deputy county attorney. His offices are in the Union State Bank Building.

His private practice has engrossed most of his time and attention, but in 1906 he was elected on the republican ticket a member of the State Legislature and was re-elected in 1908. During his first term he was speaker pro tem of the House. In the second term he was a member of the judiciary committee and in the first term was on the ways and means committee.

Mr. Cunningham owns his residence at 903 North Third Street. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a trustee, is affiliated with Arkansas City Lodge No. 89, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Walnut Camp No. 71, Woodmen of the World; and Arkansas City Lodge No. 972, Loyal Order of Moose. He also belongs to the Kansas State Bar Association and the Commercial Law League of America.

Mr. Cunningham is married and has a happy family. He was married in Arkansas City in 1904 to Miss Leola Bellamy. Mrs. Cunningham was formerly a teacher of schools. Four children have been born to their marriage: William, born in 1905; Julianna, born in 1911; Carol, born in 1913; and Richard, born September 14, 1916.

DANIEL D. MCAULIFFE. While Saline County knows him as a pioneer settler and for many years one of the leading farmers and stockmen, Daniel D. McAuliffe is in fact one of the few remaining picturesque characters of the real West. He was in Western Kansas during the time of the Indians, the buffalo, and all the other features of the wild and

woolly West. Few men have had more experience in that life, and his career serves in a way as a connecting link between the now fast receding past and the modern and progressive era of the present.

His travels through the world have covered a great area of country. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, March 6, 1840, a son of Dennis and Bridget (Fitzgerald) McAuliffe. He grew up in his native country, had a variety of experiences there, and came to America at the age of twenty-six in 1866. A few months he was employed in a stone quarry in New York. In 1867 his first boy adventure led him to the western section of Kansas. For about a year he was employed as a keeper of a stage relay station on a stage line then operating between Fort Harker and Denver. It was a post lonely and isolated, on the very frontier, and exposed to all its dangers. After he had been there about a year he was driven away by hostile Indians. Mr. McAuliffe was in Kansas in time to see the buffalo in immense herds, and with the buffalo always went the wild Indian. During his experiences in the West he became personally acquainted with some of the most famous characters of the time, including Wild Bill Hickok, Buffalo Bill and other western characters. After leaving the stage line he was in the employ of the post trader at old Fort Hayes, Kansas, for a few months. Going to Atchison, Mr. McAuliffe conducted one of the hotels of that city for three years.

Up to that time he had acquired experience and had satisfied his desire for roving and adventure, and in 1871 he determined to settle down permanently. He therefore removed to Saline County and bought a tract of land four miles east of Salina, in the very locality where he now resides. He used his land for stock raising and also for farming on a large scale, and for a number of years specialized in the Shorthorn cattle and the Poland China hogs. Whatever Mr. McAuliffe has done in the course of a busy lifetime has been done effectively and on a broad and generous scale. In 1914 he retired from the active responsibilities of farming and is in a position to enjoy every comfort during his declining years. He still owns a valuable and well improved farm of 240 acres, and also has other business interests.

Mr. McAuliffe served as justice of the peace of Greeley Township, is a liberal democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church. On September 20, 1871, the same year that he came to Saline County, Mr. McAuliffe married Kate Mengas, a native of Herman, Missouri, and of German parentage.

ELIZABETH TANTUM SPENCER was born near Jerseyville, Illinois, September 28, 1871. She attended the rural schools in Jersey County, Illinois, and Woodson County, Kansas, was graduated from the Yates Center High School (a member of the first class) in 1890, and from the Kansas State Normal at Emporia in 1894.

She taught three years in the rural schools of Woodson County, during the first year riding fourteen miles each day. Since that time she has taught in the schools of Yates Center, Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1912 she became deputy county treasurer of Woodson County under her brother, H. Scott Spencer, county treasurer, where she served until 1915, when she entered upon her duties as county superintendent of schools. In 1916 she was re-elected. Under her supervision are the schools of Neosho Falls, Vernon and Toronto, the Rural High School and sixty-four

rural schools. In these various school districts are eighty-seven teachers and 2,200 pupils.

Miss Spencer is a democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the primary department of its Sabbath school in Yates Center. She holds membership in the Kansas State and the Southeast Kansas Teachers' associations and in the National Association of Superintendents.

Ferdinand Hayward Spencer, father of Elizabeth Spencer, was born May 22, 1838, in Monmouth County, New Jersey. He moved with his parents to Jersey County, Illinois, in 1839 and came to Woodson County, Kansas, in 1879. He spent his active career as a farmer and died near Yates Center, Kansas, July 19, 1904. He was a democrat, a deacon in the Presbyterian Church and while in Illinois belonged to the Grange. He married Sarah Ross Parsell, daughter of Peter Ross Parsell and Eliza (Smalley) Parsell. Sarah Parsell was born near Bound Brook, New Jersey, January 17, 1850, and is living in Yates Center, Kansas.

Beside Elizabeth Tantum there were six other children. Charles Herbert died in infancy. Walter Hayward, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and of the Kansas City Veterinary College, is a veterinary surgeon in Yates Center. He married Ethel Pyke. Their children are Hayward Herbert and Warren Vinson. Lila Steele, a graduate of the Emporia State Normal, married Hayes M. Coe, a farmer near Yates Center. Mr. Coe is county commissioner. Their children are Merle and Thelma Ruggles Coe (brother and sister adopted). Harry Scott Spencer was county treasurer from 1911 to 1915, before which he taught in the Yates Center schools. He is now in the Government mail service at Yates Center. He married Winifred Camac. Their children are Howard Camac and Harold Ferdinand (twins) and Margaret Winifred. John Oliver is a farmer near Newton. He married Dean Bruce. Their children are Oliver Eugene, Mary Isabel and Donald Bruce. Sophia Isabel married Ray T. Singleton, a merchant in Yates Center. Their children are Maureen Elizabeth and Robert Dale.

John Longstreth Spencer, grandfather of Elizabeth Spencer, was born in Philadelphia, December 11, 1800. He died in Jersey County, Illinois, 1868. He married Elizabeth Tantum, who was born 1798 at Crosswicks, New Jersey. She died 1873 at Jerseyville, Illinois.

Miss Spencer's ancestors on her father's side were among the earliest English Quakers—close friends of George Fox and of William Penn. Her first direct ancestor to come to this country was Mahlon Stacy, who with his wife, children and men and women servants came to West Jersey in 1678. Together with William Penn and other Quakers he was creditor of the proprietor of West Jersey and received as his share 800 acres of land. His house was built on the present site of Trenton and his home was called Ballfield in honor of Ballfield Hall of the Stacy estate in England, said to have been held by them since the time of William, the Conqueror.

Another direct ancestor was Joseph Kirkbride, who came to Pennsylvania in 1682. The second Lord Wighton (or Wilton) in the time of King John divided his estate. His second son, Adam, a knight, received as his share the parish of Kirkbride and his descendants, according to the custom of the time, were called "de Kirkbride."

The Spencer family through the Kirkbrides are descendants of John and Mary (Loftus) Sotcher—steward and stewardess of Pennsbury, Penn's country home in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Their marriage

certificate, signed by William Penn as witness, hangs in the Washington headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey. A cradle and chest brought from England by Penn and handed down through the Sotcher and Kirkbride families are in the State Historical Library in Philadelphia.

Bartholemew Longstreth, a direct ancestor, came from England to Pennsylvania in 1699. He was of Saxon stock. All four of these men served in the Assembly.

Miss Spencer's great-grandfather, Samuel Spencer, and her great-great-grandfather, John Longstreth, in 1800 owned the two ferries between Morrisville and Trenton—one of these was the oldest on the Delaware. They also owned Groveville, New Jersey, with its woolen, grist and sawmills, its store and its fifteen dwellings.

On her mother's side Miss Spencer is descended from the Parsells—French Huguenots who came to Ravenswood, Long Island, at the time of the religious wars in France. Oliver Parsell, a cabinet maker in New York City, was her great-great-grandfather.

Through her maternal grandmother's mother, Margaret (Peggy) Steele, who married Isaac Smalley, she is descended from John Steele of Somerville, Somerset County, New Jersey, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

G. LEROY RAMSEY. Among the men who are marking their names indelibly upon the stockraising history of Southeastern Kansas, one who has been more than ordinarily active in this field of endeavor and whose operations have assumed large proportions is G. LeRoy Ramsey, who owns and operates 1,760 acres six miles north of El Dorado and 560 acres northeast of that city, all in Butler County. Mr. Ramsey not only raises and ships cattle extensively, but of recent years has been interested in oil leases. He was born at Belle Center, Ohio, December 22, 1872, and is a son of A. C. and Margaret (Clark) Ramsey.

A. C. Ramsey, formerly one of the extensive cattlemen of Butler County, now retired from that business, and a large land owner of this section, has had an unusual and interesting career. He is a native of Ohio and was born in Coshocton County June 7, 1837, of Scotch-Irish descent, his parents being natives of the North of Ireland. A. C. Ramsey was one of a large family of children, and, as his parents were in modest financial circumstances, his chances for an education were limited. When he was still a lad his father died and his mother removed with the family from Coshocton County to Guernsey County, Ohio, where for one year A. C. Ramsey was employed by a fur trader. His salary for the year amounted to \$100, out of which sum, through economy and thrift, he was able to save \$80, and this amount gave him his start in the mercantile world. Even when a boy he was a keen, close observer, and he has not only retained this faculty throughout life, but has developed it to a marked degree. During the time he was employed by the fur dealer there were few details of the business with which he did not become thoroughly familiar. With his brother, he opened a general merchandise store at Belle Center, Ohio, and in connection with this enterprise engaged in buying furs. It was his duty to ride through the then wilderness of Western Ohio and Eastern Indiana, buying furs from the hunters and trappers and establishing agencies, and for fifteen years he did a large and profitable business in this direction, while his brother looked after the management of the store at Belle Center, which eventually developed into a mer-

cantile institution of sizable proportions. The brothers also bought and sold grain, seed, wool, etc., on a large scale.

Mr. Ramsey disposed of his Ohio interests in 1883 and with several thousand dollars profits began to seek fields of investment which offered greater possibilities. He saw an opportunity in the West and became interested in Butler County, Kansas, where, with four associates, he organized the Buckeye Land and Cattle Company. This company acquired something like 7,000 acres of land, the greater part of which was located in Lincoln Township, although extending also into Sycamore and Chelsea townships, and cost from \$3 to \$8 an acre. The main idea of the company was to pasture Texas cattle here, the price for which in those days ranged from \$1.25 to \$2 per head for the season, beginning April 20th and ending in the middle of October. The company at first did a large and profitable business, but after a time unforeseen obstacles developed and the company was discontinued as an organized unit and Mr. Ramsey began operating in cattle alone, after having been for several years manager of and a heavy stockholder in the concern. At the time of his retirement from the cattle business, Mr. Ramsey divided a part of his property among his sons, who are now conducting the stock business on a large scale. A. C. and George A. Ramsey operated in partnership from 1905 until 1912, but are now carrying on the business independently. The Ramsey ranch consists of twelve sections in Lincoln Township, and is one of the largest ranches yet remaining in Butler County. A. C. Ramsey married Miss Margaret Clark, a native of Ohio, and seven children, five boys and two girls, were born to their union.

G. LeRoy Ramsey was educated in the public schools of Bellefontaine, Ohio, until he accompanied his parents to Kansas, following which he went to the public schools of Topeka and El Dorado, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri. When he left school, at nineteen years of age, he began working on his father's ranch at DeGraff, Butler County, and remained in association with the elder man for five years, then starting operations on his own account in farming and stock-raising, as well as in buying and shipping cattle. His farm is situated six miles north of El Dorado, where he has 1,760 acres, in addition to which he has another property eighteen miles northeast of El Dorado, a tract of 560 acres, and all of this land is in the oil belt and all leased for oil. In addition to this he leases 3,200 acres, all in Butler County, and is an extensive shipper of cattle. Mr. Ramsey owns his own modern residence at No. 225 North Atehison Street, El Dorado. He is president of the Ramsey Oil and Gas Company, has various other business connections, and is accounted one of the substantial representatives of business life in the thriving Butler County seat. His political beliefs make him a republican, but he has taken no particularly active part in public affairs. He gives his loyal and generous support to progressive movements and has exerted his influence in behalf of things which have been promoted for the public welfare.

Mr. Ramsey was married at Kansas City, Missouri, April 6, 1904, to Miss Alice Coggeshall, daughter of N. B. and Mary A. (Ellis) Coggeshall. Mr. Coggeshall, who is now deceased, was a pioneer of Butler County, where for many years he was engaged in successful agricultural operations. Mrs. Coggeshall, who survives her husband, resides on the farm, which is located ten miles northeast of El Dorado. To Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey there have been born a son and a

daughter: Floyd Coggeshall, born July 14, 1909; and Mary Margaret, born October 21, 1910.

PETER M. PEHRSON is numbered among the pioneers of Saline County, having gone there more than forty-five years ago when the Swedish colonists were gaining a foothold in the new district, and many years of hard toil and intelligently directed efforts have brought him rewards beyond his fondest anticipations and dreams. He is one of the largest land owners and leading farmers and stockmen in the vicinity of Smolan.

Mr. Pehrson was born in Sweden January 13, 1850, son of John and Ellen (Swenson) Pehrson. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1871, on reaching manhood immigrated to America. He came almost at once to the Swedish colony in Saline County and for the first two years worked as a farm hand at \$25 a month. For five years he was employed as a section foreman on the old Kansas Pacific Railway.

Mr. Pehrson was not only a hard worker but had the thrift and good judgment which enabled him to save with a view to the future. In 1877 he bought 320 acres of land two miles east of the present Town of Smolan. That was the nucleus of the magnificent farm property he now owns. At the present time his place consists of 940 acres, all of it valuable land, and the more valuable because of the improvements he has placed there. Mr. Pehrson's success has come from the intelligent operation of his land and a careful and judicious handling of livestock, including horses, cattle and hogs. He has a big farm, many improvements in the way of buildings, and his name is associated with the substantial character of the community.

He is equally progressive as a citizen, and for four years he filled the offices of trustee and assessor of Smolan Township.

Mr. Pehrson was married November 5, 1885, at Smolan, Kansas, to Miss Anna S. Danielson, daughter of John M. Danielson, a prominent Saline County resident whose career is elsewhere mentioned in this work. Mr. Pehrson and wife had eight children, four of whom died, their names being Emile, Elin, Lydia and Arvid. The four living children are Belinda, Edith, John and Vera. The family are all active members of the Swedish Lutheran Evangelical Church at Smolan.

JOHN B. ANDREWS. Cowley County knew John B. Andrews during the later period of a very active and strenuous time. Mr. Andrews was one of Arkansas City's substantial business men and highly esteemed citizens, and died there August 7, 1913. His was a long life, and it was lived in a number of different places, practically all over the West.

He was born at Massena, New York, June 9, 1837, and he was seventy-six years of age when he died. His father, John B. Andrews, Sr., owned a large part of the townsite of Massena, New York, built the first store there, and that old building is still standing. John B. Andrews, Sr., was a native of New Hampshire, and died at Massena, New York. The late Mr. Andrews grew up in Massena, attended the common schools, and received the degree A. B. from the Gouverneur Institute of New York.

On completing his education he went to what was then the Far Northwest, and for two years served as assistant postmaster at Minneapolis. In 1861 he went out to California, locating at Eureka, where he did mining, bought gold, bought and sold general merchandise and also conducted the postoffice. He

was the chief business man at Eureka for eight years. During the Civil war he served on the coast defense in California, and had a commission as an officer.

After his strenuous participation in California business life he returned to New York City for a rest, and then again removed to Minnesota. At Winona, in that state, he spent eight or nine years in the fur trade and as a wholesale milliner. Mr. Andrews came to Southern Kansas in 1880. He had been successful in his previous ventures and he used his capital to buy 3,000 acres east of Arkansas City and made it a large sheep ranch. He continued sheep raising for a number of years. In 1888 he removed to Arkansas City and entered the real estate business as member of the firm of Andrews & Sherburn, his associate being Joseph Sherburn. This subsequently, about 1896, was reorganized as the Kansas Realty Company, and Mr. Andrews remained president until he retired in 1910.

The late Mr. Andrews was a business man of great energy, of sterling integrity, and commanded the respect of his associates to the last degree. He was public spirited, and was one of the active workers for the welfare of Arkansas City. He served as clerk of the Commercial Club, and was always ready to further any movement for community good. He was a republican, and one of the most active supporters of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he was affiliated with Eureka (California) Lodge, Knights of Pythias, during the early days of the Golden State.

Mr. Andrews is survived by his widow, Mrs. Georgia (Eames) Andrews, who for a number of years has taken a very prominent part in women's and social affairs in Arkansas City. She is one of the most liberal supporters and workers in the Presbyterian Church, and for the past ten years has been president of the Fortnightly Club.

Miss Georgia Eames, which was her name before marriage, was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, December 27, 1862. She was educated at Hartford, Connecticut, attending the Brown Seminary there, and after her education was finished she rejoined her parents in Kansas. Her father had come out to the state in 1867. For a term and a half she taught school near Holton, Kansas, finishing out the term of a teacher who had been unable to continue her work on account of illness.

The Eames family came out of England and were colonial settlers in Massachusetts. Mrs. Andrews' father was Col. C. A. Eames, who was born in Upton, Massachusetts, in 1817, and died at Whiting, Kansas, in 1897. He spent his early life at Upton, was married at Westboro, was a boot and shoe manufacturer, lived at Bridgeport, Connecticut, one year, and then went to Broylesville, Tennessee, where he continued the same business for several years. He went to Tennessee in 1850 and was in that state until after the close of the war. He was a staunch Union man and gave every aid he could to the Federal armies during the war. He helped raise and equip regiments, and furnished materials and money to the armies, and was granted many tokens of appreciation for these services and was commissioned colonel. After the war, in 1867, Colonel Eames removed to Whiting, Kansas, bought land, and subsequently engaged in the mercantile business there. Mrs. Andrews still owns his old farm of 450 acres near Whiting. Colonel Eames served as postmaster both in Tennessee and at Whiting, Kansas. He was always active in politics and civic affairs in whatever locality he lived. As a republican he was a member of the

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S. M. Carlson

County Central Committee and often a delegate at state conventions. His political actions were not inspired by a desire for office, but rather from a love of political contests and for the good of his party and his community. Colonel Eames was almost a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church, served as elder a number of years and was also superintendent of its Sunday school.

Colonel Eames married Meltina Batherie. She was born at Westboro, Massachusetts, in 1829, and died at Telford, Tennessee, in 1868. Their children were: Alice Lavinia, wife of William Mereer, a contractor at Whiting, Kansas; Frank C., a farmer at Whiting, married Laura Shellinberger; the third in the family is Mrs. Andrews; Mary is the wife of J. C. Witt, a music dealer at Clinton, Missouri; Henry A. is a stock buyer at Woodward, Oklahoma, and married Meey Harrison. Mrs. Andrews' grandfather was Moses Eames, who was born at Upton, Massachusetts, and died at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1870. He was a boot and shoe manufacturer at Upton, where he spent most of his life. He married a Miss Fay.

Miss Georgia Eames was married in 1882 at Bolton, Kansas, to Willis A. Godard. Her husband was a physician and surgeon, and practiced in Chicago and afterwards in Canyon City, Colorado, where he died in 1891. Mrs. Andrews' only children are by her first husband, and both are now deceased. They were Charles Emery, who died at the age of three weeks; and Ina Eames, who also died in infancy. Mrs. Andrews was married to the late John B. Andrews at Marion, Kansas, in 1900.

SWAN M. CARLSON. Saline County lost one of its most capable citizens and one of its best known pioneers in the death of the late Swan M. Carlson, who had come to the vicinity of the present Town of Falun more than forty-five years ago and had become successful and prominent in that locality long before the accidental death which took him from his family and friends.

Mr. Carlson was born in Christala Parish in Sweden December 31, 1850, a son of Carl M. and Anna (Erickson) Carlson. In 1869 the Carlson family immigrated to America. Carl Carlson took up a timber claim near the present Town of Falun in Saline County, and by his hard work in developing that claim he contributed something of value to the permanent prosperity of the county. Carl Carlson was born in Sweden in 1819 and died at Smolan, Kansas, in 1897. His wife was born in 1821 and died at Smolan, Kansas, in 1891. Of their five children, four sons and one daughter, two are now deceased.

The late Swan Carlson was only nineteen years of age when he came to America. In the meantime he had acquired his early education in his native tongue, and he found himself among friends and fellow countrymen in Kansas. He soon found work during the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and for nine years was engaged chiefly in railroad labor. In the meantime, at the age of twenty-one, he took a homestead two miles north of the present Town of Falun. That farm was his place of residence the rest of his life.

Many residents of Saline County recall the tragic end of Mr. Carlson. He was driving a hay rake when the horse ran away, and in falling his skull was fractured, resulting in his death August 7, 1916. In forty-five years he had acquired all those things which men of ambition most desire. He had bought land from time to time until he was owner of 2,040 acres in a single body. This land was well improved and

constituted an immense and valuable farm. In fact Mr. Carlson was one of the largest land owners in Saline County at the time of his death.

Mr. Carlson was always devoted and active in his connection with the Swedish Lutheran Church at Salsenburg, Kansas. He was married March 20, 1879, at Falun, Kansas, to Miss Allida Christina Nelson. Her father, Nelse P. Swanson was a native of Sweden, where Mrs. Carlson was also born August 8, 1856. She came to America in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Carlson had eight children, five sons and three daughters. Effie, who was born August 30, 1880, and died September 22, 1882; Elmer, born December 2, 1883; Titus, who was born May 24, 1885, married November 22, 1916, Miss Marie Strobeck, who was born May 24, 1892, at Smolan, Kansas, daughter of Stephen and Louise Strobeck, natives of Sweden, her father being now deceased and her mother living at Smolan; Sylvia, who was born January 25, 1887, is now the wife of Emanuel Hedquist of Smolan and has one child, Raymond; Ollie, born November 10, 1889, now the wife of Julius Burnison of Marquette, Kansas, and is the mother of two children; Herbin, born June 22, 1891; Egun, born January 18, 1893; and Walter, born December 10, 1895.

C. J. VAN DOREN's extended business experience has been almost entirely in connection with the cement industry. He knows the business in every detail, both on the technical and manufacturing side, and also selling end. Mr. Van Doren is now superintendent of the Great Western Portland Cement Company's plant at Mildred, Kansas.

A native of Michigan, he was born at Adrian July 22, 1874. His paternal ancestry goes back to Peter Van Doren who immigrated from Holland and settled on Long Island between 1637 and 1640. Mr. Van Doren's grandfather, Jacob Van Doren, a native of New York State, was a pioneer in Southern Michigan, locating on a farm near Adrian in 1837. He spent the rest of his life there. His wife was Drusilla Burgess, who died at Adrian.

Chester C. Van Doren, the only child of his parents, and father of C. J. Van Doren, was born at Adrian in 1844, and spent all his life in that section of the state, being a farmer and later a merchant. He was a democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His death occurred in 1908. He married Sarah Katherine Whittaker, who was born near Toledo, Ohio, in 1845. They were the parents of four children: Dora, wife of Ernest C. Smith, who besides looking after a real estate business at Adrian, Michigan, is one of the leading promoters for the establishment of Maccabees lodges and other fraternal organizations; J. C. Van Doren, a resident of Adrian, Michigan, and a merchant; C. J. Van Doren; and Harry H., who owns a merchants' delivery system at Adrian.

C. J. Van Doren was educated in the public schools of his native town, graduating from high school in 1894. The following two years he spent in farming, and he gained his first experience in the cement industry at Coldwater, Michigan. In 1898 he became foreman of a machine shop, spent two years in that work, and in 1900 removed to Kansas. At Iola he served as night superintendent of the Iola Portland Cement Company until 1904. From Kansas Mr. Van Doren went to Yankton, South Dakota, where for four years he was general superintendent of the plant of the Western Cement Company. In 1908, returning to Kansas, he became general superintendent of the Ashgrove Lime and Portland Cement Company at

Chanute. He remained at Chanute until 1911, following which for one year he was general superintendent of the Altoona Portland Cement Company at Altoona, Kansas, and then for two years was a traveling salesman for the United Iron Works Company at Iola. In 1914 Mr. Van Doren came to Mildred, Kansas, and has since been general superintendent for the Great Western Portland Cement Company. The general offices of the company are in Kansas City, Missouri. The plant at Mildred is the chief distinction and resource of that community, employs 125 men, and has a capacity of 1,000 barrels of cement each day.

Mr. Van Doren is independent in politics. He is affiliated with Kincaid Lodge No. 338, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Kincaid, Kansas, with Fort Scott Consistory No. 4 of the Scottish Rite, with Lodge No. 801, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Chanute, and with the Modern Woodmen of America at Yankton, South Dakota.

Mr. Van Doren was married at Chanute, Kansas, February 17, 1911, to Miss Lydia Dorrington. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Dorrington, live at Sioux City, Iowa, her father being an oil dealer. To their marriage was born one child, James Dorrington, born January 12, 1915.

A. J. LESH at different stages in his career has been a successful teacher, merchant, pharmacist, physician and oil refiner. He is now head of the Lesh Oil Refining Company of Arkansas City, and through his business energy and activities has contributed one of the most important local industries to this section of Southern Kansas. Mr. Lesh has been a resident of Kansas for over thirty years.

For a man who has done so much on his own account it is natural that Mr. Lesh should take justifiable pride and interest in his line of worthy American ancestors. His lineage goes back to Germany. Either before or shortly after coming to America they identified themselves with that splendid sect of people known as Moravians or German Moravian, and subsequent generations of the family were Dunkards. Mr. Lesh is in the seventh generation of the family in America. Going back to the immigrant, we find him in Balthasar Loesch, as the name was spelled in its German form and as it was retained through several generations in this country. Balthasar Loesch and his wife, Susan R. Loesch, lived at Gensheim, Germany, near Worms. In 1710, not long after the close of the thirty years war, they were part of a German colony sent to America by Queen Ann. They settled in the Province of New York in 1713. There were two sons of record in the family of Balthasar Loesch: John Adam Loesch and John George Loesch. About 1723 these two sons moved to Tolpehocken District in Berks County, Pennsylvania.

John George Loesch, son of Balthasar, was born in Gensheim, Germany, in April, 1699. In 1721 he married Christina Walborn. He was a man of prominence in the early Moravian Church history of Pennsylvania, and he died at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, a noted center of the Moravian people, on August 15, 1790.

Boltzer Loesch, son of John George, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1730, and died July 12, 1802. He was buried in the Lutheran cemetery at Hamlin in Berks County. He was married in 1752.

The following record is translated from the old family German Bible: "This book belongs to Jacob I. Jacob Loesch was born March 30, 1757. My father's name is Boltzer Loesch and my mother's

name is Anna Maria, but she died when I was nine months old. I have taken as my wife Anna Moyer, the eldest daughter of John Moyer. Anna was born October 23, 1763. 1783, January 28, a boy was born to us whom we called John. 1784, September 23, a girl Anna. 1786, August 10, a boy was born to us whom we named Jacob, may God fill his heart with divine love and true knowledge. 1788, October 25, a girl was born whom we called Elisi. 1791, January 4, a son was born to us whom we called Henry. 1793, September 21, a son was born to us whom we named George. 1797, November 14, a girl was born to us whom we named Christina."

This Jacob Loesch, great-grandfather of A. J. Lesh, was a native of Berks County, Pennsylvania, and was a soldier in the War of the Revolution from 1781 until the close. His record is found as a member of Michael Wolfe's Company in Pennsylvania archives, Volume V, page 185, Fifth Series. This old soldier of the Revolution died in Preble County, Ohio, April 21, 1820. His wife, Anna Loesch, died February 14, 1851, in Preble County.

Jacob Lesh, Jr., grandfather of A. J. Lesh, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1786. He was a pioneer farmer in Western Ohio, and died in Preble County, August 25, 1863. He was married June 13, 1816, to Mary Lantis, who was born June 29, 1793. Jacob Lesh, Jr., is buried in the cemetery at Gratis, Preble County, Ohio. Their children were: Joel, born March 15, 1817, married Lydia Custer; John, born September 4, 1818, married Catherine Miller for his first wife and Julia Furry for his second wife; Jacob, born December 1, 1819, married January 20, 1842, Lydia Eikenberry (or as it is spelled in the family Bible, Eikenbary). Henry, born March 9, 1821, married Julia Morningstar; Mary, born February 16, 1823, married David Albaugh; Lydia, born March 7, 1825, married John Buck; Daniel, born February 23, 1826, married Charlotte Alexander; Susannah, born July 23, 1829, married Augustus Gustavus Albaugh; Aaron, born January 6, 1832, married Elizabeth Waymire.

Even from this brief record it can be understood that the Lesh family in the earlier as well as in the later generations were people of sturdy mold, of deeply religious character, and lived lives fruitful in good influence, strong effort, and in large families of children, many of whom in keeping with the Biblical instruction went forth to people and develop the earth.

Jacob L. Lesh, father of the Arkansas City business man, was born as already noted December 1, 1819, in Preble County, Ohio. During his later years he was well known in Kansas. However, he came to this state when past his prime. He grew up and married in Preble County, Ohio, was a farmer there until 1866, and then removed to the vicinity of Warrensburg, Missouri, where he continued as a farmer. In 1882 he located at Mount Ida in Anderson County, Kansas, and conducted a hardware store there for a number of years. He was one of the early merchants. He also owned a small farm. He died at Mount Ida, February 14, 1903, and was buried in the Mount Ida Graveyard. In politics he was a republican and was a very active member of the Dunkard Church, which he served as elder.

Jacob L. Lesh married Lydia Eikenberry, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, October 18, 1823, the oldest daughter of Joseph and Susanna Eikenberry. She died at Warrensburg, Missouri, January 8, 1878, and was buried in the Wampler Graveyard, about seven miles northwest of Knobnoster on or near Clear

Fork Creek in Johnson County, Missouri. She was the mother of eight children: Joseph E., born April 2, 1843, volunteered as a soldier in defense of the Union, after the war became a farmer, and died at Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1909; Abel T., born January 9, 1846, is a farmer at Warrensburg, Missouri; Levi S., born September 4, 1847, is a traveling man, his home being at Vernon, Missouri; the next and fourth in age is A. J. Lesh; Peter R., born April 9, 1853, was a farmer and died at Mount Ida, Kansas, December 8, 1904; Daniel W., born July 24, 1854, is a farmer in the State of Colorado; Reuben, born June 26, 1859, died June 8, 1864; Mary, born September 26, 1861, is the wife of Thomas T. Parrott, a merchant at Mount Ida, Kansas.

Aaron Jacob Lesh was born in Preble County, Ohio, May 16, 1850, grew up in his native vicinity, attended the public schools, and was about sixteen years of age when the family moved to Johnson County, Missouri. He continued his education in the schools at Warrensburg and in 1878 graduated from the Warrensburg State Normal School. In the meantime he had grown up on his father's farm, had acquired more than an incidental knowledge of its duties and activities, and from the age of twenty-one had regularly taught school in both Johnson County, Missouri, and Preble County, Ohio. For one year he was superintendent of schools at Centerville, Indiana. Mr. Lesh continued teaching as his main vocation until 1883.

From 1883 until 1885 he was in the grain and lumber business at Mount Ida, Kansas, from 1885 to 1891 was a druggist at Westphalia, and continued in the same line of business at El Dorado, Kansas, from 1891 to 1900.

While in the drug business Mr. Lesh read medicine, and afterwards took a course in the Gate City Medical College, graduating with the degree M. D. in 1905. In 1901 he had removed to Sapulpa, Oklahoma, and besides practicing medicine there he served as superintendent of the city schools for one year, 1903-04. He continued in practice at Sapulpa until 1906.

He gave up his profession to take an active part in the oil industry, and established the Lesh Refining Company. In 1908 he removed to Arkansas City, and has since been president of the Lesh Refining Company. This refinery is situated in the southeast part of the town, and has a capacity for handling 2,000 barrels of oil a day. The crude oil is brought from the Mid-Continent field, and the refined products are distributed over Kansas and Colorado and as far east as Chicago. Mr. Lesh is also president of the Lesh Oil Company, a distributing company.

Mr. Lesh and family reside at 225 North Third Street in Arkansas City. In politics he is a republican and is a member of Arkansas City Lodge No. 116, Knights of Pythias. He has been twice married. In 1878 in Preble County, Ohio, he married Miss Sarah E. Coppock. Mrs. Lesh died in Preble County in 1881. She was the mother of two children: Jacob Charles, an oil merchant at Guthrie, Oklahoma; and Anna Maude, who married, in 1904, A. C. Carpenter, an oil merchant at Ottawa, Kansas.

In 1885, at Mount Ida, Kansas, Mr. Lesh married Miss S. Emma Wagstaff, a cousin of Thomas Wagstaff of Independence, Kansas, and a daughter of Capt. William and Ruth Ann (Cook) Wagstaff. Her mother is now living at Garnett, Kansas. Her father, who died at Garnett, was a captain in the Union forces during the Civil war and afterwards for many years followed merchandising. Mr. and Mrs. Lesh are parents of four children: Grace Vera married Willis

J. Brandon, and they have a son Ned, Mr. Lesh's only grandchild. Mr. Brandon is a resident of Arkansas City and is an oil merchant associated with Mr. Lesh. William Lloyd, the second child, is secretary and treasurer of the Lesh Oil Company. Ruth Ann is a graduate of the State Normal School of Emporia, is a teacher in the public schools at Arkansas City and resides with her parents. Emma Corrinne, now a student in the University of Kansas, in the second or sophomore year.

SOLOMON A. SMITH is one of the old time residents of Cowley County and he taught school to an earlier generation of children in the country districts, but for upwards of thirty years has been a successful lawyer of high standing at Winfield, and is one of the oldest members of the bar of that city.

His home has been in Kansas since 1869. He was born near Salem in Marion County, Illinois, May 1, 1853. His people were among the very first settlers in Marion County, having located there very early in the nineteenth century. This branch of the Smith family came out of England to Virginia in Colonial days. His great-grandfather, Solomon Smith, was a Virginia planter, but in his old age went to Marion County, Illinois, where he died and is buried. He went to Illinois to join his three sons, Solomon, Martin and Willis. Willis Smith, grandfather of Solomon A., was born in Virginia, and on going west to Marion County did some of the hard work required to redeem a part of the lands of that section from the wilderness domain. He became a successful farmer and also served as sheriff of the county. In 1850 he started for California, going overland, and while the party was on the plains of Western Kansas they were stricken with cholera and he died and was buried on the overland trail. Willis Smith married Jane Lynch. She was a native of Ireland and died in Marion County, Illinois. John Riley Smith, father of Solomon A., was born in Marion County, Illinois, August 4, 1830. He grew up and married in that county, and his main vocation in life was farming. In the flush of young manhood, on August 4, 1862, his thirty-second birthday, he enlisted in the 111th Illinois Infantry, and was in all the service of that regiment until it was mustered out August 4, 1865, just three years later. He served in the Army of the Tennessee under the gallant General McPherson. John R. Smith was wounded in the battle of Resaca which was a part of the great Atlanta campaign. He was incapacitated for further duty, and in December, 1864, was transferred to the invalid corps at Camp Douglas, Chicago. He remained on duty there until the close of the war, and continued to make his home in Chicago for several years. He set up in a contract teaming business, having purchased several teams of Government horses at the very reasonable price of \$25 apiece. He continued this business until 1869, in that year came out to Kansas, and early in 1870 settled in Wilson County. In the fall of the same year he homesteaded 160 acres in Cowley County about ten miles east of Winfield, and that farm, developed and improved under his direction, remained his home until 1890. Selling it he came to Winfield and lived retired. When the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma was opened he secured a claim, and for a time lived at Newkirk. In 1902 he retired to Dexter, Kansas, where his death occurred March 14, 1907, at the age of seventy-seven. He was a democrat in politics, had membership in the Grand Army Post at Newkirk, Oklahoma, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This old soldier and Kansas pioneer married Mary Frances Brown. She was born near Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1831 and died at Dexter, Kansas, in 1909. They had a large family of children, a brief record of whom is as follows: William M., who is a farmer and stockman and died near Lawton, Oklahoma, in 1901; Solomon A.; Elizabeth, who died at Dexter, Kansas, in 1912, wife of L. B. Bullington, who was a soldier of the Civil war and is now a retired farmer at Winfield; Delia, wife of E. I. Johnson, who lives in Winfield but owns a farm two miles from the town; John R., Jr., postmaster at Warner, Oklahoma; Carrie Frances, wife of Ed. Watt, whose home is in Austin, Texas, but who is foreman of a ranch at San Luis Potosi, about fifty miles west of Tampico, Mexico; Charles M., who was a cowboy and died at Ralston, Oklahoma, in 1901.

For several years after the war Solomon A. Smith lived in Chicago and while there attended the public schools. After coming to Kansas he was a student in Baker University two years, but that training came after he was grown. On leaving college in June, 1878, he began teaching in the country schools of Cowley County and for ten years that was his chief work. In the meantime he steadily carried on his studies of the law, and in 1889 was admitted to the bar. Since then he has been in active practice at Winfield, and is not only one of the oldest members of the bar but has attained the position due to thorough ability and successful handling of a large volume of important litigation. He has been both in the general civil and criminal practice of the law. His offices are in the Cowley County National Bank Building.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Cowley County Bar Association, was a member of the school board at Winfield eight years, and has long been interested in the things pertaining to the lives of the older generation of citizens. He was formerly president of the Old Settlers' Association of Cowley County and is still an active member of that organization. In politics Mr. Smith is affiliated with the socialists. His home is at 408 Harter Street.

On December 29, 1878, at Medoc, Missouri, Mr. Smith married Miss Mary F. Johnson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Johnson, both now deceased. Her father was a physician and surgeon by profession, formerly practicing at Newman in Douglas County, Illinois, but after the war removing to Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children: Joseph E., who is conducting a successful produce business at Nardin, Oklahoma; John T., who is stenographer for the Nineteenth Judicial District Court of Kansas, with home and headquarters at Winfield; Lois Bernice married Virgil Burnett, who is with a wholesale grocery company at Dodge City, Kansas; and Robert Bruce, who until May 9, 1917, was in Winfield as pressman for the Winfield Courier. On May 10, 1917, he went to Fort Riley, Kansas, to the officers' training camp.

GEORGE L. BEARD is an Arkansas City business man of thirty years' standing, and owns and directs the largest exclusive athletic and sporting goods house in the State of Kansas. Mr. Beard first came out to Kansas in the early '70s, and there is no one who knows the history and the people of Southern Kansas better than this veteran merchant.

Mr. Beard is a native of Illinois, born at Naperville, about thirty miles from Chicago, on August 8, 1846. His father, Charles Beard, was one of the early pioneers in that section of Illinois. The Beard

ancestry goes back to colonial times in New York State. The family is of Scotch-Irish origin. Mr. Beard's grandfather, Abel Beard, spent his life in New York State and his activities were those of farming. Charles Beard was born at Steubenville, New York, in 1800, grew up there, but when a young man went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he married. Not long afterward he moved west and acquired 370 acres of raw land at Naperville, Illinois. Part of it was his homestead, and he developed it as a high class farm, made his prosperity as an agriculturist, and finally retired to the nearby City of Aurora, where he died in 1874. Charles Beard became a republican on the organization of that party and was one of the active supporters of the People's Church of Aurora. He married Theoda Corsan. She was born in the State of Maine in 1806 and died at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1878. There were seven children in the family: Charles, who became a gold miner in California, where he died; Jane married Hiram Hawkins, both now deceased, she having died at Fresno, California, where her husband was a fruit farmer; Jason was an Illinois farmer, but for the last eighteen years of his life lived retired and died at Aurora, Illinois; Ellen, who died at Worcester, Massachusetts, married Augustus Harmon, deceased, who for a number of years was editor of the Temperance Tocsin; Julia died at Worcester, Massachusetts, wife of Dr. R. O. Woods, a physician and surgeon, and she had also been licensed to practice as a homeopathic physician; Murray died on the farm at Naperville, Illinois, at the age of fourteen.

The youngest of this family, George L. Beard, grew up in the country district of Northern Illinois, attended public school at Aurora, completing the high school course there in 1863. He was still very young, but his services were accepted as a soldier in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry and he saw seven months' of service before the war closed. He learned the machinist's trade and worked at that in Aurora until 1869, following which he was in the grocery business for two years.

On coming to Kansas Mr. Beard located at Americus, in Lyon County, in 1871, and was an early farmer and dairyman in that section until 1879. In 1880 he entered the Indian service, and for five years was connected with the Ponca agency at Ponca, Oklahoma. For three months of that time he was agent in charge, and the rest of the time directed the farm operations of the agency.

On retiring from the Indian service Mr. Beard returned to Aurora, Illinois, in 1885, and again resumed his trade as machinist for 2½ years. Since 1887 he has been in business and a resident of Arkansas City. In that year he established a store for athletic and sporting goods and has developed it as a prosperous business, supplying the trade of a large section both in Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma. As already stated, it is the largest store of its kind in the state. Mr. Beard owns both the business and the building in which it is located at 303 South Summit Street. His home is at 102 South B Street.

Mr. Beard is a staunch republican, and is equally active in the affairs of the Congregational Church, serving as trustee and chairman of the board. He is affiliated with Canal City Lodge No. 352, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Inaugural Camp No. 867, Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Beard was married at Aurora, Illinois, December 31, 1867, to Miss Frances L. Smith, daughter of Alexander C. and Eliza Smith. Her father was a

blacksmith. Mr. and Mrs. Beard have four children: Myrtle married Will C. Irton, a millwright for the Arkansas City Milling Company, and they reside at 222 North B Street in Arkansas City; Jesse was a blacksmith and died at Arkansas City in February, 1911, at the age of thirty-nine; Charles S., who owns and operates a foundry and machine shop at Arkansas City, is married and resides at 426 North First Street; William Ray, the business partner of his father, is married and resides at 327 South Third Street.

DANIEL WIEGNER is one of the veteran merchants and business men of Salina, went to that city more than thirty-five years ago, and while he is now retired from active merchandising he still looks after his extensive interests as a land owner in that section of the state.

Mr. Wiegner is a native of Germany. He was born February 2, 1852, a son of Frederick and Catherine (Sipe) Wiegner. His early life in the old country was a combination of training in the common schools with practical vocational discipline that would fit him for a worthy place in life. He learned the baker's trade, and was thoroughly experienced in that line when he came to America in 1880. The first two years he spent at Kansas City, Missouri, working as a journeyman baker, and on September 18, 1882, he arrived at Salina. After a few months of employment as a baker he opened a restaurant on his own account, and subsequently operated a bakery and confectionery store for three years. In 1887 Mr. Wiegner erected a two-story brick building in which he installed a stock of general merchandise, with the upper floor for his residence. As a merchant he continued actively and successfully until 1913. In the meantime his surplus capital was invested in farm and city property, and as a result of his good judgment he now has financial independence represented by the various properties under his ownership. In 1916 Mr. Wiegner added one of the most substantial structures to Salina in the Colonial Apartments, which are perhaps the most modern buildings of the kind in the city.

He has always concerned himself with those movements and affairs which are intimately related with Salina's progress and development. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias. He and his family are members of St. John's Lutheran Church.

On April 23, 1883, at Salina, Mr. Wiegner married Miss Susan C. Shiffert, a daughter of Samuel H. and Mary L. (Burke) Shiffert, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wiegner was born at Ashland, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1857. Her father came to Kansas in 1880, and was a prominent building contractor at Salina until his death on November 24, 1903. In the Shiffert family were ten children, one daughter dying in infancy and the three daughters and six sons who grew up were: Charles H., Stephen D., Irvin, Susan C., Anna L., Frederick R., Eugene, Grace L. and William.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiegner have one child, Harry Irvin, a merchant of Salina. He was born at Salina May 30, 1885, was graduated from the Salina High School with the class of 1904, and in 1911 completed the course of the Kansas Wesleyan Business College.

J. T. MOORE is one of the publishers of the Pittsburg Headlight, one of the oldest and most influential daily and weekly newspapers in Southern Kansas. The Headlight has been continuously under the direction of members of the Moore family for over thirty

years. Mr. Moore, besides his publication interests, is directly connected with several of the leading industrial organizations of Pittsburg and vicinity.

He was born at Paris, Illinois, May 11, 1865. His father, the later William Moore, was a veteran printer, editor and newspaper publisher, and left his impress on a number of cities in the Middle West. He was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and died in Pittsburg, Kansas, in 1904. Spending his early youth in Allentown, he afterwards went west to Iowa, and for a number of years was located at Vincennes, Indiana, where he married. Having learned the printer's trade as a youth, he was connected with various newspapers and printing establishments in many communities. At Terre Haute, Indiana, whither he removed from Vincennes, he published the first daily paper of that city, and in fact it was one of the early dailies in the Middle West. About 1855, removing to Paris, Illinois, he purchased the Paris Beacon. William Moore left Illinois about 1884, and coming to Kansas first located for a brief time at Emporia, and then became publisher of the Amerius Ledger at Americus in Lyon County. From there in 1887 he removed to Pittsburg and bought the Pittsburg Headlight.

The Headlight was established in 1884 by M. F. Sears. William Moore was active editor of the Headlight until he retired in 1895. Since then his two sons, J. T. Moore and G. A. Moore, have owned and directed this large and influential paper. J. T. Moore is the business manager. The present editor is F. W. Brinkerhoff. In point of circulation this is the largest daily paper published in Southeastern Kansas. It is a daily medium of information and news, both local and foreign, in hundreds of homes in Crawford, Cherokee and Neosho counties and also in Barton and Jasper counties, Missouri. The daily circulation is 6,700. The paper is conducted on a strictly independent basis so far as politics is concerned. The company has large and well appointed plant and offices situated at Seventh Street and Broadway, and the Headlight is issued both daily and weekly.

J. T. Moore has been more or less closely associated with his father ever since early manhood. He learned the printing trade, but is a man of varied business capacity and is a controlling factor in several large enterprises. He is president of the Pittsburg Pottery Company, president of the Central Building Company, president of the Dodson Manufacturing Company and secretary of the Pittsburg Improvement Company. He is also secretary of the Moore Investment Company. This company owns a large amount of real estate in and about Pittsburg, consisting of dwelling houses and business structures and unimproved real estate.

He has long been a figure in republican politics in Kansas. He was chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Crawford County for twenty years, has served as chairman of the Republican State Committee, was alternate at large for the State of Kansas and attended the National Republican Convention which nominated President Taft. He is a member of the Third District Republican Publishers' Association, the Kansas State Editorial Association, and the International Typographical Union. He also has membership in the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, the Retailers' Association of Crawford County, and was organizer and is now president of the Country Club. Fraternally his relations are with Pittsburg Lodge No. 187, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pittsburg Chapter No. 58, Royal Arch Masons; Pitts-

burg Commandery No. 29, Knights Templar; Mirzah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Pittsburg; Fort Scott Consistory No. 4 of the Scottish Rite; Pittsburg Lodge No. 1,554 of the Knights of Pythias; Rescue Lodge No. 303, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Pittsburg Council No. 77 of the United Commercial Travelers; Pittsburg Lodge No. 56, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Pittsburg Lodge No. 412, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Moore is descended from an Irish family. His great-grandfather immigrated from that country and settled in Pennsylvania, where he died. Mr. Moore was married in Walnut Township of Crawford County to Miss Rilla Huffman, daughter of Frank Huffman. Her father was a farmer and died in Crawford County in 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one daughter, Edwina, born September 30, 1900, and a graduate of the Pittsburg High School with the class of 1916.

WARREN KNAUS has two distinctions among the citizens of Kansas. For over thirty years he has been an editor and newspaper publisher at McPherson and is now one of the oldest newspaper men in continuous service in the state. His other claim to distinction is one more exclusive and recognized chiefly in scientific circles, but his work has brought him some of the rewards paid to scientific scholarship granted by bodies of world membership. He is one of the chief authorities in Kansas on entomology.

A resident of Kansas since 1870, Mr. Knaus was twelve years of age when the family came from Indiana to this state. He was born February 24, 1858, near Liber in Jay County, Indiana. He was the youngest son of six children born to George and Isabel Knaus. The Knaus family originated in Germany, the first of the name coming to this country in 1742 and settling in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Branches of the family also resided in Lancaster County, from which place Mr. Knaus' grandfather moved to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, locating in the early part of the nineteenth century at Zoar, near Trenton. About 1840 George Knaus moved to Mercer County, Ohio, on the Indiana line. He married Isabel Scott and they made their home at Liber, near Portland, the county seat of Jay County, Indiana, and also near Fort Recovery in Mercer County, Ohio. In the fall of 1870 the family migrated to Southeast Kansas, locating in October of that year near Buffalo in Wilson County.

As a youth Warren Knaus had chiefly the advantages of the country schools and the wholesome discipline of the home farm. When eighteen years of age he began teaching in Wilson County. In 1879 he entered the State Agricultural College at Manhattan and completed the four years' course in three years, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science. After three years the same institution gave him his Master's degree. Mr. Knaus in the meantime had two other years of experience in school work, but in 1885 began his newspaper career on the Salina Weekly Herald. October 1, 1886, he established the Weekly Democrat in McPherson, Kansas, and has published that substantial and influential organ continuously now for over thirty years.

Personally he reflects and stands for the same brand of politics advocated by his paper. He has always been deeply interested in the public welfare of McPherson city and county, and for twenty-five years was either chairman or secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee and for the past four years has been chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee of the eighth district. During President

Cleveland's second term Mr. Knaus served as postmaster of McPherson for a term of four years.

Mr. Knaus has a family consisting of three daughters. He was married in 1892 to Miss Jennie E. Coburn, who died February 17, 1917. Her father was a pioneer of Saline County.

As a boy Mr. Knaus distinguished himself among his playfellows in the country by an inordinate fondness for insects. While others were content to recognize insects only as inoffensive or destructive pests, he took a great joy in finding out many facts concerning the traits and habits and individual characteristics of the creatures popularly known as bugs. Since taking his college course Mr. Knaus has more and more applied himself to the study of entomology. His specialty is Coleoptera or beetles. At the present time he has a collection of about 8,000 species of North American beetles, with approximately 50,000 specimens in his collection. He has collected all over the Central West, and many species of beetles have been named in his honor. Mr. Knaus is in constant correspondence with leading collectors and workers in beetles in the United States and is also a correspondent with a number of leading entomologists of Europe. All his time outside of business duties is devoted to his specialty in entomology. For a number of years he has identified and arranged collections in Coleoptera for private collectors and for different state universities and agricultural colleges. He keeps in close touch with the advanced work in economic entomology, receives all the entomological publications of the United States Government, and is a subscriber to all the entomological publications in the United States. He has himself been a contributor for many years to the entomological literature of the Kansas Academy of Science, the Entomological News, the Brooklyn Entomological Society, etc. Mr. Knaus has one of the largest private entomological libraries in the West, and has one of the best half dozen private collections of Coleoptera in the entire country.

In order to keep his collection of Coleoptera intact and that it may be used by students in this suborder in the future, Mr. Knaus has donated his entire collection of beetles to the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and his collection will be kept separate and will be known as the "Warren Knaus Collection." Mr. Knaus has gone over the entire collection and brought it up to date in arrangement and nomenclature and housed it in uniform museum boxes suitable for easy study of the contents. These boxes will be kept in steel cases. The collection has been accepted by the college and a vote of thanks tendered by the administrative board for the donation.

Mr. Knaus is a life member of the Kansas Academy of Science, a corresponding member of the Washington Entomological Society, of the New York Entomological Society and the Entomological Society of Ontario, Canada. He also is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Fellowship in this association is awarded for original and meritorious work in some line of natural science.

THEODORE POEHLER. Of the able and large-hearted Germans who emigrated from the fatherland when Kansas was one of the frontier territories of the United States, none hold a more secure place in the admiration and affection of living pioneers and their descendants than Theodore Poehler, whose death occurred at Lawrence, December 31, 1901, a few days after he had entered his seventieth year. He stood for industry, thrift, a broad business outlook, warm affections, a Christian charity, practical usefulness,

wide culture and thoroughness in education, as well as every other activity of life. Besides his many good works, a monument to his name still endures in that prosperous and widely extended establishment known as the Theodore Poehler Mercantile Company.

The founder of that great mercantile house was born in the Village of Remmighausen, principality of Lippe Detmold, Germany, on the 26th of December, 1832. He was one of the four children who reached maturity born to the marriage of Henry Poehler, a teacher in the old country, and Augusta Schoenlau. The mother was a representative of an old historic family, members of which still own an estate granted to an ancestor by a prince of feudal times in payment for military service bravely rendered. The Poehlers came from a family of educators, although the grandfather of Theodore was a soldier under Napoleon and one of the few survivors of the disastrous retreat from Moscow.

In view of the family tendency, it was natural that Theodore Poehler should be given unusual educational advantages. His father had designed him for the ministry, but as this plan did not meet with the views of the boy himself as to what he considered best for his future, his education was directed into other channels. As he had relatives in America and had an early ambition to emigrate to the United States, he completed a course at a semi-agricultural school as a preliminary for western life in the new country. In 1851, when he was about nineteen years of age, the youth boarded a sailing vessel bound for New Orleans and made that port after a voyage of eleven weeks. Thence he took a Mississippi River steamboat to Burlington, Iowa, escaping a cholera epidemic en route, and disembarked at the place named. He then worked on a farm for a short time. Later he commenced to furnish supplies for the river steamboats, and gradually drifted into the wholesale and retail grocery business. In 1854 he married Sophie Knoener, and six of their seven children were born at Burlington. There, also, his business so prospered that at the time of the Civil war he had amassed what was then a competency.

Immediately following the close of the Civil war, in 1866, Mr. Poehler started on a sight-seeing and a prospecting expedition. Kansas City he found little more than a mud hole, while Lawrence presented a bright, clean and bustling appearance, with exceptional educational advantages. As the father of a growing family, thoroughly convinced of the value of a good education, the last named feature was what decided him in favor of Lawrence. He at once settled there, and embarked in the wholesale and retail grocery business on Mass Street, and as he thus established himself with considerable capital his venture at once prospered. Associated with him was his brother, August Poehler; and this was the beginning of the Poehler interests in the State of Kansas. The latter was a man who stood deservedly high by reason of his sterling characteristics, but later in life he returned to Germany, where he died.

Theodore Poehler passed through the grasshopper period, and many a stricken farmer came to him for relief, and if his was a worthy case, he never went away empty handed or heavy hearted, for his benefactor was not only generous but knew how to bestow his relief in a way to bring comfort of spirit as well as easement of material stress. Mr. Poehler became vice president of the old State Bank, which was probably the only financial institution in Lawrence that passed through the various panics, paying dollar for dollar on all just claims. The misery and stagna-

tion throughout the country, caused by the drought and grasshopper plague, crippled him financially, but not to such an extent as to compel him to repudiate any just obligation. For a time he retired from business, and in 1870 the republicans elected him treasurer of Douglas County. But neither politics nor public affairs were to his taste, and at the conclusion of one term in the treasurer's office he embarked in the grain and retail grocery business. Later he entered the field as a wholesale grocer. He was also induced to serve as alderman and mayor of Lawrence, and as a member of the school board. At times he was even suggested as a candidate for Congress or for the gubernatorial chair, but discouraged all such preference in favor of business. In the able management of such affairs, and in the wide but well-nigh concealed dispensation of his numerous charities, he found his greatest pride and satisfaction.

Theodore Poehler was reared as a member of the German Evangelical Church, but for many years prior to his death was identified with the Congregational Church. His first wife died in 1870, and his second companion was Sophie Tappe, whose people came from his old home locality in Germany. Three children who reached maturity were born to this second marriage. Of his children three married daughters by each of his marriages are yet living, but no sons survive to bear his name.

As his children grew to maturity and married he gave each a substantial sum, believing that it would be more appreciated at that time than after his death. In 1889 he retired from active business, which was then incorporated as the Theodore Poehler Mercantile Company.

The offspring of Mr. Poehler's first marriage are: Matilda, widow of William H. Pendleton; Emma, now Mrs. Henry Trampler, of Seattle, Washington; Clara, Mrs. Frederick H. Smithmeyer. The daughters by the second marriage are: Bertha, Mrs. Louis Bloul, of Burlington, Iowa; Laura, Mrs. James Means, of San Mateo, California; and Alma, Mrs. Charles Brook, of Burlington, Iowa.

Theodore Poehler possessed strong intellectual gifts outside of those which he applied with such effectiveness to the management and promotion of his business affairs. Into the few public offices which he held he carried with the happiest results those qualities of method, far-sightedness and honesty, which gave him such high standing in the world of trade and finance. He also had a decided talent for public speaking, and was often called upon to deliver addresses at Fourth of July celebrations and other public gatherings. In his capacity as friend and neighbor, he was of an exceptionally sympathetic nature. All his acquaintances, particularly the Germans, came to him as a repository for all their troubles, domestic and financial, as they had the firm faith that if he could not assist them he would, upon no account, betray their confidences. In taking leave of this strong and lovable man, it should be evident to every reader that his like is rare in the world, and that his example is one which cannot be too often followed by those to whom much is given.

As noted, the Theodore Poehler Mercantile Company was organized in 1889, the majority of the stock being owned by Mr. Poehler and his descendants. In 1900 a branch house was established at Emporia, and in 1917 one at Topeka. In the parent concern and the two branches more than 200 are given employment. The present officers are: F. H. Smithmeyer, president; O. B. Guffler, vice president and

manager of the Topeka house; George Kirchhoff, secretary and treasurer; A. H. Gufler, manager of the Emporia branch; directors, all of the foregoing and F. P. Smithmeyer, Jr., and George J. Kirchhoff, Jr.

BETHANY COLLEGE. Among the denominational colleges of Kansas Bethany College at Lindsborg occupies in many ways a distinctive position. It was founded to give the advantages of higher education to the young people of the Swedish colonies in Central Kansas. It has always been maintained under the auspices of the Swedish Lutheran Conference though its privileges have not been restricted to young people of any creed or nationality. Many people who knew of Kansas in no other way are familiar with Bethany College and Lindsborg as a center of cultural influences. It is especially appropriate therefore that a brief sketch of the history of the college should be published in these pages.

The Swedish colonies had scarcely been founded in the Smoky Hill River valley in Central Kansas when the members considered the possibilities of a school of higher learning. This possibility was indulged as a hopeful prospect but was not realized until 1879. In December of that year Bethany Church at its annual meeting decided to plat and sell as city lots a portion of the land which had been donated to the church by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for church and school purposes. One-half the proceeds of the sale it was decided should constitute the nucleus of an endowment fund for an institution of higher learning. This little seed was allowed to germinate for two years. Dr. Carl Aaron Swensson, who had been elected pastor of Bethany Church in 1878, considered the time ripe for the founding of a school in Lindsborg. Accordingly Bethany College was founded by him in the fall of 1881. One teacher was employed, and the recitations during the first year were held in a small room of Bethany Church. In the summer of 1882 the Smoky Hill District of the Kansas Conference of the Augustana Synod had taken charge of the school and a board of directors was elected. In September of that year the institution received its first charter, in which it was called Bethany Academy. A one-story public school building had been purchased and fitted up as a recitation hall, and the students enrolled the second year reached the number of ninety-two.

The real period of expansion began in 1883. A commodious building was erected in the summer of that year, and almost from the beginning this has been used as the ladies hall. In March, 1884, the Conference took charge of the institution and has since had full control. The need of developing and training teachers for the parochial and public schools was now fully appreciated and arrangements to satisfy this want were immediately undertaken and completed. The name of the institution was accordingly changed in 1885 to Bethany Normal Institute. In the meantime the school had outgrown its quarters and a new building was required. Early in 1886 the board of directors was given power to purchase some land adjoining the school campus and to proceed with the erection of the present main building. This building was completed in May, 1887, and was dedicated in the first part of the following June.

The institution had constantly grown in both the number of students in attendance and the number of teachers employed. This fact gave indications toward the necessity of expanding the institution to a complete college. In December, 1886, the name was

changed to Bethany College and Normal Institute, the charter was amended for the purpose and the school given the power to confer academic degrees. From this time there was a steady growth, and the first class was graduated from the college in 1891, the degree of Bachelor of Arts being conferred for the first time. April 7, 1899, the college was fully accredited by the State Board of Education and on presentation of the Bethany College diploma the State Board of Education will issue to the student a free state teachers' certificate. This certificate is changed to a life diploma if the candidate has taught successfully during two of the three years.

Lindsborg, the home of Bethany College, is a city of 2,000 inhabitants, located on two railway lines, the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific main line. The social and religious atmosphere of the community is an educating influence that can hardly be overestimated. While Lindsborg is free from many of the temptations of large cities, it affords nearly all the social, literary and educational advantages.

Bethany College has become particularly well known through its Messiah Festival. The first chorus, composed of fifty voices, was organized in 1881 by the founder of Bethany College, Dr. Carl Swensson. Upon the direction of Mrs. Carl Swensson it made its appearance in the spring of 1882. How it has grown may be judged by the following press notices:

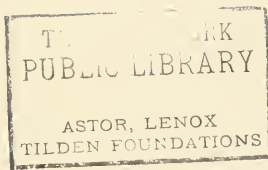
"The most musical town in America. It is Lindsborg, Kansas, a country town of only 2,000 inhabitants. Lindsborg has a big band, a symphony orchestra of sixty pieces, which plays the same class of music as the Boston Symphony and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, a male chorus and children's chorus with several hundred members, a Musical Art Society, which specializes in operatic works; but Lindsborg's greatest glory is its Oratorio Society of nearly six hundred, to which whole families belong and which gives annually a remarkably fine rendition of Handel's 'Messiah.'"—Editorial from Woman's Home Companion, September, 1916.

REV. ERNST FREDRICK PIHLBLAD, D. D., president of Bethany College, is an educator of long and successful experience and has been connected with Bethany College more than twenty years.

He was born at Kansas City, Missouri, March 18, 1873, a son of John and Louise (Nord) Pihlblad. Both parents were born in Sweden. His father came to America in 1869. He followed merchandising all his active career, and lived at Kansas City, Missouri, and at Lindsborg and Marquette, Kansas. His death occurred March 14, 1889. In 1872 he married Miss Nord, and they were the parents of two sons. The younger is Dr. Arvid Pihlblad, who was born February 20, 1875, and is a successful physician and surgeon of Lindsborg.

The Reverend Doctor Pihlblad had his early training in the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1891 was graduated A. B. from Bethany College, being a member of the first class completing the required college course leading up to the degree A. B. He then entered the Swedish Lutheran Seminary at Rock Island, Illinois, where he continued his studies in theology and in 1894 was ordained to the Swedish Lutheran ministry.

In 1895 Doctor Pihlblad was granted the Master of Arts degree by Bethany College, and from that year until 1904 served as instructor in Latin at Bethany. Since 1904 he has held the chair of president of the college and is also professor of philosophy. The year he was elevated to the presidency he was





P. L. Wilson

granted the degree Doctor of Divinity by Augustana Theological Seminary of Rock Island, Illinois.

Doctor Pihlblad was married July 5, 1894, to Miss Marie Sjostron, of Brooklyn, New York, but a native of Sweden, where she was born February 28, 1875. Mrs. Pihlblad is also a graduate of Bethany College, having finished her course with the class of 1893. She is now Dean of Women at the college. Doctor Pihlblad was a member of the Kansas State Text Book Commission in 1912-13, and is widely known among Kansas educators. He and his wife are the parents of two sons: Terence, born February 20, 1898; and Helge, born May 20, 1900.

ERNEST F. DAY, M. D. The work of Doctor Day as a physician and surgeon has met with cordial appreciation and patronage since he came to Arkansas City over fifteen years ago. He is in every way a most competent and thorough professional man, and in recent years has extended his opportunities for service by his management, in association with Doctor McKay, of the Mercy Hospital there.

Doctor Day is a native of Indiana but has spent practically all his life in Kansas. He was born at Rensselaer in Jasper County, Indiana, October 20, 1876. He is of very old American stock. It is said that the first of the family to come to America was a silk merchant from England, who located at Jamestown, Virginia, when that was a struggling colony early in the seventeenth century. Doctor Day's grandfather, Wilber Day, was born in North Carolina in 1819, grew up and married in his native state, and in the early days came to the Northwest and was associated with the great frontiersman, Simon Kenton, in fighting with the Indians. He became a pioneer settler in Jasper County, Indiana, and was a farmer there until his death in 1895. One of his sons, Louis, was a soldier in an Indiana regiment during the Civil war and was killed at Lookout Mountain. Wilber Day married Margaret Sands, who was born in North Carolina and died at Rensselaer, Indiana. Five of their children are still living: William, a retired resident of Rensselaer, Indiana; Amanda, who lives at Kingman, Kansas, widow of Edom Autrim, who was a ranchman; John Day, father of Doctor Day; Louise, wife of Samuel Venrick, a resident of Norcatur, Kansas; and Charles, a farmer at Kingman, Kansas.

John Day was born at Rensselaer, Indiana, in 1840, grew up there, became a farmer, and on October 18, 1872, arrived in Kansas. He was one of the pioneers in Kingman, where he homesteaded 160 acres and still owns that place. He has prospered in his business affairs and now owns altogether about 1,200 acres of farming and pasture land. He has also been promoted to places of trust and responsibility by his fellow citizens. He served as a member of the State Legislature which elected Preffer to the United States Senate. He is a democrat, a member of the Christian Church, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. John Day married Mary Burns, who was born in Rensselaer, Indiana, in 1841. They had only two children, Doctor Day being the older. Evart C., born September 21, 1881, is a farmer at San Benito, Texas.

Doctor Day spent his early life on a farm at Kingman, attended public schools there, and in 1897 graduated from the Fairmount Academy at Wichita. About that time he made choice of his future vocation and entered the University Medical School at Kansas City, where he completed the course and received the degree M. D. in the spring of 1900. In

1911 Doctor Day took post-graduate work in the Post-Graduate School of Medicine at Chicago.

With his diploma as a doctor of medicine Doctor Day came to Arkansas City in 1900 and has given all his time to the building up of a general medical and surgical practice. In 1909 he and Doctor McKay took charge of the Mercy Hospital, which had been established in 1908 by Doctor Hawk. This hospital, at 801 North First Street, has accommodations for twenty-two patients and has given Arkansas City a greatly needed service, patients coming to this hospital from a district covering 100 miles about Arkansas City.

Doctor Day is chairman of the health board of Arkansas City and has served on the city council. He is a member of the Cowley County and State Medical societies, the American Medical Association, and in 1915 served as vice president in Kansas of the Medical Association of the Southwest, covering the five states of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. Doctor Day is a director in the Security State Bank of Arkansas City. He owns a farm at San Benito in the extreme southern part of Texas along the Rio Grande River. This farm is in the irrigated section, and in productiveness and value it is equivalent to 500 acres of ordinary land. Doctor Day also owns his residence at 515 North Fourth Street and his offices are in the Johnson Building. He is a democrat, and fraternally is affiliated with Canal City Lodge No. 352, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Arkansas City Lodge No. 956, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Crescent Lodge No. 133, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

At Arkansas City, in 1902, he married Mrs. Dora (Osgood) Constant. Her mother, Mrs. E. A. Osgood, is now living at Arkansas City and as a girl she was the first white female to live in Topeka, her father having helped plat and lay out the town site of the capital city of Kansas. Mrs. Day by her first marriage has one child, Cecile Marie, who was born February 22, 1896. She has taken vocal instruction in Chicago for the past four years, and is still living at home. Doctor and Mrs. Day have one daughter, Ernestine Lucile, born October 29, 1905.

BENJAMIN LYNN WILSON. A forceful factor in Salina's commercial, civic, educational and religious life was the late Benjamin Lynn Wilson, one of that city's pioneer merchants. He had gone to Salina when it was on the edge of civilized things in Kansas, and he did his big life work there and the generous prosperity that rewarded his efforts came from that community, to which he was stanchly loyal to the end of his life and which remembers him with fidelity and gratitude for the much good he did.

The late Mr. Wilson was born at Bealsville, Ohio, January 13, 1845, and died at the close of a long and useful career at Salina, Kansas, January 15, 1917, at the age of seventy-two years and two days. He was a son of Elisha R. and Margaretta (Ratcliff) Wilson. His father was a native of Ohio and his mother was born in England. Among his early contemporaries in the business field at Salina Mr. Wilson possessed perhaps better than an ordinary education. Besides the common schools he had attended a normal school at Dayton, Ohio, and also had the advantage of a thorough course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Chicago.

When he was a little past his twentieth birthday he enlisted on February 14, 1865, in Company G of the One Hundred Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was made a corporal, but saw little active

service since the war was almost at an end when he enlisted, and he was at Nashville, Tennessee, when mustered out September 18, 1865. For a year after the war Mr. Wilson worked on the farm owned by his father, who in the meantime had moved to the vicinity of Carlisle, Illinois. With the hope and enthusiasm of a young man he naturally sought his opportunities in the newer western country, and in 1870 arrived at Salina. His associate was J. M. Wilson, his brother-in-law, and they became one of the first firms of merchants in Salina. Their progressive methods which characterized the business as long as it existed is well illustrated in the fact that they were the first to employ a free delivery wagon at Salina. They always studied means of improving their mercantile service, they handled high class goods and sold them with their personal guarantee, and with all that they prospered exceedingly.

Mr. Wilson continued as a Salina merchant until 1887. Having invested considerable money in land, he then turned his attention to farming and stock raising, and was in that industry on a large scale. He prospered in that as he had as a merchant, and at the end of eighteen years he retired from active business life in 1905 with an ample competence and financial independence.

At different times he had been interested in local banking and at the time of his death was vice president of the National Bank of America at Salina. Not only individual institutions but the community as a whole had many reasons to appreciate the worth and strength of this citizen. At different times he served as a member of the city council. He was especially interested in educational progress and he was one of the men chiefly instrumental in securing the establishment at Salina of the Kansas Wesleyan University, and as a member of its board of trustees he helped to upbuild and strengthen that institution and its work. He was an active leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, gave generously to its various causes, and at the time of his death was president of the board of trustees. For many years and until his death he served as treasurer of the Northwest Kansas Conference of that church. He took the greatest of pleasure in his membership in the Brotherhood Sunday school class. He was also loyally identified with the Masonic order and an exemplar of its central principles, and had attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite.

Mr. Wilson was twice married. On September 21, 1871, at Salina he married Miss Margaret A. Jeffries. She was born in Pennsylvania April 26, 1849, and died at Salina May 20, 1885, having been married not quite fourteen years. She was the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters: William Robison, born September 14, 1872; Mary Lynn, born May 29, 1874; Catherine, born April 26, 1876; Matilda, born May 21, 1877; John M., born September 7, 1879; and James Ratcliff, born February 29, 1884.

Five years after the death of his first wife Mr. Wilson married, on January 22, 1890, at Waukon, Iowa, Miss Emma Julia Miller. Mrs. Wilson was born at Waukon, Iowa, December 28, 1855, daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Miller, both natives of Ohio, where her father was born in 1827 and her mother in 1833. Her father died in 1903 and her mother in 1906. They were married in 1850 and Mrs. Wilson was one of four children: Albert James, Sarah Margaret, Emma Julia and Phoebe Ellen.

Albert Lynn Wilson, the only child of his father's second marriage, was born at the old Wilson home

at 331 South Santa Fe Avenue in Salina September 4, 1891. He is one of the active young business men of Salina and had a liberal education. He attended the Salina High School, the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and the Kansas Wesleyan University and Business College at Salina.

When the name of Benjamin Lynn Wilson was added to the list of Salina's honored dead many articles were written commemorating his life and work, and among them were the resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the National Bank of America, Salina, Kansas:

"Whereas, on the 15th day of January, 1917, Mr. B. L. Wilson, a Vice President of this Bank, was stricken with a fatal illness and died almost instantly.

"Be It Resolved, that the Board of Directors express their sympathy with his widow and children in their great loss, and also their own regret, and, as it seems the death of such a man should not pass without more than verbal expression of regret, we, therefore, desire to write on the record book of this Bank our high appreciation of the man who had passed away.

"Ben Wilson was of exceptional high character. He possessed about all of the human virtues. Always kind and considerate in the small details, his brother officers and clerks in the Bank will greatly miss the spirit of comradeship which was inseparable from his presence; always cheerful; always endeavoring to save others from doing for him what he could do for himself; clean of speech and clean minded, his companionship was elevating and ennobling a worthy model of a man for the people in the Bank.

"As he was in the Bank, so he was in the community—a fine citizen, much respected and much admired for the sterling qualities which a residence among us many years had proved. Absolute honesty in all things, great and small, became in time the most noticeable feature of his life.

"For many years a Director in this Bank, he aided largely in giving this institution the confidence of the people, and we are proud to acknowledge his connection, and we desire to cite him to future citizens of Salina as a business man worthy of all respect.

"Signed: M. C. Stevenson.
J. R. Crawford.
D. K. Bean."

WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER HANSON, D. D. For a quarter of a century steadily engaged in the work of the ministry in Kansas, Doctor Hanson has filled many important posts of responsibility with the Methodist Episcopal Church and is now superintendent of the Kansas City District of the Kansas Conference.

He is a native of Chicago, where he was born October 18, 1866, a son of Louis Christopher and Carolina Christiana (Johnson) Hanson. His father was a Norwegian and his mother a native of Sweden. Both are now deceased and for many years they conducted a successful hotel business at Scandia, Kansas.

W. C. Hanson grew up in Scandia, Kansas, attended the high school there, and in early life learned the printing trade. He worked at that occupation, but after his conversion to religion he prepared for the ministry. He attended Concordia Academy, and in 1909 was given the degree Doctor of Divinity by Baker University. In 1892 he entered the Kansas Conference and successively served the churches at Linn, Wathena, Robinson, Marysville, Manhattan, Washington Avenue Church in Kansas City, Kansas,

superintendent of the Clay Center District from 1906 to 1911, and from 1912 to 1917 superintendent of the Kansas City District. The office he now holds was formerly that of presiding elder. Doctor Hanson was a delegate to the general conferences of the church in 1908, 1912 and 1916. He is an active official of the board of Sunday schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a trustee of Baker University.

In Kansas City, Kansas, he has become an important factor in civic affairs. During 1916 he was a director of the Kansas City Mercantile Club. He is a director of the Associated Charities, and is a trustee of Bethany Methodist Hospital of Kansas City, Kansas. He is also an active Mason, both a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite. In matters of politics Doctor Hanson has sought to exercise his suffrage in such a way as to promote the best ideals of good government, and has been guided by this desire rather than by party lines. In national politics, however, he is a republican.

Doctor Hanson married Nellie Harding. She died October 10, 1911. A son, Harry W., is an attorney at La Crosse, Kansas. The only daughter, Grace, died in 1913.

CORNELIUS ENNS founded an important industry in McPherson County and at his death left behind him a highly successful enterprise and the memory of an industrious, upright and thoroughly capable citizen.

To no one class of people does Kansas owe more than to the Mennonites who came out of Southern Russia and applied their experience and methodical industry to the magnificent wheat fields of the Sunflower state. Cornelius Enns was a representative of that class of people. He was born in the Village of Landskrone, Taurida, in Southern Russia in 1839. His death occurred at Inman, Kansas, June 1, 1904, aged sixty-five years, seven months, eleven days. Both his father and grandfather were of German nationality and were pioneers in that section of Southern Russia and were among the most important men of the Village of Landskrone. The father for many years operated an old fashioned tread mill at Landskrone.

The late Cornelius Enns learned the business of milling in his father's establishment and soon became a competent miller. At the age of twenty-two he married and bought a windmill in the neighboring town of Gnadenfeld. A storm overturned the first mill, but he built it up better and stronger than before and in a more favorable situation. He soon acquired the full lot and interest of a villager and on being given the right of a voter became an important influence in the village meetings and was elected assistant mayor a number of terms. His activity in political matters made him the favorite delegate of his village ward to the volost or circuit meetings, in which about twenty-five villages were represented. At one time his friends almost succeeded in electing him volost mayor over the conservative candidate.

In many ways he was pleasantly situated in Russia, had made friends, was making a living from his business, but like many other people of his class he was opposed to the system of compulsory military service and service in the government forests which were required by the Russian government. In order to save his six sons from such duty he determined to seek a home in the free, democratic land of America. His brother Dietrich had preceded him and had located in Kansas in 1874.

In 1879 Mr. Enns and his wife and children came to this country by way of Antwerp and Philadelphia,

and arrived in Burton, Kansas, in July, 1879. When he arrived in Kansas he had scarcely any capital. He bought land a mile north of Inman in McPherson County, paying \$10 an acre for the quarter section of raw and undeveloped soil. He bought the place on credit, but his patient industry soon enabled him to succeed better in this section, one of the largest and most prosperous wheat growing districts of Kansas, than many who had lived here longer and had become thoroughly acquainted with Kansas soil and climate. His quarter section was expanded into a large farm, and on it he followed diversified farming and also became a feeder and shipper of cattle on a large scale.

Mr. Enns was a wheat grower in Kansas, and for a number of years he had no active connection with the milling business which he had learned and followed as a younger man. When the Village of Inman was founded a small mill was established there, but it had a capacity of only fifty barrels per day and was largely a custom milling and feed establishment. Finally Mr. Enns and his son Abraham bought this mill and under his competent management it rapidly increased in output and efficiency and since his death, under the management of his two sons, D. C. and John F. Enns, it has become an institution with a capacity for 400 barrels per day and a plant with the most modern machinery and facilities capable of producing the highest grades of flour. The Enns mill at Inman was a substantial structure of brick and steel, four stories in height, is the principal industry at Inman, and converts many thousands of bushels of grain grown in that district into the staple products of flour and other foodstuffs. For years the mill has been operated by men of thorough experience in the milling industry and when the late Mr. Enns died his prominence was such as to bring forth extensive notices in the various milling journals, including an article in the Weekly Northwestern Miller, from which part of the data contained in this sketch has been obtained.

About two years before his death Mr. Enns suffered a stroke of apoplexy, and the active management of the business was then turned over to his sons, Dietrich C. and John F. His former business associate and his son Abraham had died in 1901. Cornelius Enns became a member of the Mennonite Church in Russia and continued in that faith throughout his life.

He was married in Southern Russia December 7, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Martens, who was born in Russia February 22, 1843, daughter of Abraham and Aganetha (Thiesen) Martens, also natives of Russia. A brief record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Enns is as follows: Cornelius Martens, born December 2, 1862; Abraham, born July 29, 1864, and died October 20, 1864; Abraham C., born December 12, 1865, and died March 6, 1901; Herman, born October 5, 1867; Henry Thiesen, born October 20, 1869; Elizabeth, born December 21, 1871, died March 6, 1875; Aganetha, born March 14, 1874, died December 2, 1878; Dietrich C., born March 31, 1876; John F., born September 8, 1878; Helen, born March 23, 1881, died March 29, 1881; Jacob H., born April 6, 1882; Paul Gerhard, born January 24, 1885; Edward, born January 19, 1887, died January 28, 1887; and Nicolai, born February 6, 1890.

CHARLES T. ATKINSON is one of the oldest members of the bar in Southern Kansas, having been an attorney at Arkansas City since 1884. He is a lawyer first and last, and has seldom allowed outside interests to interfere with his complete devotion to his profes-

sion, in which he has made a most noteworthy success.

Mr. Atkinson has an interesting ancestry. His people for generations back were Quakers and were identified with the early history of the City of Brotherly Love. It was during the time of William Penn that the first of the name came from England to Philadelphia. The immigrant ancestor, because of his avowed devotion to the Quaker religion was imprisoned in Lancaster jail in Lancaster, England. Mr. Atkinson's paternal grandfather was Watson Atkinson, who was born in Philadelphia in 1779, grew up and married in that city and became a manufacturer of brooms. In 1832 he removed to Southern Ohio, bought two farms in Muskingum County, and kept them the rest of his life. He died at Zanesville in 1870. He was a Quaker and was one of the first active abolitionists in Southeastern Ohio. Many Quakers were stern opponents of the institution of slavery, and Watson Atkinson maintained a station on the famous underground railway by which thousands of slaves made their way from the South to freedom in Canada. Watson Atkinson married Elizabeth Watson, who was born in Philadelphia in 1787 and died on the old home farm in Ohio in 1860.

Charles T. Atkinson was born on a farm near Zanesville, Ohio, December 29, 1853. His father, Richard Hall Atkinson, was born in Philadelphia in 1818, went to Ohio with his parents at the age of fourteen, and spent all his active career as a farmer near Zanesville, where he died in 1901. In matters of politics he always exercised an independent judgment and choice. He served as justice of the peace, and was an influential Quaker. He married Rachel Ann Glassford. She was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1828 and died near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1901. Charles T. was the youngest of their three children. The oldest, Mary J., died near Zanesville, Ohio, wife of J. H. Winn, who afterwards came out to Kansas, was a farmer, and died in Cowley County. Clarence C., the other child, was a farmer and died near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1882.

Charles T. Atkinson had the rugged country around Zanesville, Ohio, as his early environment. He attended the rural schools and later entered Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio, where he was graduated A. B. in 1877. Mount Union College is a noted old institution of Ohio and its graduates include many famous men. William McKinley, the martyr president; John H. Vincent, who became a bishop of the Methodist Church; Philander Knox, the noted Pennsylvania lawyer and politician and former attorney-general of the United States, and many other prominent men were graduates.

After leaving this school Mr. Atkinson taught in academies in Ohio two years and in the meantime studied law. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar in Kentucky and in the same year came out to Arkansas City. Though qualified as a lawyer, he was first known in this community as superintendent of the city schools, an office he filled for three years. In 1884 he entered upon a general practice and the profession has commanded his time and energies ever since. For one term he served as county attorney and for several terms acted as city attorney of Arkansas City. His offices are in the Johnson Building.

Mr. Atkinson owns the old homestead of 126 acres near Zanesville, Ohio. This is a good farm and the land is also highly valuable because of its coal deposits. In 1908 Mr. Atkinson built his residence at 222 West Adams Avenue. In politics he is a republican, is a member of the Quaker Church,

belongs to the Kansas State Bar Association and is affiliated with Canal City Lodge No. 352, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Inaugural Camp No. 867, Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

Mr. Atkinson was married in January, 1881, in Kentucky, to Miss Nona McClure, daughter of a Kentucky farmer, James M. McClure. In 1905, at Arkansas City, Mr. Atkinson married Miss Jessie Gilbert, daughter of A. J. and Sarah (Loring) Gilbert. Her father was a railroad contractor in Kansas, built part of the Missouri Pacific and Frisco Railroads, and is now deceased. Mrs. Atkinson's mother resides at Arkansas City. Mr. Atkinson's children, all by his first marriage, are four in number, as follows: Clarence K., who attended the New York Military Academy on the Hudson for three years, took his law degree from the University of Kansas in 1908, and is now a bond broker at Wichita, Kansas; Ethel, wife of John Edwards, a railroad man living at Hinsdale, New York; Vera, who graduated A. B. from the University of Kansas in 1913, is the wife of Francis Veatch, a sanitary engineer located at St. Louis, Missouri; and Lila, a member of the class of 1917 in the State University of Kansas at Lawrence, and she was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa.

HERMAN BARTELS, the pioneer lumber merchant and president of the Bank of Iman, has been identified with McPherson County for over forty years. He is a veteran German soldier and fought with the armies of the empire in the Franco-Prussian war. He had a thorough technical and professional training in German schools, and was educated as an architect, but after coming to Kansas he applied his energies first to farming and later to constructive business affairs in Iman, and has been the chief business man of that town for many years.

Mr. Bartels was born October 24, 1846, in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, a son of Ferdinand and Caroline (Sandvoff) Bartels, also natives of Germany. Mr. Bartels finished the regular common-school course in Germany, and at the age of eighteen completed a course at architecture at a Polytechnical College. His trade or profession he subsequently followed through journeyman's experience in Germany, Switzerland and France until 1867.

He was enrolled as a private in the Prussian army and gave three years of service. He was assigned to duty as a member of the Pioneer Corps, and his active military experience came during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, in which he was a petty officer. He was present during the sieges of Metz and Paris, and though all that experience as a soldier came more than forty-five years ago Mr. Bartels retains a very interesting and accurate knowledge of places and conditions in Germany and France, where the great war of the present is being waged. Throughout his experience as a soldier he was never sick or wounded.

At the close of the war he worked as a carpenter in the City of Hamburg. In December, 1871, he immigrated to America, and his first location was in Chicago, which only a few months before had been devastated by the great fire. There was much demand for carpenters and builders, and he set up in business as a carpenter and contractor.

In 1874 Mr. Bartels sought the free and open prairies of Kansas and located on a tract of government land in McPherson County. He followed farming with vigor and success until 1887, when he moved

to the new town of Inman and established the first lumber yard. He has been continuously in the lumber business at that point for thirty years. In 1905 he became president of the Bank of Inman, also the first banking house of the town. This bank is a strong and substantial institution, has capital and surplus of \$23,000 and average deposits of \$200,000.

Mr. Bartels after becoming an American citizen affiliated with the democratic party, but has never sought any public position. For eighteen years he has been a member of the local school board and has done much to build up and improve the schools. For twelve years he served as mayor of Inman. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member of the German Evangelical Church.

Mr. Bartels has been twice married. He and his first wife grew up as children together in Germany. She was Miss Dora Wedt, who was born in Germany, January 23, 1850. They were married January 23, 1873, and Mrs. Bartels died on the farm in McPherson County April 28, 1878, a little more than five years later. She was the mother of three children, one son and two daughters. Bertha, the oldest, is now the wife of J. V. Harms, a merchant at Hillsboro, Kansas, and they have seven children, five sons and two daughters. Augusta, the second child, was married in 1892 to E. H. Achilles, who is a practical farmer and occupies Mr. Bartels' original homestead in McPherson County. Mr. and Mrs. Achilles have four children, one son and three daughters. William, the youngest child of this marriage, was born October 30, 1876, and died May 12, 1893.

On October 12, 1879, Mr. Bartels married Miss Catherine Vogt. She was born June 14, 1849, in Russia, but of German parents, who came to America in 1877 and located on a Kansas farm in McPherson County. Mr. and Mrs. Bartels are the parents of five children, four daughters and one son. Ida, the oldest, was born May 22, 1881. Anna was born May 22, 1883, and is a talented music teacher. Minna was born February 27, 1885, is a graduate of the University of Kansas, and is a teacher. Martha, born September 22, 1887, a graduate of the University of Kansas, was married May 22, 1917, to Nicholas F. Enns. Mr. Enns is a son of the late Cornelius Enns, and is a graduate civil engineer from the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Adolph A., the youngest of Mr. Bartels' children, was born December 25, 1892, was educated in Fairmont College at Wichita and is now assistant cashier in the Bank of Inman.

JOHN M. GILMAN, on account of his previous experience, is recognized as one of the ablest members of the present Legislature of Kansas. He is from Leavenworth County, and his career in all phases has been one of useful work and usefulness both to himself and to his community. He spent many years as an educator, is a practical and scientific farmer, and has done much for his part of the state as a scientific investigator and experimenter in agriculture.

His father, John Gilman, was a territorial pioneer of Kansas. He came from Canada to Kansas in 1857, taking up a homestead in Leavenworth County. Later he had to surrender his homestead because it was found to conflict with some Indian titles. John Gilman was born April 30, 1830, of English parentage, and was married in Canada to Esther Harvey. She had taught school in Canada before her marriage and afterwards followed the same vocation in Kansas as a means of support to her children.

John Gilman was a truck gardener, and he also followed the trade of carpenter. His death occurred in 1870. He left his wife and seven children, and one child was born after his death. Altogether they were the parents of ten children. The death of the father left the mother to battle with poverty and the adversities of the times and she made a splendid fight to keep her household together and give her children the advantages of an education. She subsequently married L. A. Stone and is now living in Kansas City, Kansas.

The fourth of the ten children of his parents, and second oldest of those now living, John M. Gilman was born in Delaware Township of Leavenworth County on March 2, 1862. He was eight years old when his father died and almost from that time he bore responsibilities far in advance of his years. So far as possible he attended the local schools, and his ambition for an education led him to put forth strenuous efforts to support himself and attend school at the same time. He subsequently attended the old Normal School at Leavenworth and was also a student of Baker University. By hard work he fitted himself for the teacher's profession, and altogether has taught nineteen terms in Kansas, all in Leavenworth County, except one year he spent as principal of the Baldwin City schools. While principal of Lansing schools, in 1902, Mr. Gilman was elected county superintendent of schools of Leavenworth County and re-elected in 1904. The schools were never in more capable administrative hands than the four years he was county superintendent.

While teaching Mr. Gilman became owner of some land in Leavenworth County, and now has a fine and highly developed farm of 156 acres in High Prairie Township. Mr. Gilman was for four years scientific assistant in corn investigation for the United States Department of Agriculture, resigning because the position kept him away from home too much of the time. In 1912 he was elected to represent Leavenworth County in the Kansas State Legislature and was re-elected in 1914 and again in 1916. After his election in 1916 he was a prominent candidate for the speakership of the next house. He has served as chairman of the committees on election and of revision of calendar during his second term. He also introduced a number of bills which became state laws. One of them is known as the Double Election Board, while another does away with nominating petitions. He was also author of the bill authorizing farm advisors, and Leavenworth County was the pioneer county of Kansas to organize for farm improvement along scientific lines. Mr. Gilman was president of the Farm Advisor Board a number of times. Perhaps his best work for Kansas has been his activities along the lines of scientific farming. On his home place he has carried on many interesting investigations as to cultivation, fertilizing, planting and handling the crops, and the fruits of his investigations have been widely published and have done much to increase the interest among farmers in the scientific application of modern principles to agriculture.

Mr. Gilman was married February 12, 1882, to Miss Eva Louisa Stone. They are the parents of ten children, several of whom have already attained places of responsibility and success in the world. Louis M., the oldest, is superintendent of a sheep ranch in Montana. The second child, a daughter, died unnamed in infancy. Ray Edwin is an instructor in Cornell University. John Leroy is deceased. Ralph Asa is superintendent of the electric light plant at

Dillon, Montana. Paul Everett lives on the home farm and three times was winner of the boys' corn contest for Kansas. The younger children are: Eva R., Myron, Ivan and Martha, the last being deceased.

ARON DICK, JR., is editor and owner of the *Inman Review* at Inman, and has been continuously identified with that publication since early boyhood. He acquired most of his education in what has been called the greatest of universities, a printing office, and is not only a practical printer but a practical and thorough newspaper man.

Mr. Dick was born February 9, 1885, on a farm in McPherson County, Kansas, five miles southeast of the Town of Inman. His parents were Aron and Anna (Kroeker) Dick. His parents were of that substantial stock of people, Mennonites in religion, who came out of Southern Russia and have done so much for the development of Kansas as a great wheat growing state. Aron Dick, Sr., who was of German parentage, was born in Russia August 20, 1835. In 1870 he immigrated to America, and was one of the pioneers of McPherson County. He bought a tract of new land in that section and was active as a farmer until 1889. In that year he sold his place and went to the new town of Inman, and took an important part in building up its local business and industries. He lived there until his death on November 11, 1913. He was one of the active and influential members of the Mennonite Church. Aron Dick, Sr., was married in Russia in 1869, the year before his immigration, his wife being a daughter of Henry Kroeker. Mrs. Dick was born February 5, 1836, and is still living. She was the mother of six children, two sons and four daughters: Anna, wife of B. A. Ratzlaff of Inman, Kansas; Peter and Eva, both of whom died in infancy; Catherine, wife of John Hiebert, of Inman; and Elizabeth, who is unmarried and lives with her mother.

Aron Dick, Jr., the youngest of the family, was educated in the public schools of Inman and at the age of twelve entered the office of the *Inman Review* to learn the trade of printer. He worked in every capacity from printer's devil to compositor, pressman, reporter and editorial and business manager. On April 1, 1910, he bought the plant, and has since conducted the paper as editor and owner. The *Review* was established in 1882, and is one of the oldest papers of McPherson County. It has a large and influential circulation in the southwestern part of the county, and Mr. Dick has shown true journalistic ability in managing his enterprise.

The paper is independent in politics, while Mr. Dick is a republican, but with no special time or inclination for politics. Since 1912 he has served as a member of the city council. He was married September 4, 1916, at Santa Barbara, California, to Miss Mabel C. Henderson. Her parents were natives of Iowa and of Irish stock. Mrs. Dick was born on a farm in Reno County, Kansas, September 1, 1880.

HOLLIS HERBERT ALLEN found his life work in the grocery business. He came to Arkansas City twenty-eight years ago, then a young man, and learned the grocery trade by work in every capacity, at first for others and afterwards for himself. Any one who has had experience in the grocery trade knows that hardly any other business is subject to the operation of more circumstances and influences affecting its prosperity, and anyone who has been successful in that line fully deserves all he has won. Mr. Allen now

has one of the finest retail grocery houses in the State of Kansas.

He was born at Montpelier, Ohio, March 1, 1873. In the paternal line he is of German ancestry. His great-grandfather came from Germany and located in Pennsylvania. The grandfather was born in Pennsylvania in 1819, and was an early settler at Montpelier, Ohio, where he died in 1899 at the age of eighty years. On going to Ohio he worked for a time on the Erie Canal, also was a merchant, subsequently a farmer, and besides farming he conducted an undertaking shop. Through his mother H. H. Allen is of Yankee stock, the Potters having come from England in colonial times.

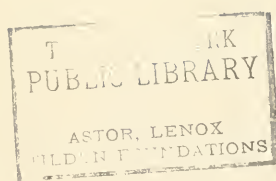
John Allen, father of H. H. Allen, was well known in Arkansas City and was a resident of that town during his last years, though his death occurred in Enid, Oklahoma, in 1912. He was born in Williams County, Ohio, in 1847, grew up and married in his native state, and gave his energies chiefly to the grocery business. He came to Kansas in 1889, locating in Arkansas City, and soon established a grocery store at 316 South Summit Street. He afterwards sold that business, then did some farming, and after that retired. He was a democrat, and while living in Williams County, Ohio, served as county treasurer. He held various other town and county offices. Externally he was a Mason, having preserved his affiliations with that order during his whole life. Though very young at the time, he saw some service in the Civil war. He had enlisted February 25, 1865, in Company D of the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and was in the army until mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, September 28, 1865.

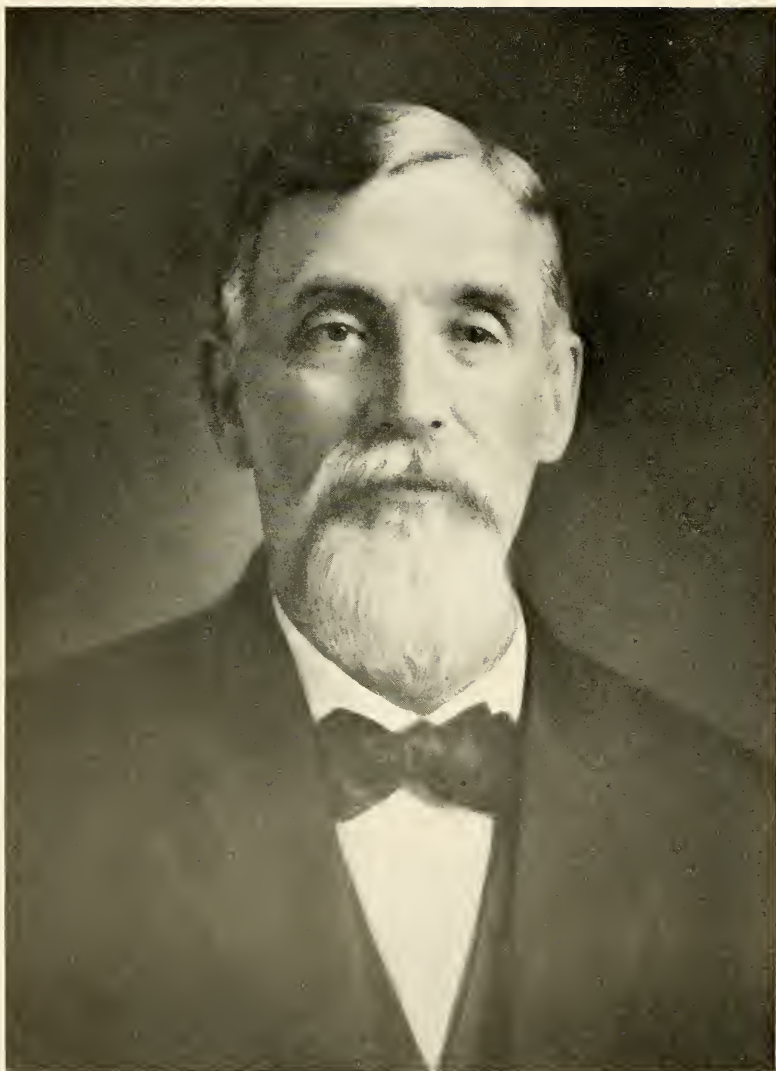
John Allen married Mary Jane Potter, who was born in Ohio in 1854 and is still living at Arkansas City. L. E. Allen, the oldest of their children, lives at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and has the agency for the Crystal Spring water; the second in the family is Hollis H.; Edna is the wife of J. B. Tisseur of Arkansas City, employed by a contracting and building company; Pearl married Henry Vance, a locomotive engineer living at Enid, Oklahoma. Addie is the wife of Charles Strubble, a painter and decorator at Arkansas City.

Hollis H. Allen attended the public schools of Montpelier, Ohio, and was in high school until the senior year. His father had come out to Kansas in April, 1889, and the son followed him, arriving at Arkansas City June 15th of that year. Since then practically his entire time and attention have been devoted to the grocery business. For a time he was bookkeeper, worked as clerk, and has mastered every detail of both the wholesale and retail departments. It was in 1902 that he engaged in business for himself as partner with Otis Moore. That firm continued until 1909, when Mr. Allen established a store on his own account at 107 North Summit Street. In order to accommodate his growing patronage he moved his store to 101 South Summit Street in 1916. The business has enjoyed a steady growth, and without question is one of the best stocked and best equipped stores of the kind in Southern Kansas.

Through his close attention to business Mr. Allen has prospered in a material way, and besides his residence at 812 North Summit Street he owns a dwelling house at 312 on the same street, a dwelling and two lots at 401 South Fifth Street, and some lots in the Enterprise Addition to Arkansas City.

Politically he is a democrat. For the past seven years he has spent much time in his efforts as a member of the school board, of which he is vice





DANIEL JOHNSON

president. He is a member and trustee of the Baptist Church, and is affiliated with Canal City Lodge No. 352, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; with the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Court of Honor and the Anti-Horse Thief Association. He is also a working member in the Commercial Club.

Mr. Allen was married at Arkansas City, December 25, 1900, to Miss Gertrude B. Woods, a native of Tipton County, Indiana, and a daughter of William and Mattie (Boone) Woods. Her parents reside at Arkansas City, her father being a shoemaker. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have four children: Lillian B., born August 5, 1902; Doris, born October 21, 1906; Herbert Woods, born July 7, 1910; and Helen, born May 28, 1915.

DANIEL JOHNSON. Business achievement far above the ordinary and the influence of a character founded on the bedrock of integrity, were the fruits of the long and active years spent by the late Daniel Johnson at Lindsborg. At the time of his death Mr. Johnson had been for thirty-nine years a merchant at Lindsborg, and was the oldest business man of the city. He built up a splendid mercantile establishment known all over that section of Kansas and still a flourishing enterprise. He gave himself with the wholesouled devotion characteristic of him to church and to all the progressive affairs of his community.

His was a long life, measured not so much in years as in the quality of accomplishment and experience. Daniel Johnson was born at Kronobergs Län, Smolan, Sweden, September 29, 1843. His death came suddenly at his home in Lindsborg, April 13, 1911. At the time he was sixty-seven years, six months, sixteen days of age.

He grew up and received his early education in his native land. In 1868, at the age of twenty-five, he came to America, spent a short time in Chicago, and from there went to Michigan. In Michigan he lived with C. Lindberg, who subsequently came to Lindsborg, Kansas. Mr. Johnson's experiences in Michigan was as an employe of the Cleveland Mining Company. Through correspondence with Mr. Lindberg, who in the meantime had come to Lindsborg, Mr. Johnson became interested in Kansas, and during the Christmas season of 1871 he arrived at Salina and thence drove to the Lindberg home. For a time he was employed in contract work for the Santa Fe Railway at Grasshopper Falls.

His connection with the Village of Lindsborg as a merchant began in 1872. He became a partner with C. R. Carlson, and beginning with a small country store in a small one-story building they gained first the confidence of their patrons by their personal integrity and the high quality of their stock, and almost every year saw some improvement in the store and an increased volume of business transactions. After twenty years Mr. Johnson became sole owner of the establishment, and by that time he was proprietor of a large department store occupying a quarter of a block. Under his individual control the business went on growing, and at the time of his death he left it one of the most complete and liberally patronized department stores in North Central Kansas. About three years before his death he organized the D. Johnson Company and made stockholders in the enterprise a number of his faithful employes who had been with him for a number of years.

The significance of his service both in business affairs and as a private citizen is well expressed by a quotation from the resolutions passed by the Lindsborg Commercial Club after his death. Two sentences

from the resolutions follow: "We hereby express our sense of loss together with our appreciation of his sterling qualities as an associate and friend. Mr. Johnson was a man of clean Christian character, and of a most congenial disposition, kind hearted and public spirited, always ready and willing to assist in every good and worthy cause. In the death of Mr. Johnson we not only lose one of our charter members, but the City of Lindsborg her oldest and most respected merchants and one of her most useful citizens."

The respect and good will given him by his numerous employes were perhaps the finest tribute paid to this worthy and purposeful life. In his store he was looked upon as the father of a large family rather than as the stern and fixed employer. But in fact a large community expressed their sense of bereavement at the time of his death, and at the funeral the Commercial Club attended the service in a body, and all business ceased during the hours of the funeral at Lindsborg.

Outside of business and home his life best expressed itself through his active work for the church. For many years before his death he was a member of the board of directors of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America. In the Mission church at Lindsborg his place was seldom vacant during any service. With all the cares of business he seldom missed a prayer meeting, and he entered into the work and purpose of the church with a fullness of co-operation which was one of his dominant characteristics. He was an effective instrument for the spread and propagation of Christianity. In 1890 he began supporting two foreign missionaries, both in China, and these missionaries are still maintained by the Johnson estate.

Besides his wife and children Mr. Johnson left three grandchildren, a sister, Mrs. Jacob Peterson of Lindsborg, and one brother and three sisters in Sweden. On August 15, 1875, he married Miss Anna Christina Nelson, of Lindsborg. Mrs. Johnson was devoted to her home and was an inspiration and guide to her husband in his business affairs. She is still living at Lindsborg and was born in Värmland, Kristinehamen, Sweden, August 30, 1852, a daughter of Nels Nelson. She came to America with her sister Lena in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson became the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters.

Robert Paul, the oldest, was born June 17, 1876, was graduated from Bethany College in 1894, and having grown up in the atmosphere of his father's store he was well fitted by experience and talents for the duties of manager which he has capably discharged since his father's death. He is also manager of the entire estate. For ten years he has served as a member of the city school board and part of the time as president. He is very active in the Swedish Mission Church, was secretary twelve years, and in many ways has taken his father's place in the life of Lindsborg. On February 27, 1902, Robert P. Johnson married Miss Annabelle Anderson, who was born at Las Vegas, New Mexico, August 15, 1879, daughter of John and Anna M. (Johnson) Anderson, both natives of Sweden. Her father was accidentally drowned in the Rio Grande River in 1880, and the mother is now the wife of J. F. Johnson of Lindsborg. Mrs. Robert P. Johnson was educated at Bethany College in Lindsborg. Two children have been born to their union: Paul A. G., born March 9, 1903, and Marjorie A. E., born August 22, 1904.

Judith Elizabeth, the second of Mr. and Mrs. John-

son's children, was born September 20, 1877, and died September 20, 1878.

Abel William, the third child, was born May 22, 1879, was graduated from Bethany College in 1897, and in 1901 completed his preparation for a medical career by graduation from Rush Medical College of Chicago. He spent two years specializing and taking post-graduate work in Germany, England, Sweden, France and Austria, and is now a successful practitioner at San Francisco. Doctor Johnson married in 1907 Thelene Anderson, and they have two sons, Daniel Elbert and Allan William.

Edith Emily, the fourth child, was born April 20, 1881, and died March 20, 1887. George Daniel, the fifth child, was born March 2, 1883, graduated from Bethany College in 1902 and from the University of Kansas in 1917. He was married in 1909 to Laura Nelson, and they have one son, Palmer Daniel. Gustav Adolph, the sixth of the family, was born March 2, 1884, and died January 2, 1885.

Lillie Edith Medora, the seventh in order of birth, was born August 7, 1888, is a graduate of Bethany College in the class of 1910, and on March 12, 1913, became the wife of Julius E. Brandt, who was born at Lindsborg December 26, 1888, is a graduate of Bethany College with the class of 1910, and he and his wife now live at Grand Island, Nebraska.

Evelynn Ethel Anna, the youngest of the family, was born June 11, 1891, completed her work in Bethany College with the class of 1911, taking both the arts and music courses, and for two years taught music at Buffalo, Wyoming. On August 30, 1916, she married Theodore W. Anderson. Mr. Anderson was born in Saline County, Kansas, July 4, 1890, has the degree Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago, and is a man of brilliant scholarship and leadership in the educational world. He is now president of the Minnehaha Academy at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

ANNA A. PERKINS, M. D. The success and efficiency of women in the field of medicine are too well established to require any comment. While women physicians are not numerous in any one community they are usually regarded as among the ablest and most successful in the field of local practice, and those in Kansas are no exception to the rule. For a number of years Dr. Anna A. Perkins has enjoyed a splendid practice at El Dorado and over Butler County and is known among hundreds of families throughout the community as both a kindly and able doctor and a friend and good counselor.

A resident of Kansas since she was six years of age, Doctor Perkins was born near Amboy, Illinois, in 1871. She came to this state with her parents, Ansel A. and Orilla (Van Hansen) Perkins. Her father was born in Connecticut and her mother near Montrose in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. They removed to Illinois during the '60s, were farmers there until 1877, and in that year became pioneers in Harvey County, Kansas. Their farm was located about nine miles northwest of Halstead. In 1881 they moved into the Village of Halstead, but soon afterward went to Newton, where Doctor Perkins' mother died in 1887. Some years later her father went to North Dakota, and finally returned to Illinois, where he died in 1910. There were five children: Floyd, of Coldwater, Kansas; Ford L., of Newton, Kansas; Hattie, wife of L. C. Helvie of Coldwater; Lida, wife of B. P. Philip; and Anna A.

Doctor Perkins acquired her early education in Kansas. She attended the public schools of Harvey

County, and when only sixteen years of age became a teacher herself. Even as a girl she had high ideals as to a woman's usefulness in the world, and her vision of her career has been substantially realized. After teaching five terms she took a course in nursing in the Axtell Hospital at Newton. This experience was only preparatory to her preparation for the life of a doctor. Entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kansas City, Kansas, she was graduated M. D. in 1897.

On securing her degree Doctor Perkins at once opened an office at El Dorado and now for twenty years has been broadening her service and work and easily ranks among the ablest of her profession in Butler County. She has a general practice, and has successfully performed some of the most difficult work devolving upon a physician. She stands high among her professional brethren and has held all the different offices in the Butler County Medical Society. She is also a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. At the present time Doctor Perkins is a member of the El Dorado School Board.

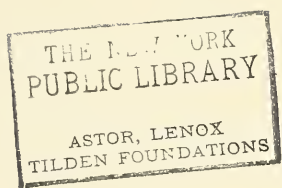
Few of her brothers in the profession have done more to keep themselves in touch with advancing medical knowledge than Doctor Perkins. She has taken post-graduate work in the Post-Graduate School of Medicine at Chicago. In 1914 she was with a party of American physicians who made a clinical tour of Europe, visiting the leading hospitals in the great centers of medical and surgical learning in the old world. They began their tour of inspection and observation by visiting the principal hospitals of Philadelphia and New York. In Europe they attended clinics at Paris, Berne, Zurich, Munich, Vienna, Dresden, Leipzig, Berlin, Jena, Heidelberg, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Cologne, Brussels, Amsterdam, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Liverpool. The practical knowledge and the inspiration from such a tour are inestimable, and Doctor Perkins feels that it has been the greatest single influence in her professional life. She observed some of the world's greatest surgeons at their work. One of them is now chief surgeon of the German army, while another, whose skillful work she witnessed, is chief surgeon of the Austrian army.

ABRAHAM JAMES HOLDERMAN, SR. Perhaps a great majority of successful Kansans came to the state poor men and carved their fortunes from the opportunities here presented and by a wise and capable direction of their private affairs. There were some, however, who brought with them considerable capital and left behind in their older communities a record of successful business experience. One of these is Abraham James Holderman, banker, farmer and business man of El Dorado.

For a great many years the Holdermans have been numbered among the wealthiest and most influential farmers and stock men in Northern Illinois. In that section of the prairie state, at the Town of Morris, county seat of Grundy County, Abraham James Holderman, Sr., was born May 17, 1854. His paternal ancestors go back to Pennsylvania, where they were of the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Mr. Holderman's paternal grandfather, Abraham Holderman, Sr., was a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and from there removed to Ross County, Ohio, where he became extensively interested in farming and stock raising. He operated there in the early days before railroads became common, and frequently drove his cattle across the mountains to markets in Philadelphia



A. J. Holdeman



and Baltimore. In 1831 he removed still further west to Illinois, and acquired land at what is now known as Holderman's Grove near Newark in Kendall County. That was his home the rest of his life. He had pioneer experiences both in Ohio and in Illinois and was distinguished by a rugged ability to overcome and compete with the difficult circumstances of his time. In Illinois he developed large interests as a stock raiser and became quite wealthy.

Abraham Holderman, Jr., father of the El Dorado banker, was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 22, 1822, and was nine years of age when he went to Illinois. In business affairs he largely followed in the footsteps of his father, but his success was even greater. At the age of twenty-three he began farming for himself and from the first he put his chief dependence in livestock. For many years he lived in Grundy County and his land holdings there aggregated 7,000 acres. He was reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in Northern Illinois and his estate was valued at \$600,000. He distinguished himself hardly less by the faithful performance of his duties as a citizen. For twenty years he was supervisor of Grundy County, was a school director twenty-five years, and for twenty years was road commissioner. From the formation of the party he was active as a republican. He was a noted hunter, and devoted himself to that sport with great zeal and prowess. Over many sections of Illinois he was known and esteemed as "Abe" Holderman. On May 6, 1847, he married Mary Hoge.

The Hoge family, representing Mr. A. J. Holderman's maternal ancestry, had an interesting record. The family was founded in America by William Hoge, who came from Scotland in the seventeenth century and located in Pennsylvania. He married Barbara Hume, who was a relative of the historian and philosopher Thomas Hume. William, a son of these immigrant ancestors, was the first one of the family to take up the Quaker religion. He removed from Pennsylvania to Virginia in 1754. His son, Solomon, who was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1729, died in Loudoun County, Virginia, March 7, 1811. Joshua Hoge, son of Solomon, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, February 8, 1779, and died April 5, 1854. He married Mary Poole. Joshua Hoge acquired extensive farming interests near Washington, District of Columbia.

William Hoge, father of Mary Hoge, and maternal grandfather of A. J. Holderman, Sr., was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, July 5, 1801. He was the first permanent white settler in Grundy County, Illinois, where he located in 1829. He is to be remembered not so much because he was one of the largest land owners of Grundy County, but because of his very forceful and valuable participation in establishing civilization and institutions in that pioneer community. In 1835 he erected at his own expense the first schoolhouse in the county. Eighty years have passed away, revolutions have occurred in schoolhouses and school methods, but the old building is still standing, an interesting landmark of early times. Though a Quaker, William Hoge gave his time and influence to the energetic prosecution of the Civil war, and actively supported it throughout.

Abraham James Holderman was the oldest of the five children reared by his parents. His father died November 28, 1887. The younger children were: Albert Henry, a farmer and stock raiser at Morris, Illinois; Martha, wife of M. D. Wilson, a farmer near Morris, Illinois; Landy S., a farmer near Paxton, Illinois; and Samuel, who occupies the old homestead in Grundy County.

Abraham James Holderman thus had home and influences during his youth such as would stimulate his high ideals and would procure for him the best advantages. He attended the public schools of Grundy County and also the Morris Classical and Scientific Institute. He learned farming not by haphazard experience but under the direction and with the advice of his father, known as one of the most skillful agriculturists and stock men in Illinois. In 1876 he began farming for himself, and through farming and stock raising he rapidly gained financial independence.

It was in the spring of 1885 that Mr. Holderman came out to Butler County, Kansas. Here he bought 640 acres of the finest land in the county. This land is located along the Walnut River at Chelsea. Since then his holdings have been increased to 1,400 acres, and there is hardly a farm in the state that possesses greater fertility, both by nature and by wise conservation and is more scientifically conducted. It is operated as a general farming proposition, and Mr. Holderman in the average season feeds a herd of about 500 cattle. This farm includes one of the historic sites in Butler County. It is in Chelsea Township, and the old Town of Chelsea is included within its limits. Chelsea was at one time the county seat of Butler County. At different times Mr. Holderman bought all the old buildings of the town, excepting the old schoolhouse and the church. Both these structures still stand well preserved, with the verdant fields of the Holderman farm as their background. Mr. Holderman donated the ground upon which the church was built. Besides the home farm Mr. Holderman has another place adjoining El Dorado on the west. This is also one of the show places of the rural districts of Butler County. Mr. Holderman has constructed a large artificial lake, and it is well stocked with bass and croppie. These fish afford game sport to the owner and his friends.

Since 1886 Mr. Holderman has directed his various business affairs from his home in the City of El Dorado. In 1898 he became a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of El Dorado. He was one of the directors from that time and in May, 1909, was elected president to succeed R. H. Hazlett. The Farmers and Merchants National Bank was organized in 1894, and is now the oldest bank in point of continuous existence in El Dorado. Its standing and resources are proportionate to its age. It has a capital of \$50,000, surplus of \$50,000, and its deposits aggregate \$500,000. This was not Mr. Holderman's first participation in banking. During the late '80s he and W. T. Clancy conducted the Bank of El Dorado, a private institution, which they subsequently liquidated.

Associated with R. H. Hazlett, Mr. Holderman also organized the Butler County Telephone Company, and was president of that organization until it was sold to the Bell Company in March, 1916. This company was one of the largest independent telephone companies in the state. It covered with its lines the entire county and had exchanges in all the towns except Potwin and Whitewater.

The larger life of the community as well as its business affairs has benefited much by Mr. Holderman's residence of more than thirty years at El Dorado. He was elected mayor of the city in 1903 and re-elected in 1905. His two terms proved a high water mark in the municipal government. During those terms the city commenced the construction of its sewerage system, acquired the waterworks under municipal ownership and constructed the concrete dam on Walnut River, rebuilt the standpipe and made

other permanent improvements at a total cost of \$50,000. Mr. Holderman is a republican in politics.

On March 6, 1877, he married Miss J. Virginia Bashaw. Mrs. Holderman is a daughter of Robert Hume Bashaw of Warrington, Virginia. Mrs. Holderman is one of the most cultured women of El Dorado and has presided with wonderful dignity and grace over their fine modern home on High Street, considered the best residence in Butler County. It is a home widely noted for its hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Holderman are the parents of five children.

Mary Virginia, the oldest, was born March 28, 1878, and is the wife of Robert H. Ramsey, elsewhere referred to in this publication.

Theodore W. Holderman, oldest son of A. J. Holderman, was born in Illinois September 29, 1888, was reared and educated in Butler County, and since coming to his majority has been more or less actively identified with farming and stock raising. He now owns and operates a 160-acre farm in Chelsea Township, and apparently possesses the family faculty of handling, and growing stock with a high average of success. He was married July 1, 1907, to Miss Mattie Lee Hunt, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Belle (Wood) Hunt. They have one child, Alfred Donald.

Grace Pearl Holderman, the third child, was born January 3, 1890, and has completed a five year course in the Mount Carmel School at Wichita, Kansas. The youngest sons are Abraham J. Jr., and Curtis Malcolm. The latter was born November 25, 1900.

Abraham J. Holderman, Jr., was born at El Dorado, Kansas, December 16, 1894, was educated in the grammar schools and put in one year at the high school, was a student in the Tennessee Military Institute a year and a half, and finished his education with a year and a half in the Florida Military Academy at Jacksonville. He was graduated from the Florida institution in 1914 with the rank of captain adjutant. During the year 1916 he attended the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and was commissioned to the rank of captain by Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas. He is a member of the Scabbard and Blade military fraternity, the most exclusive and distinctive organization of the kind in the world. He is also a member of the El Dorado Loyal Order of Moose, is a member of the Presbyterian Church and in politics is independent. In 1917 A. J. Holderman, Jr., became bookkeeper in the Farmers and Merchants National Bank at El Dorado, of which his father is president.

JOHN M. NELSON is one of the oldest business men of McPherson County, and has continuously been dealing in hardware and implements at Lindsborg for thirty-four years. One of the oldest merchants, he is also one of the oldest settlers, having come as a boy with his parents to McPherson County almost fifty years ago. From pioneer times to the present his family have been an important factor in the material development and general well being of this section of Kansas.

Mr. Nelson was born November 1, 1852, on Boberg farm, Sunne Wormland, Sweden, a son of Jan and Stena (Janson) Nelson. His parents were also natives of Sweden. The father was born in 1829 and died at Lindsborg, Kansas, in 1902, while the mother was born in 1832 and died at Lindsborg in 1868, the year the family arrived in America. Hers was the first death that occurred among the permanent white settlers in the county. After the birth of their children they sought in 1868 the better opportunities of America. They came to this country without capital, and their first home was a piece of Government land

a mile south of the present town of Lindsborg. They were not only among the first of the Swedish colony in this section of the state, but also among the first of any white settlers there. Mr. John M. Nelson was the oldest of seven children, five sons and two daughters. Fred, the second, was born in 1855 and is a resident of Lindsborg. Gust, born in 1858, is also living at Lindsborg. Hannah, born in 1860, is the wife of Thomas Darrah, of McPherson, Kansas. Swen August, born in 1862, lives at San Diego, California. Axel, born in 1864, is also a resident of San Diego. Sofia, born in 1866, died in 1903.

John M. Nelson was sixteen years of age when he came with his parents to America. He has complete recollections of the voyage from the old country, the landing in America, and the first experiences of the family in making a home on the bare prairies of Central Kansas. He was able to do almost a man's part in the heavy work of the old farm. Besides the advantages he had in the Swedish schools he also attended school for a time in McPherson County. The year after the family came to this country he found employment in railroad construction work in the building of the old Kansas Pacific. Subsequently he was with the Santa Fe, and altogether put in six years with these two railroads. In 1874, after reaching his majority, Mr. Nelson located a pre-emption claim in McPherson County, eight miles southeast of Lindsborg. He occupied his land three years, and not only made a living from the crops but also did much to develop it as a farm. His habitation in the meanwhile was merely a dugout, and being unmarried he lived there alone, did his own cooking and house-keeping in addition to the planting in the fields. Besides farming he operated a threshing outfit for five years. In 1878 Mr. Nelson brought the first steam threshing outfit to the northern part of McPherson County.

Perhaps it was something of a natural genius for the handling of things mechanical and also an instinct for commercial pursuits which brought Mr. Nelson into the field of commerce at Lindsborg. In 1883 he established his hardware and implement business, and has conducted it with growing success to the present time. He has sold implements to an entire generation of farmers in this part of the state. In that time he has handled many varied types of farm machinery, including some of the crude examples of labor saving devices of thirty years or more ago and also some of the remarkable machinery now in use.

While building up his own business he has not neglected the upbuilding and welfare of his home town. He has applied himself conscientiously to his obligations as a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church and for many years served as deacon and trustee. He also sat in the city council for a long time, and whenever called upon he responds with the best in his nature.

On August 2, 1879, at Lindsborg, Mr. Nelson married Miss Elizabeth Anderson, who was born in Sweden February 24, 1855, a daughter of John and Helena Anderson. Her parents immigrated from Sweden to America in 1869, and Mrs. Nelson followed them in 1871. Both her parents are now deceased. Seven children, five sons and two daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson.

Israel, born August 17, 1880, graduated in 1899 from Bethany College at Lindsborg, completed his course in the Yale Law School in 1903, and is now successfully practicing law as a member of the bar at Seattle, Washington. In 1908 he married Miss Esther Swenson. She was born at Lindsborg in 1883

and is also a graduate of Bethany College. To their marriage have been born two children, Helena Clare and John Marshall.

Phillip Theodore, the second child, was born December 25, 1882, and was a Christmas gift to his parents. He graduated from Bethany College in 1904, and later had two years in the civil engineering department of the University of Kansas. In 1914 he married Miss Vivian McDonough.

Karl Oscar, born October 16, 1884, was graduated from Bethany College with the class of 1904, and is a member of the class of 1917 in the University of Wisconsin.

Lydia H., born July 13, 1890, is a graduate from the music department of Bethany College in 1914, and on January 17, 1916, married Arba J. Heald. Mr. and Mrs. Heald now live in Richmond, California, and have an infant child born January 17, 1917.

The three younger children of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are Reuben L., Agnes E. and John V. Reuben was born April 28, 1892, finished his education at Bethany College and is now in his father's store. Agnes was born October 4, 1894, graduated from Bethany with the class of 1916 and is a teacher. John V. was born July 3, 1898, and is still in school.

HON. BAXTER D. MCCLAIN. One of the new members to take their seats in the State Senate in 1917 is Baxter D. McClain, of Iola. Senator McClain was elected November 7, 1916, on the republican ticket by the Fourteenth District, comprising Allen and Woodson counties. Much may be expected of Senator McClain since he has for many years been an able lawyer at Iola, and his professional attainments and wide experience in affairs constitute unusual qualifications for legislative work.

Senator McClain is a native of Kansas, having been born at Oswego, December 9, 1871. Much of his early life was spent in the State of Ohio, and the family belonged to Ohio by many ties and by a residence of more than a century. The McClains were Scotch-Irish people who came out of the north of Ireland sometime in the seventeenth century, settling in Virginia. There is an old homestead in Coshocton County, Ohio, which was owned and occupied by this family for several successive generations. The founder of the family in Ohio was Senator McClain's great-grandfather, Seth McClain. Born in Virginia, he went into the country northwest of the Ohio River in the early years of the nineteenth century and received a patent, signed by James Madison, President of the United States, to the southeast quarter of section 9, township 4, range 5, in Coshocton County. Experiencing the life of a frontiersman, he became one of the substantial men of Coshocton County and increased his original holdings to 200 acres. He died on the old homestead.

The grandfather of Senator McClain was James McClain, who was born on the old Coshocton County farm, spent his life there as a farmer, and married a Miss Williams, of the same locality.

Noah H. McClain, father of Senator McClain, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1836, and died there in 1885. He was of the third successive generation to occupy the old homestead, but he spent a number of years in Kansas. He was a soldier of the Civil war, having enlisted in 1861 in the Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, and was first lieutenant of Company H. He was a member of part of the army commanded by General Halleck in the early campaigns in Tennessee, and after the battle of Murfreesboro was discharged on account of physical disability. At

the close of the war he came out to Kansas, settling at Oswego, and as a pioneer had an influential part in establishing one of the most important industries in that locality. He brought out to that section of Kansas the machinery of a sawmill. This machinery was conveyed in wagons drawn by ox teams from Westport Landing, now Kansas City, to Oswego. After the mill was set up such was the demand upon it for lumber by the early settlers that it was operated night and day. The material manufactured by this mill entered into the construction of hundreds of the early homes and other buildings around Oswego. The firm was known as Bent, Williams & McClain. Later Mr. McClain engaged in farming in that part of Kansas, and he also retained the ownership of the homestead back in Coshocton County and traveled back and forth between these interests, his death occurring in his native county. He was a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belonged to the Masonic fraternity. Noah H. McClain married Elizabeth Evans, who was born in 1844 and died in 1894, having spent her entire life in Coshocton County, Ohio, except for the several years she lived in Oswego, Kansas. Senator McClain was the oldest of her children. Eva L. first married Charles Gaumer, and after his death became the wife of Mr. North, a farmer, their home being in Muskingum County, Ohio. Mary O., the second daughter, married Fred Carr, a merchant at Youngstown, Ohio. Noah I. is a carpenter at Coshocton, Ohio. Seth R. is a mechanic at Coshocton.

Baxter D. McClain received his first schooling in Labette, Kansas. His teacher was W. F. Schock, who afterward became eminent in Kansas, serving as probate judge of Shawnee County and as a member of the present State Senate. When the family returned to Coshocton County, Senator McClain attended the rural schools there and was graduated from the Coshocton High School in 1891. For two years he was a student in the Ohio State University. After one year of clerical work in Cleveland he became a teacher in Coshocton, and was engaged in that work until April, 1898.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and became captain of Company F. He went with his command to Camp Bushnell, Ohio, to Camp Alger at Washington, District of Columbia, and Camp Mead in Pennsylvania. He was mustered out November 7, 1898, without having participated in any service beyond the borders of the country.

After the war he went back to Coshocton, but in April, 1899, came to Oswego, Kansas, and put in a year in the law offices of M. E. Williams and in the Kansas City Law School. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1899, and in April, 1900, arrived at Iola, in which city he has since built up a large civil practice as a lawyer. His offices are in the Northrup National Bank Building. Senator McClain owns a modern home at 502 East Jackson Street and other city property. He also owns a farm of 80 acres in Allen County.

For the past three years he has been a member of the Iola School Board and is now its president. He is a member of Iola Lodge No. 38, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Iola Lodge No. 569, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of Iola Camp of the Woodmen of the World, and belongs to the Spanish-American War Veterans in the Iola camp, and is a captain in reserve in the National Guard of Kansas. He has always declined official honors from

the various fraternal organizations of which he is a member.

Senator McClain was married July 7, 1898, while at Camp Alger at Washington, District of Columbia. His wife was Miss Katherine Conroy, who was born and reared at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but resided at the time of her marriage in Coshocton, Ohio. Her parents were James and Katherine (Fricker) Conroy, the mother now living at Chicago. Her father was a gas and oil operator and organized a business by which gas was piped from the natural gas fields into the cities of Toledo and Sandusky. Senator and Mrs. McClain have three children: Margaret, a junior in the high school; Josephine, a freshman in high school; and Eloise, in the eighth grade of the public schools.

PETER GREGORIUS, who died at Salina May 20, 1914, was one of Saline County's best known business men and in many ways was a notable character. He was a veteran German soldier, and had occupied many places of distinction and honor in the German government during the reign of Kaiser William I, father of the present German Emperor.

He was born October 15, 1844, in Prussia, a son of Peter Gregorius. He was liberally educated, had the training of a soldier, and for two years was with the Prussian armies in the war against France in 1870-71. He won several medals for his faithfulness and efficiency as a soldier, and was also an honored official under Kaiser William I. For several years he served as an official forester under the Kaiser's government, and was many times a guest on state occasions in the emperor's household, dining at his table.

In 1880 he left Germany and came to America, locating in Saline County. He bought unimproved land eight miles east of Salina and improved it into a fine farm. He subsequently bought other tracts in different parts of the county and at one time owned two valuable farms, all of which he had improved under his personal supervision. In 1884 Peter Gregorius built the first and only flour mill at the Town of Assaria in Saline County, and he operated that mill for several years. After coming to America he followed farming, milling and contracting, and was very successful.

At the time of his death he was a member of the German Lutheran Church, but had been reared a Catholic. In December, 1876, in Germany, he married Miss Susana Wilhelmy. She was born in Prussia March 19, 1846. Her father was a physician and also a minister of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Gregorius died at Salina, Kansas, August 13, 1913. She was a life-long member of the German Lutheran Church. There were three children, but two of them, Selma and Lawrence, died in infancy.

The oldest of the children of the late Peter Gregorius was Frieda Louise, who was born in Prussia September 28, 1878. She grew up in Saline County, and on July 8, 1901, became the wife of Harvey Hepner. He was born in Michigan September 24, 1866, and came to Kansas with his parents in 1877. They located as pioneers in Ottawa County. Mr. Hepner for many years has followed farming and still lives in Salina. Mr. and Mrs. Hepner have one child, Frances Adella Dorothy, born on a farm in Saline County, August 29, 1902. The family are members of St. John's Lutheran Church at Salina.

BERNARD FLESHER died at Leavenworth, April 12, 1909. He had been a resident of that city over

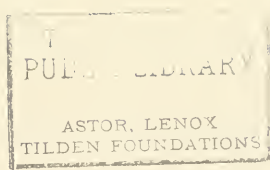
half a century. In that time he became one of the best known men of Eastern Kansas. His reputation was based not only upon a remarkable business success as a merchant, but also upon his many acts of public spirited citizenship. Although of foreign birth he was in every sense a loyal American, a lover of American institutions, and of the greatness and power of the new world. He was a credit to his city and state. The amassing of wealth was only an incident in his career. He loved work for work's sake, and was impelled by a genius for business and constructive enterprise which made him consider mere money making as one of the lesser aims of life. He was surpassed by none in liberality. He gave generously to charity and no worthy object ever solicited his support in vain.

When he came to Kansas in 1856 he was a most unusual character among the early settlers. He was finely educated, had a cultured mind, was in close touch with the great things in literature and art, and could converse as an equal with some of the most polished minds of the age and yet he voluntarily chose to live in the rude frontier conditions that prevailed in Kansas sixty years ago.

Bernard Flesher was born in Klautau, Bohemia, Austria, January 1, 1831, being one of nine children. His parents were M. and Julia (Klein) Flesher. His father was a purveyor of supplies to the Austrian army, was a very successful business man and became wealthy. Bernard Flesher lived in Austria until he was sixteen years of age. He grew up in an atmosphere of culture and refinement, and had a precocious intellect, so that at the age of sixteen he had completed a four years' collegiate course in Prague. Though for many years he lived in a community practically isolated from the world of art and culture, he always retained his scholarly interests. He could read and write several languages, and in social circles at Leavenworth he was in great demand as an essayist and as an after dinner speaker. He was a true gentleman, courteous and considerate, and anyone was proud to call him a friend.

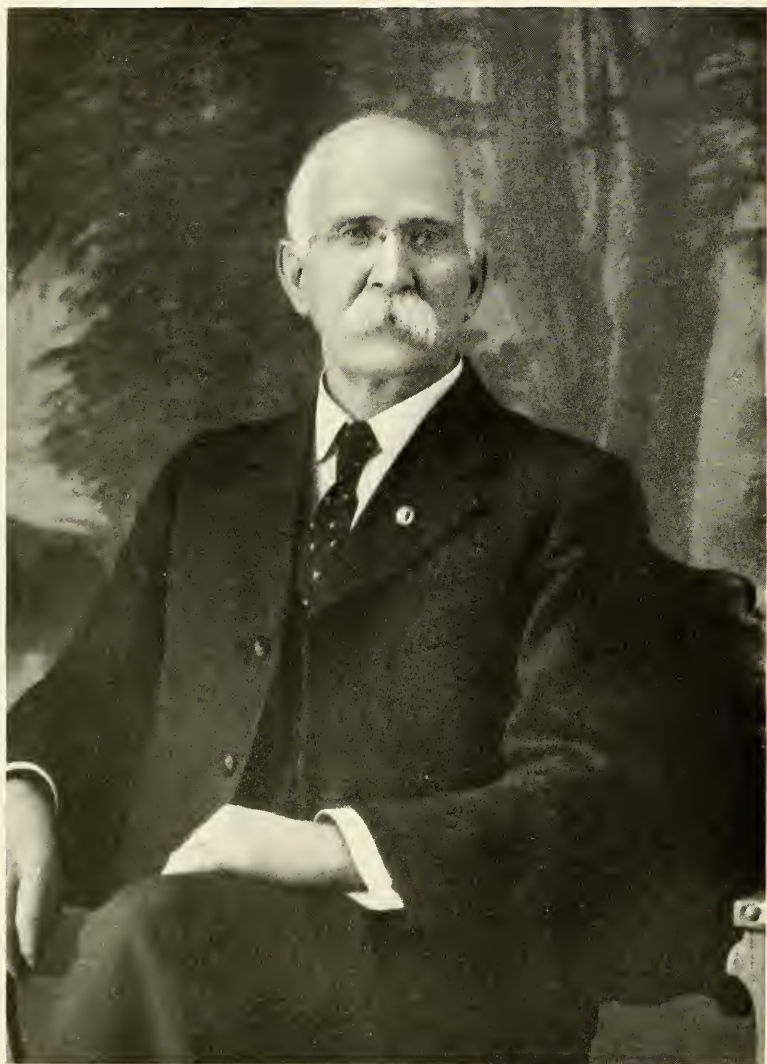
In 1848 Mr. Flesher came to America, partly to visit the New York and also with a possibility in mind of locating here if conditions proved agreeable. Going to St. Louis, he spent some time in that city, and at first his mind was made up to become a sculptor. He was provided with abundant means, and had both the money and the leisure as well as the talents for following the fine arts. However, he was persuaded to embark in the wholesale grocery business. Later he was a clerk in a dry goods house at St. Louis.

In 1856 Mr. Flesher came to Kansas. It was Kansas Territory at that time, and only a fringe of settlement had intruded into the eastern counties. He made the journey by Missouri River steamboat to Kansas City and from there came in a wagon drawn by mule teams to Leavenworth. Leavenworth was not only a frontier village, but a place of remarkable business energy. Vast quantities of merchandise brought up the river on steamboats were landed and transhipped to Leavenworth merchants, and much of it was carried in strongly guarded wagon trains across the plains to Utah, Colorado, Wyoming and other western points. Mr. Flesher had not been long in Leavenworth before he returned to St. Louis and arranged a line of credit which enabled him to take an individual share in the business destiny of the frontier city. He established a general dry goods store, starting with a small stock, but it was the beginning of one of the largest establishments



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J. F. Talbott

developed at Leavenworth. Mr. Flesher was prospered as a merchant. He possessed a keen mind for business and at the same time he was an indefatigable worker. He was so constituted that he could never rest content with moderate achievements. His success as a merchant is well known to all and his many friends often asserted that he would have been equally successful had he become a doctor, a lawyer or a manufacturer.

In 1857 Mr. Flesher returned to St. Louis and on the 9th of October was married to Miss Rose Wise. Their honeymoon was passed on a Missouri River steamboat journeying to their future home in Leavenworth. Mr. Flesher early became a member of the Masonic Order and he exemplified the doctrines of Masonry and was a Mason both in spirit as well as in name. His long life in this community was without blemish and he is one of the men whose names are recalled and cherished in the city which he so long adorned.

ISAAC FENTON TALBOTT, of McPherson, is president of the Farmers Alliance Insurance Company, with headquarters in that city. He has been identified with this organization nearly thirty years.

The Farmers Alliance Insurance Company is perhaps the largest and most notable of the co-operative financial enterprises that were the outgrowth of the economic unrest of the '80s and early '90s. The company was organized in 1887 on the co-operative plan. It writes both fire and tornado insurance, and is now one of the largest of the state's financial institutions. It has insurance in force in every one of the 105 counties of the state and has agents and representatives in each county. As a mutual company it is one of the largest and has one of the best records shown in the annals of such companies in America. The company now has about \$75,000,000 insurance in force and a membership of over 45,000. Its board of directors number fifteen.

I. F. Talbott was born January 28, 1853, on a farm in Morgan County, Ohio. His parents, William and Margaret (Stubbs) Talbott, were also natives of Ohio. Mr. Talbott grew up on a farm, had the atmosphere of rural surroundings, and has always kept in close touch with rural interests. He was educated in the public schools of Morgan County and at a business college in Zanesville, Ohio. Before coming to Kansas he farmed, raised stock and taught school.

Mr. Talbott has been a resident of Kansas since 1887. In that year he bought land in McPherson County a few miles west of the City of McPherson, and for several years gave most of his time and energy to the operation of his farm. In 1888, the year after he came to Kansas, he became identified with the Farmers Alliance Insurance Company, at first as an auditor and director, and was successively promoted from one responsibility to another until in 1898 the directors chose him as president. In January, 1915, the company through its directors presented him with a beautiful gold medal in appreciation for efficient service.

Mr. Talbott has had many other interests so far as they were not inconsistent with his devotion to the insurance company. He served as mayor of McPherson one term of two years in 1909-10, having been elected on the citizens ticket, though he is personally a republican. He has always done what he could to promote the best interests of his local community.

Mr. Talbott was married January 28, 1872, at Malta, Ohio, to Miss Louisa J. McCarty. Her par-

ents, Richard O. and Louise McCarty, were natives of Virginia. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Talbott, three sons and six daughters: William Clare; Anna; Iva; Jessie; Ethel M.; Walter O.; Elsie, deceased; Orton L.; and Inez Vivian, deceased. Mr. Talbott is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is an elder in the Christian Church.

CHARLES ELDA BANKER, city clerk of Salina, has been a resident of Saline County forty years, and his family is one of the best known in this section of the state.

His father was the late John A. Banker, who was especially well known for his services as a landscape gardener in Saline County, and also had the distinction of establishing the first nursery in the county. John A. Banker was born near Germantown, Ohio, December 25, 1848. He followed farming for many years in Ohio, subsequently became a merchant at Germantown, but in 1877 brought his family to Kansas and bought a tract of raw land in Saline County five miles northwest of Salina. That land he developed largely as a nursery, and this nursery supplied the stock for many of the earliest orchards planted in this and surrounding counties. He also established a general store at the station on the Union Pacific Railway known as Trenton, and for a few years he served as station agent. He finally retired from active business in 1892 and spent his last years in Salina. As a landscape gardener he designed many of the most beautiful properties in that city and his services were greatly in demand throughout this section of the state. He served as park commissioner of Saline County for four years, and while in that office he laid out the beautiful Oakdale Park in Salina. He was a staunch supporter of the republican party and filled several minor offices in Kansas. He was both a member and official in the United Brethren Church. The death of this honored citizen occurred at Salina, September 12, 1908.

On December 22, 1868, John A. Banker married Miss Susan McLain, who was born near Germantown, Ohio, August 9, 1847. They became the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Charles Elda; Courtney, who died in infancy; Christopher Wilber, who is now a farmer at Center, Colorado; Iva M., who was married in 1915 to George Kerns and they live in Salina; Victor A., a contractor at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Myrtle E., who was married in 1904 to Amos Barth of Salina; Lizzie H., who in 1908 became the wife of William Kerns of Salina; Frank, a farmer and automobile dealer at Fellsmere, Florida.

Charles Elda Banker was born on a farm near Germantown, Ohio, February 22, 1870, and was seven years of age when the family came to Kansas. He acquired considerable instruction in the public schools of Saline County, but benefited mostly by his training in the school of experience. He grew up on a farm, and at the age of fifteen took charge of his father's store at Trenton. In 1888 he left home and for one year worked as a printer in a newspaper office at Eureka Springs, Arkansas. That work proved too confining and detrimental to his health and returning to Kansas he then bought his father's store at Trenton. He remained a merchant in that village until 1893, and since then has lived in Salina. In 1898 he entered the employ of the city and held various appointive offices. Since December, 1910, he has been city clerk.

Mr. Banker is a republican, a member of the Congregational Church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Mystic Shrine and the Modern Woodmen of America. On January 10, 1892, at Salina, he married Miss Sylvia M. Richardson, a daughter of B. F. and Matilda (Thomas) Richardson. Mrs. Banker was born January 10, 1870, and her parents were natives of Indiana and personal friends and neighbors of the late James Whitecomb Riley, the Hoosier poet. Mr. and Mrs. Banker have two children. Hattie Ethel, born November 16, 1892, was married in 1915 to John Garber. Hazel O., born December 29, 1896, is a member of the class of 1917 in the Salina High School.

HERBERT A. ROWLAND, of McPherson, is one of the most widely known civil engineers of Central Kansas. He has served nearly twenty years as county surveyor of McPherson County, is city engineer of McPherson City, but his work in laying out and supervising municipal improvements is not confined to one locality. He has been consulting engineer for half a dozen or more of the larger towns in that section of the state.

Mr. Rowland belongs to the pioneer element of Kansas. He was born in a dugout on a claim in Saline County April 2, 1869. His parents were Joseph W. and Sarah Jane (Chamberlain) Rowland. His father, a son of William Rowland, a native of Washington County, Ohio, was also born in that county, October 28, 1840. He had just reached the years of manhood when the war broke out. He enlisted in Company I of the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the struggle. He was in the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the South and the Army of the James, and among the many important battles in which he participated were Bull Run, Deep Bottom, Wilderness, Winchester and in the closing scenes at Appomattox. In all the risks and dangers he incurred he was wounded only once, and then slightly, and was never taken prisoner. He was promoted to sergeant. With the close of the war he returned to Washington County, Ohio, and was engaged in farming there until he removed to Kansas in 1868. He reached Salina in October of that year, and was practically without funds or property. He located a homestead on section 2 in Smoky Hill Township, in what was then Saline County, now in McPherson County. That homestead he has occupied now for nearly fifty years and is still living there. He was one of the men who participated in the organization of McPherson County in 1872 and is honored as one of the very oldest settlers of this section. He is a member of James B. McPherson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at McPherson. Joseph W. Rowland was married at Marietta, Ohio, May 26, 1868, to Miss Sarah Jane Chamberlain. Her father, John D. Chamberlain, was a native of Massachusetts, a veteran of the War of 1812 and a pioneer of Ohio. A civil engineer by profession, he was employed by the United States Government in making some of the line surveys in the Western Reserve of Ohio. Mrs. Joseph W. Rowland was born in Washington County, Ohio, June 14, 1840, and died at Lindsborg, Kansas, November 11, 1914. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. Her four children, two sons and two daughters, were as follows: Herbert A.; Dell, who was born on her father's homestead June 18, 1872, is a graduate of Bethany College at Lindsborg in the normal department, taught school for a number of years, and in 1911 married John Henry, and they are now farming in McPherson County and have two children, June

and Leonard; Elsie, born October 28, 1879, was educated in Bethany College at Lindsborg, taught in McPherson County and was killed in a railway wreck near Pueblo, Colorado, August 4, 1904; Fred, born January 11, 1882, also had the advantages of Bethany College, was married in 1905 to Ebba Norling, and he died at Pueblo, Colorado, February 15, 1911.

Herbert A. Rowland grew up in the country, attended rural schools, and completed his education at Lindsborg College. For several years he taught school in McPherson and Reno counties, and in the vacation periods did farming and stock raising. As a boy he showed the talents and inclinations for the profession which he has followed and he qualified himself for the work of civil engineer by much practical experience and study. In 1897 he was elected county surveyor of McPherson County, and is now serving in his tenth consecutive term. He was elected as a republican and has always been active in that party. Mr. Rowland has served for sixteen years as city engineer of McPherson. In the course of this service he has laid out nearly all the sewers and paving work done in McPherson. As consulting engineer he has been employed in connection with important municipal undertakings at Great Bend, Larned, Marion, Wellington, Lindsborg, Marquette and Council Grove. In those towns he has planned a number of extensive city improvements.

Mr. Rowland is a member of the Kansas Engineering Society and the American League of Municipal Improvements. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Congregational Church. On April 26, 1905, at McPherson, he married Miss Jessie L. Hill, daughter of John W. Hill. Her father was born in New York State, was a soldier during the Civil war and was one of the prominent founders of the City of McPherson. He was a member of the original townsite company and of the Ashtabula Colony, and his homestead adjoined the town on the north. He took an active part in local affairs and for many years served as justice of the peace. He was widely known as Squire Hill. He died in 1895.

Mrs. Rowland was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, July 2, 1869, but was reared from childhood in McPherson County and was educated in Bethany College, in the State Normal School at Emporia and in the Emerson School of Expression at Boston, Massachusetts. Several years prior to her marriage she taught at McPherson. In 1912 Mrs. Rowland was elected a member of the city school board of McPherson, one of the few women of Kansas to hold such an honor in a city office. She is one of the active club women in this section of the state and has served as secretary and president of the Eighth District of Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland are prominent in the First Congregational Church, and have served as teachers in the Sunday-school. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland have no children of their own, and have adopted a son, Gilbert McKellar, who was born in Amsterdam, New York, September 23, 1905.

KARL MARSHALL GEDDES. In point of experience, sound knowledge of the law, and forceful ability in its practice, the firm of Leydig & Geddes occupies a conspicuous position among the leading law firms of Southern Kansas. Mr. Geddes, the junior member of this firm, has been well known in Butler County for a number of years. He is a leading republican, has held several important public offices, and is now a member of the State Legislature.

His early life was spent in Hancock County, Illi-

nois, where he was born at Fountain Green, April 13, 1882, a son of Cyrus M. and Lissa (Marshall) Geddes. His family is an old and honored one, not only in the State of Illinois but in various other sections of the country. James Geddes, his first American ancestor, came out of Scotland, bringing his wife and three sons to America about 1752. He located at Derry Church in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. His son, William Geddes, was born in the north of Ireland in 1735 and died in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1789. Paul Geddes, great-grandfather of the El Dorado lawyer, was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1768, and died October 22, 1832. His brother James was one of the most prominent lawyers in Western New York. He lived in Onondago County, served as district judge, as a member of Congress, and was one of the most active of the promoters of the Erie Canal, which at the beginning of construction was frequently called Geddes' Canal.

Col. Thomas Geddes, grandfather of K. M. Geddes, was born at Path Valley in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1805. He was one of the early settlers at Fountain Green in Hancock County, Illinois. He was well known in the militia circles of the state, and as colonel of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Regiment he saw service during the Mormon troubles of that state. Cyrus M. Geddes, son of Colonel Thomas, was born at Fountain Green, Illinois, February 26, 1842. He grew up in Illinois and as a young man volunteered his services in the defense of the Union. He became a member of Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry. The regiment was largely recruited from Hancock County, the volunteers from that section making up Companies A, B, C, E and H. These volunteers had responded to President Lincoln's call of July 2, 1862, and the regiment was mustered into the United States service for three years in November of that year. Alexander Geddes, the brother of Cyrus M., was commissioned captain of Company A and was in command of the company until killed at the battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi. After his death his brother Cyrus requested his colonel for permission to send the captain's sword home to his parents. The reply was: "You can carry it until the end of the war," and Cyrus M. Geddes did so and made a worthy successor of his dead brother as captain of the company. The regiment made a splendid record during its nearly three years of active service, and from the siege of Vicksburg, in which Capt. Alexander Geddes lost his life, the regiment followed the varying fortunes of the campaigns in the South until it was mustered out of service October 1, 1865. Cyrus Geddes was mustered out with the rank of captain. He then returned to Illinois and lived in Hancock County for many years. In 1900 he removed to Kansas, locating in Butler County, and since 1906 has lived retired.

Karl M. Geddes was eighteen years of age when he came with his parents to Butler County, Kansas. In the meantime he had attended the public schools of Hancock County, Illinois. He was a student in the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, and from 1900 to 1904 taught school. At the same time he carried on his studies for the law in the office of Hon. G. P. Aikman and E. B. Brumback of El Dorado. He was admitted to the bar at Topeka in 1905. Forming a partnership with his roommate and fellow student, R. B. Ralston, under the name Ralston & Geddes, they at once opened a law office

at El Dorado. In 1908 both the partners were nominated for office on the republican ticket. Mr. Ralston was the nominee for probate judge and Mr. Geddes for county attorney. Both were elected by large majorities, and at the time they were the youngest men in the state holding similar offices. In 1910 they were renominated and re-elected without opposition and gave two terms of service to the county.

As county attorney Mr. Geddes displayed an efficient and impartial administration of his office, based upon the active enforcement of the law without fear or favor. On January 1, 1910, while still serving as county attorney, he formed a partnership with Judge C. A. Leland. In 1913 Judge Ralston became a member of the firm, which was changed to Leland, Geddes & Ralston. On March 1, 1916, Mr. Geddes and Mr. Leydig formed their present partnership of Leydig & Geddes.

Mr. Geddes was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the State Legislature on November 7, 1916. It was a distinctive tribute to his well known abilities and is regarded as cause for pride by his constituency that Mr. Geddes on entering upon his duties as legislator was appointed to some of the most important committees of the House, including the following: Judiciary, oil and gas, public buildings and public grounds, claims and accounts, fish and game.

Mr. Geddes was secretary of the Republican Congressional Convention held at Wichita in 1906. He was vice president of the Kansas Day Club in 1911, and in 1912-13 was president of that organization. He is a member of the Kansas County Attorneys Association and of the Kansas State Bar Association. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Masons, and he was master of Patmos Lodge No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of El Dorado during the term 1916. He is a member of El Dorado Chapter No. 35, Royal Arch Masons; El Dorado Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, of which he is eminent commander, and Midian Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wichita. He is active in the Presbyterian Church.

GUSTAV A. NYQUIST, now county attorney of McPherson County, has won the honors of his profession in many hard fought legal combats since he was admitted to practice ten years ago, and is one of the ablest and most influential citizens in this section of the state. Mr. Nyquist is a native Kansan. His early life was one of comparative lack of opportunity and struggle against adverse circumstances. He fought the good fight and has gained such a position as men of honorable ambition most desire.

His birth occurred in a dugout on a claim in Ellsworth County, Kansas, September 5, 1874. His parents were Nels M. and Christina (Anderson) Nyquist. His father, who was born in Sweden May 1, 1840, has been both a farmer and carpenter. In 1872 he came alone to America, bringing no capital to speak of, and made his start in life on a Government homestead in Ellsworth County. In that one location he performed a part of labor and industry which brought its sure reward in after years, and he died February 21, 1881. He was a life-long member of the Lutheran Church and was a charter member of the church at Marquette, Kansas. While establishing a home in Western Kansas he endured all the hardships and privations of a pioneer. He lived in a

dugout until he could replace that with a better home, and surely and steadily he got a firm grip on prosperity. In 1873, the year after he came to Kansas, he married Miss Anderson, who was born in Sweden August 1, 1842. There were four children, one daughter and three sons. The oldest is Gustav A. The next two children, a daughter and son, died in infancy. The youngest is Magnus Robert Nyquist, who was born April 5, 1881, was educated in Bethany College at Lindsborg, Kansas, and at St. Louis, Missouri, was for ten years a telegrapher and is now living at Marquette, Kansas, with his mother.

Gustav A. Nyquist grew up on the old homestead of his father and also lived on several large cattle ranches in Ellsworth County. When he went to school he had to walk $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles each way between home and the schoolhouse. In 1893 he enrolled as a student in Bethany College at Lindsborg. He was then nineteen years of age. His college course was not consecutive, since he had to pay his own way and frequently one term in college was followed by several terms as a teacher. He kept at the work until he was graduated with the degree A. B. in the class of 1901. In 1901-02 Mr. Nyquist served as teacher of Latin and normal branches in the old Central Normal College at Great Bend. He was a law student at Bethany College in 1902-03, and at the same time taught two of the common branches in that school for one year. In September, 1903, removing to Scott City, Kansas, he served as principal of the Scott County High School for a year and in the meantime carried on his law studies with a firm of local attorneys. For two years Mr. Nyquist was superintendent of the city schools of Lindsborg. On June 22, 1905, more than twelve years after he started his higher education in Bethany College, he was admitted to practice before the Kansas State Supreme Court. During 1906-07 Mr. Nyquist had a fellowship in sociology and economics at the University of Kansas, and gained his degree Master of Arts in that institution. In the meantime he had taught as principal of the Mound Ridge High School until January 1, 1906.

Mr. Nyquist was elected county clerk of McPherson County in 1908, and was re-elected in 1910 without opposition. He held that office four years. During the session of 1913 he was enrolling clerk of the Kansas State Senate. In November, 1914, he was chosen county attorney of McPherson County, and in November, 1916, was re-elected without opposition. Mr. Nyquist is a republican, an able lawyer, and one of the most capable men who have ever held public office in McPherson County.

On July 5, 1904, at Marquette, Kansas, he married Miss Elvira T. Hawkinson. Mrs. Nyquist was born on a farm in McPherson County May 1, 1881, a daughter of Alfred and Hattie (Ahlstedt) Hawkinson, both of whom were natives of Sweden. Mrs. Nyquist was educated in Bethany College and in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. She also took special work in expression at Kansas City, Missouri. She is a very prominent and cultured woman and has presided with charming grace and dignity over her home and has done much to assist the career of her husband. Fraternally Mr. Nyquist is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He and his wife are the parents of four children, one son and three daughters. Leona was born at Lindsborg, Kansas, March 26, 1905. Austin Leroy was born at Lawrence, Kansas, October 8, 1906. Edna Elvira was born at Mound Ridge, Kansas,

December 14, 1907. Millicent Christina was born at McPherson May 23, 1910.

ORRIN HOWARD FORD is probate judge of Saline County. His election to that office shows the confidence the people of the county have in his probity, ability and conscientious devotion to his every public or private responsibility assigned to him. Mr. Ford has a very creditable record as a farmer in Saline County, was born in that county, and his record is consequently an open book to his many friends and political associates.

He was born on a farm seven miles northeast of Salina, July 8, 1876, a son of Orrin James and Minerva (Armstrong) Ford. His father was born in Ohio October 31, 1835, and spent all his active career as a farmer except during the Civil war, when he was a teamster in the Union army. He was a Kansas pioneer, having come in 1864 and taking up a homestead on what was then the western frontier in Saline County. It was difficult to make a living by the simple pursuit of agriculture in those days. He raised some cattle, hunted buffalo, which had not yet been driven off the plains, and he endured all the hardships of pioneer life, living in a rude and simple dwelling and waiting patiently for the tide of civilization to catch up with him. On one of his excursions in a severe winter he had his feet frozen. He also proved a helpful man to others who followed him to Saline County, and his name should be honorably mentioned as one of the pioneers of that part of Kansas. He was one of the five persons who organized the First Christian Church in Salina. His death occurred on his original homestead August 20, 1876, when his son Judge Ford was only a few weeks old.

On April 21, 1870, in Saline County, Orrin J. Ford married Miss Minerva Armstrong, who was born May 6, 1847, in a log house on a farm in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, a daughter of George and Ruth (Woodward) Armstrong. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother of Pennsylvania. George Armstrong died in Ohio in 1864 and his widow passed away in Saline County, Kansas, February 24, 1897. In the Armstrong family were seven children, four daughters and three sons, namely: Mary E., deceased; William K., who was killed while a soldier in the Union army; Davis W., now a farmer in Oklahoma; Minerva; Martha Ann, wife of Henry A. Northrop, of San Gabriel, California; Matilda, wife of R. D. Calkins, a farmer in Saline County; and Joseph W., also a Saline County farmer.

Judge Ford was one of the four children of his parents. They were all born in Saline County, and their names are as follows: Arthur Francis, who was born February 6, 1871, and married April 21, 1912, Mattie Highsmith; Josephine, who was born September 6, 1872, now resides with her mother and is first reader in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Salina; and James Wilbur, who was born May 1, 1874, and was married June 4, 1908, to Mary Spohn. Judge Ford's mother married for her second husband on February 4, 1879, Thomas Conway, who died May 25, 1905, leaving his widow and three sons, Clarence C., Walter M. and William B.

The early life of Judge Ford was spent on his father's farm in Saline County. He had the advantages of the district schools and also the old Salina Normal, and with the class of 1898 graduated from the Kansas Wesleyan Business College. On account of his father's early death he had little capital to go on when a boy, and in fact earned practically all the money needed to complete his higher education. He



J. Mannion,

turned his serious attention to farming and occupied and operated his father's original homestead until 1908. He then retired from active farm work and has since lived in the City of Salina.

Always a factor in public affairs in his home township, his name has become more and more widely known over the county and that section of Kansas. In 1910 he was nominated and elected on the republican ticket as clerk of the District Court of Saline County. He was re-elected to that office in 1912, and held it four years. In 1916 came his present honor in election as probate judge. He has many splendid qualifications for that office. He knows the people of Saline County, they have confidence in his judgment, and his administration of probate affairs has been marked by great tact and absolute impartiality.

Judge Ford is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. On December 24, 1914, at Salina, he married Miss Florence May Bailes, who was born August 4, 1891, in Pennsylvania, a daughter of John K. and Jessie M. (Medlicott) Bailes. Her father was born at Steubenville, Ohio, September 13, 1856, is an architect by profession and since 1910 has practiced that art in Salina. Mrs. Ford's mother was born in England November 7, 1854, and came to America with a brother when she was eighteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Bailes were married in 1879. Their eight children, five sons and three daughters, are named as follows: Jennie E., born May 7, 1880, and died January 10, 1882; Charles H., born April 23, 1882; George M., born August 10, 1884; the fourth in the family, a son, died in infancy; Earl Alexander, born August 21, 1889; Mrs. Judge Ford, who was the sixth in order of birth; Agnes M., born November 11, 1893; and Harry Gilmore, born March 11, 1896.

Judge and Mrs. Ford have one child, Glenn Edwin, born February 4, 1916.

T. P. MANNION, postmaster of El Dorado, has long been identified with that city as a business man and citizen. He therefore knows what the community expects of the postoffice, and had the executive and business ability to give adequacy to its service and make the local office what the general postal system has been called "an instrument of trade and industry," and "enlarger of the common life."

Mr. Mannion was born in Macon City, Missouri, March 2, 1866, and when only one year old was brought to Butler County, Kansas, by his parents, John and Margaret Mannion. Both parents were natives of County Galway, Ireland. John Mannion came to America in 1848 and his wife in 1849, and they were married at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1856. For several years they made their home in St. Louis, and John Mannion was in the steamboat service on the Mississippi River, running from New Orleans as far north as navigation extended. After 1861 he engaged in farming near Macon, but in 1867 sought the better freedom and opportunity of the Kansas prairies and located in Butler County. He homesteaded 160 acres nine miles southwest of El Dorado in what is now Spring Township. For years afterward Butler County was slowly emerging from its frontier conditions. Financial panics, drouth and grasshopper plagues, and other vicissitudes followed in successive waves over all of Kansas, but John Mannion stood staunch and true in the grim fight against adversity, and no better evidence of his thrift and industry could be found than the fact that the Mannion homestead was never mortgaged and was never published on the delinquent tax list. Fifty

years ago Butler County was a wild and unbroken region, and its prairies presented practically the same aspect to the Mannion family as they had to roving tribes of Indians centuries before. The Mannion homestead was only a short distance from the Indian Territory border, Indians were still in Kansas in large numbers, and several years passed before the peace and security of the settlers were entirely beyond the dread and danger of Indian uprisings. It was not an infrequent occurrence during the early boyhood of T. P. Mannion for Indians to pass and re-pass the old farm, though almost invariably they were bent on peaceful missions. The buffalo had not yet disappeared from the plains, and as long as the buffalo remained the Indians were tireless in their pursuit of this favorite game. The white men of the Kansas settlements also organized and occasionally went out a short distance beyond the western limits of Butler County to hunt buffalo and other wild game.

The first home of the family was a log house, without a floor and with a straw roof. This rude dwelling stood on the land when John Mannion bought it. Not long afterward it was replaced by a more substantial structure of hewed logs, and this house had better than the average comforts, in fact was regarded as the best residence in that part of the county. After some twelve years a large frame residence was constructed, and that is still standing. This home is endeared to the members of the Mannion family still living by many associations, and it was also the scene of many happy social gatherings, such as dances, parties, and even church services were held there. One of the pioneer priests in this section of Kansas was Rev. Father Schurtz, who said mass at the Mannion home in the early days. At that time the nearest market or trading point was Emporia, forty or fifty miles to the northeast. John Mannion had to go to Emporia for supplies, and such a trip would not infrequently consume several weeks of his time. In the course of such a journey his wagon axle was broken once, and it took three days to get a new one, which cost him \$15. The El Dorado postmaster recalls his first trip to Wichita made in 1876, when he was ten years of age. He made that trip in company with his father and his sister Kate. They drove to Wichita with two loads of corn, which was exchanged for seed wheat. The postmaster had his first school instruction in a log building, which had no floor, and the teacher was Rev. Timothy Grow.

In many ways John Mannion and his family represented the best virtues of the Kansas pioneer. He became a successful farmer and stockraiser, and his reputation for ability in material affairs was equaled by his reputation for honesty and integrity. For over forty years he continued to enjoy the respect and confidence of a host of friends and acquaintances in the county, and finally passed away in the fulness of years and good works on July 30, 1908. His widow is still living, making her home near Augusta. This article should not fail to pay an appropriate tribute to her as a pioneer woman. She had the pioneer spirit equally with her husband, was willing to adapt herself to rough and primitive conditions in order that civilization might be advanced over these prairies and that home and comfort might be provided for her growing children. She furnished much of the labor in that pioneer household and was constantly an inspiration for those who bore the hardships and vicissitudes of early times.

John and Margaret Mannion had the following children: Mrs. Kate Shea, of Wichita; Mrs. Mary Lipsecomb, of Spring Township, Butler County; Mrs.

Maggie Cody, of Spring Township; Mrs. Lizzie Armstrong, of Spring Township; T. P. Mannion; J. J., of Augusta, Kansas; W. H., of Lawrence, Kansas; and J. C., of Spring Township.

Besides the advantages which he received in the country district schools in Spring Township T. P. Mannion had a course in the Southwestern Business College at Wichita. His early environment and training were calculated to make him strong and resourceful, and capable of taking an effective and honorable part in life. After leaving school he was employed as a grain buyer for the Peavey Grain Company, with headquarters at Greensburg, Kansas, for three years. In 1894, returning to the homestead in Spring Township, he followed farming there for ten years. February 1, 1904, Mr. Mannion identified himself with the county seat at El Dorado and became a grocery merchant. He soon sold his store and found a place as an employee with an insurance agency at El Dorado. Having qualified himself by experience he then entered the insurance, real estate and loan business for himself and has built up one of the most successful agencies of the kind in Butler County. It is now conducted under the management of his son, William R. Mannion.

On April 6, 1915, Mr. Mannion accepted his position as postmaster under appointment by President Wilson. Due to the great industrial development following the discovery and exploitation of oil and gas in Butler County, the business of the El Dorado postoffice has been increasing by leaps and bounds during Mr. Mannion's administration, and he has been constantly exercising all his care and ability in improving the service. In accepting the office he did so with a resolve to make it an instrument of service to the entire community regardless of personal sacrifices, and has exemplified that principle of the great apostle of democracy that the public office is a public trust.

For years Mr. Mannion has been one of the leading democrats of Butler County, and has done as much if not more than any other local citizen to uphold the fortunes and integrity of that party when many years of successive defeat at the polls tended to make his partisans luke warm and indifferent to the cause. Mr. Mannion was reared in the faith of the Catholic Church, is a member of the board of trustees of the El Dorado parish, has been liberal in his contributions of means and personal effort, and from pioneer times the Mannions have been among the chief upholders of this church in Butler County.

Mr. Mannion was married February 5, 1896, to Miss Mary Hannon, a native of Illinois. Her parents, Richard and Mary Hannon, were also early settlers in Butler County. They are the parents of four children: May M., William R., Agnes Pauline and T. P., Jr. The three younger children are still attending school, while May is a graduate of the El Dorado High School and is a stenographer in the law office of Kramer & Benson at El Dorado.

WILLIAM J. KREHBIEL is editor and owner of The McPherson Daily and Weekly Republican, the pioneer newspaper of McPherson County. It was established as a weekly issue in 1872, the year that McPherson City was founded. In 1885 it took on a daily issue, and Mr. Krehbiel has been its proprietor and manager for the past twenty years.

Mr. Krehbiel has been a resident of Kansas since he was nine years of age, and was born at Denmark, Iowa, December 11, 1870. His parents were John J. and Anna (Leisy) Krehbiel. John J. Krehbiel

was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, May 3, 1838, but when two years of age was taken to Lee County, Iowa. His father, Rev. John C. Krehbiel, a native of Germany, was a cabinet maker, farmer and sawmill man in Iowa, and was throughout his life active in the Mennonite Church, which he served as an elder and preacher. John J. Krehbiel grew up in Iowa, and at the age of twenty-six went to New York State, where he attended school a year. The Civil war was then in progress, and it being contrary to the teachings of his church to bear arms, he entered the employ of the Federal army in the quartermaster's department as a wagon maker. He remained in the service until the close of the war. Following that he engaged in his trade and established a business at Denmark, Iowa, where he remained until 1879. In that year he made the removal to Kansas, establishing a carriage and wagon works at Newton, and enjoyed a successful business career until he retired in 1910, but still holds his residence at Newton. John J. Krehbiel is one of the founders of Bethel College at Newton, and for twenty years was one of its board of directors, being now an honorary member. He has always been an influential member of the Mennonite Church. He was also one of the organizers of the original Prohibition movement in Kansas, and in 1882 followed Governor John P. St. John out of the republican party.

He was married December 17, 1867, to Miss Anna Leisy. She was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 26, 1845, and in 1856 came to America with her parents, being forty days en route on an old fashioned sailing boat. She grew up in the faith of the Mennonite Church. There were seven children, five sons and two daughters, all living, namely: Edgar A., of Newton, Kansas; William J.; Marie, wife of H. E. Suderman, of Newton; Albert H. and Frederick A., both of Chicago; Linda, wife of Dr. R. S. Henry, of Newton; and Isaac R., of McPherson, Kansas.

William J. Krehbiel spent most of his early boyhood at Newton, Kansas. He was educated in the public schools of that city, at Bethel College in Newton, and in the University of Kansas in Lawrence. As a boy he spent some of his vacations working around a printing office, and has never long been away from the smell of printer's ink. On leaving the University of Kansas he spent several months with Arthur Capper on the old North Topeka Mail. For three years he served as telegraph editor of the Topeka Capital.

Mr. Krehbiel bought the Newton Daily Republican in 1897. He was editor and owner of that publication for 1½ years, and in 1899 acquired the entire business of the McPherson Daily and Weekly Republican from its former owner, Samuel G. Mead, who had had the Republican for nineteen years. Under Mr. Krehbiel's ownership the Republican and its plant has been thoroughly reorganized and modernized. It has modern presses, linotypes and all the facilities for high class work.

Mr. Krehbiel has served as a member of the city council and for two terms was mayor of McPherson. While he was mayor the city secured a modern sewerage system, and a free public library. He is a member of the Congregational Church and has served as its clerk since 1900. He is also a member of the city library board and active in every municipal undertaking.

On April 25, 1900, at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, Mr. Krehbiel married Miss Gussie Ruth. Mrs. Krehbiel was born August 2, 1874, at Summerfield, Illinois,

daughter of J. E. and Christina (Risser) Ruth, the former a native of Bavaria and the latter of Illinois. Mrs. Krehbiel was educated at Bethel College in Newton. They are the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter: Kenneth, born July 24, 1903; Marion, born June 2, 1907; and Ruth, born June 17, 1910.

LESLIE ARTHUR FITZ. When the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan called in March 1910, an expert from the agricultural department of the United States Government to take the chair of professor of milling industry, it was a happy choice that fell upon Leslie Arthur Fitz, who is not only an expert in his line but is also a native of Kansas and represents some of the old and prominent families of the state.

His grandfather, George W. Fitz, came to Kansas Territory in 1855, being one of the pioneers in Douglas County. Two years later another settler of that county was James DuMars, maternal grandfather of Professor Fitz. Mr. DuMars came from Pennsylvania, where the mother of Professor Fitz was born. The Fitz family came out of Massachusetts. George Thompson Fitz, father of Professor Fitz, was born in that state and came to Kansas in 1859, four years after the arrival of George W. Fitz. He also settled in Douglas County and a little later enlisted from that county for service in the Civil war. He was a brave and efficient soldier and his service covered three years and six months with the Second and Ninth Kansas regiments. At the close of the war he married Laura Etta DuMars, and then settled down on a farm in Douglas County. His death occurred there in 1908 at the age of sixty-five. Mrs. George T. Fitz is still living, has passed her sixty-ninth birthday, and was the mother of eight children, three of whom are still living.

Born at Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas, October 2, 1875, Leslie Arthur Fitz was reared a farmer's son. The country district schools gave him his primary education, and in the fall of 1894 he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College. He did not follow up his course consecutively, and spent the greater part of the next eight years in teaching, from which source he acquired most of the means necessary to complete a college education. In 1902 he was graduated Bachelor of Science.

His early experience and natural inclination led him to take up some of the technical phases of agricultural work. On May 1, 1902, he became an employee of the United States Department of Agriculture in charge of field experiment with small grains. He was stationed at Halstead, Kansas, but the winters were spent in Washington and one year in California. In the fall of 1906 he was transferred to the office of grain standardization, and subsequently was located at Baltimore, Maryland, Duluth and Minneapolis, Minnesota, Chicago, Illinois, and Fargo, North Dakota.

In March, 1910, he resigned his position in the Department of Agriculture to become professor of milling industry at Manhattan. The work of this department, which Professor Fitz has given an enviable reputation among agricultural schools throughout the country, consists in the building and equipping of a hundred barrel capacity model mill, the problems of marketing and exportation of grain, the study of manufacturing grain products, wheat and flour analysis, experimental milling and experimental baking. The course is one of great value not only to students who choose the technical business of milling

but also to all interested in the grain raising side of farming. The student is taught all technical phases of milling and the course now covers four years in milling and engineering.

As a recognized authority on his special branch of agricultural industry, Professor Fitz has published a pamphlet on "Handling Wheat from Field to Mill," and is joint author of two bulletins on "Kansas Flours." He is a member of the American Society of Milling and Baking Technology; of the American Society of Agronomy; of the Feed Control Official Association; and also belongs to the Alpha Zeta and Phi Kappa Phi fraternities. In 1904 Mr. Fitz married Nellie Hemmant of Halstead, Kansas.

MRS. GLADYS EVARTS HILL. Perhaps no more appropriate selection could have been made by the Department of Kansas Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic than their choice of Gladys Evarts Hill as patriotic instructor. Mrs. Hill through parentage and far reaching ancestry represents the true idea of patriotism, a patriotism not alone of words and expediency but of deeds and heroism.

Gladys Evarts Hill was born at Clyde, Cloud County, Kansas, and is a daughter of Daniel Sapp and Elizabeth Jane (Evarts) Lusadder, and a granddaughter of Isaac and Susanne (Musick) Lusadder, or, as the name was then given its French orthography, Leuzadde. The Leuzadde family belonged to the French Huguenots who fled from religious persecution to America and settled in the parish of Natchitoches, Louisiana. This early ancestor of Mrs. Hill married a Spanish lady.

To Virginia, in Colonial days, came one George Musick, who, at death, was survived by five sons. Ephraim, the fourth son, resided in Albermarle County, his plantation being in sight of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. At death he also was survived by five sons, and one of these, John Musick, served in a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war. At death he left a daughter, Susanne, who then went to make her home with her uncle, Reuben Musick, at St. Louis, Missouri. In the meanwhile young Isaac Leuzadde was growing to manhood in Louisiana. The craft plying on the Mississippi, swiftly flowing by his father's plantation, gave him opportunity to seek adventure farther north, and this he found first as a soldier serving in the Black Hawk war. Following that service he went to St. Louis, where it was good fortune to become acquainted with Susan Musick, and in that city they were married April 11, 1836. Shortly afterward they moved to border line of Missouri, and there on April 4, 1837, their son Daniel Sapp was born. He was an orphan when removal was made to Platte County, Missouri, and there his young mother died in 1846. His father continued to reside at Iatan, in Platte County, until 1855, moving then to Nemaha County, and in the following year to Atchison, where he was engaged in business, and across the river, just opposite Iatan, his grandfather of Mrs. Hill operated a wood yard and supplied fuel for the river steamboats.

Daniel Sapp Lusadder's boyhood was mainly spent in connection with activities along the river, but when he grew older he sought other opportunities and finally accepted a position with the firm of Majors and Russell, who carried on a freighting business on the Santa Fe and Oregon trails. He was brave and adventurous and had many thrilling experiences. In the summer of 1860 he took his last oxen train over the trail to Julesburg, Colorado, and in 1861 took his last mule train to Fort Laramie,

Wyoming. His employers conducted their business under the name of the Government Transportation Company of Majors, Russell & Company, and before the expiration of his contract with this company Civil war was declared. Without taking time to return home, the young man turned into what he believed the path of duty and on November 23, 1861, was enrolled at Leavenworth, Kansas, as a private in Company D, Second Regiment of Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. Doubtless it was on account of his known courage and his experience as a freighter that he was detailed as a scout and messenger, and during his many expeditions in this dangerous branch of the service he had nine horses shot from under him and was wounded by an enemy's gun near Keatsville, Arkansas, August 20, 1863. He participated in the following battles: Cross Hollows, Arkansas, October 18, 1862; Fort Wayne, Cherokee Nation, October 22, 1862; Cove Creek, Arkansas, November 8, 1862; Cane Hill, Arkansas, November 28, 1862; Reed's Hill, Arkansas, December 6, 1862; Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7, 1862; Van Buren, Arkansas, December 28, 1862; Fayetteville, Arkansas, August 24, 1863; Roseville, Arkansas, April 4, 1864. When he received his honorable discharge from the United States service, at Leavenworth, Kansas, January 14, 1865, he was then but twenty-four years of age. He had emerged from all these experiences with honor untarnished and health practically unimpaired, but he felt that his education had been, to some degree, neglected and therefore during the period included between 1865 and December, 1867, he pursued a course of study at Highland University, in the meanwhile also locating a home site at Clyde, Cloud County, Kansas.

It was in the fall of 1865, while at Kennekuk, Atchison County, Kansas, that he became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth Jane Evarts, who was a native of Ohio and at that time was making a pleasure trip on horseback from Atchison to Beatrice, Nebraska. Acquaintance ripened into affection and at Waterford, Knox County, Ohio, on December 13, 1867, they were united in marriage. During Daniel Lusadder's absence in Ohio, his father remained on the home site at Clyde, and was there to welcome his children when they dropped in to the opening of the dugout on the home ground, making the trip from Atchison in a buggy) on August 1868. Until the dugout was made comfortable, the family lived in a covered wagon, like many of this pioneers, but their two children were born. Mannion, son, born December 28, 1868; and G. H. Hann, son, September 29, 1870. Grant died in 1902, and M.

In the County of 1869 the parents of Mrs. Lusadder, William May and Nancy (Allison) Evarts, came to Kansas. The for a short time the family all lived under school, w In the winter of 1872 Isaac Lusadder died High School an old man. In 1885 Mr. Evarts died, and L. of K. Mrs. Evarts also passed away, and their burial w. at Clyde.

During the eighteen years that Daniel Lusadder and wife lived on their homestead at Clyde they experienced the ups and downs that usually attend pioneering. For many years Mr. Lusadder prospered in the well drilling business, supplying a constant demand and providing a necessity of life. Along with some misfortune, good fortune also came to the family. The Government paid Mr. Lusadder for his horses lost during the Civil war and they were inheritors of a large fortune from Reuben Musick, before mentioned, who in 1861 was counted the richest

man in St. Louis County, Missouri. When the Kansas Wesleyan University was located in 1886 at Salina, Mr. and Mrs. Lusadder decided to leave their old home and wide circle of friends at Clyde and remove to Salina in order to give their children the benefit of higher educational privileges. In the latter place, as in the former, they won respect and esteem. Before leaving Clyde, however, they celebrated the anniversary of their wedding, their crystal anniversary, to which some 300 friends were invited. It was an occasion long to be remembered. The commodious stone dwelling was hospitably thrown open, lighted from cupola to to basement, and entertainment very unusual and elaborate for this section was lavishly provided. Mr. Lusadder began to be more and more troubled as he grew older by the wound he had received while in the Civil war and finally decided to go to Washington City for expert surgical treatment. Perhaps he had delayed too long, for he was not benefited, and his death took place in the Government Hospital, Washington, June 28, 1911. Under the mound numbered 17926 in Arlington National Cemetery rest his ashes. Mrs. Lusadder resides with her daughter Mrs. Hill at Salina. She, like her husband, has been active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a member of the Foreign Missionary Society and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

After attending the public schools at Clyde, Gladys Lusadder and her brother both enjoyed advantages at Salina. She taught school before she was old enough to lawfully secure a certificate. In June, 1889, she received her diploma after completing a course in the Kansas Wesleyan University. On March 15, 1906, she was united in marriage with David Hill, a son of John and Agnes (Cooper) Hill, of Abilene, Kansas. She resided for fifteen years in the East and then returned to Kansas, during which period she was an extensive traveler, having visited every state in the Union except Maine and Florida, and additionally Mexico, Canada and Alaska.

Mr. Hill was associated with his father in the plumbing business at Abilene, Kansas, for twenty years and for twelve years has been a prominent and successful business man at Salina. He was for eleven years vice president of the Salina Plumbing Company, and at the present time is proprietor of the Right Way Plumbing Company. Mr. and Mrs. Hill reside at 544 South Ninth Street in Salina.

Mrs. Hill and her mother enjoy membership in many exclusive organizations. They are directly descended from such American patriots as John Evarts, Joel Bigelow, Deacon Samuel Chapin and the Warrens. Furthermore, they can trace ancestry back to the Saxon incursion into England, A. D. 495; through Charlemagne to the royal households of France, England, Germany and Italy. They are also directly descended from John Alden, who is credited with being the first individual to step ashore from the Mayflower. Mrs. Hill is a member of the Kansas Society of Mayflower Descendants; Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; Daughters of the American Revolution; United States Daughters of 1812; and National Association of Patriotic Instructors. She was secretary of the Woman's Kansas Day Club in 1915, during the term of office of Mrs. W. A. Johnston as president. She is a proud member of the Native Daughters of Kansas and a life member of the Kansas State Historical Society.

T. A. KRAMER. To succeed as a member of the bar of Southeastern Kansas requires more than

ordinary ability which has been carefully trained along the lines of the profession, as well as a vast fund of general information and keen judgment with regard to men and their motives. In the rapidly growing communities of this section there is so much competition, events crowd each other so closely, and circumstances play so important a part in the shaping of events, that the lawyer is compelled to be a man capable of grasping affairs with a competent hand to effect satisfactory results. Among those who have won enviable distinction as members of the South-eastern Kansas Bar is T. A. Kramer, of El Dorado, senior member of the firm of Kramer & Benson, one of the leading legal combinations of Butler County.

Mr. Kramer was born at Mount Carmel, Illinois, December 8, 1862, and is a son of Henry and Martha (Calverly) Kramer. His father was a native of Saarbrücken, Prussia, and his mother of Beverly, Yorkshire, England. Henry Kramer came to America when a child with his parents, the family locating at Mount Carmel, Illinois, where he grew to manhood and engaged in farming, which continued to be his chief occupation throughout life. He died at Fairfield, Illinois, December 8, 1915, aged eighty-five years, six months, fifteen days, having been retired for a number of years prior to his demise. Mrs. Kramer also came to America with her parents when a child, and died July 21, 1915, aged eighty-two years. T. A. Kramer is one of a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living, as follows: James H., a lumber dealer of Fairfield, Illinois; E. C., a former district judge and at present general solicitor for the Baltimore & Ohio and Southern Railroad Companies at East Saint Louis, Illinois; T. A., of this notice; R. J., a prominent corporation lawyer of East Saint Louis and first assistant to his brother, Judge E. C.; Harry S., also of East Saint Louis, Illinois; Miss Clara C., who is unmarried and resides at Fairfield; and Mrs. Belle Mann, of East Saint Louis.

T. A. Kramer received a good common school education and in early life engaged in teaching school in Illinois. In 1884 he came to Kansas, locating at El Dorado, where he read law in the office of the late George Gardner, and was admitted to the bar January 6, 1886. He practiced law alone for a time thereafter, but later became associated with his former preceptor, under the firm style of Gardner & Kramer. This association was dissolved years afterwards and Mr. Kramer formed a partnership with Judge A. L. Redden, under the firm name of Redden & Kramer, a partnership which was continued for eight years and which was only terminated by the death of Judge Redden in 1905. Mr. Kramer continued in practice alone until July, 1910, when the present partnership was formed with George Benson. They have a large general practice and rank among the leading law firms of Southern Kansas. Mr. Kramer has long been recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of the Thirteenth Judicial District, and is an incessant worker and a close student. He is capable, conscientious and resourceful and possesses a well-balanced mind. As a trial lawyer he is ever ready, and is a formidable adversary for any legist in the state. He has held the office of county attorney of Butler County, as well as that of city attorney of El Dorado.

On July 19, 1911, Mr. Kramer was united in marriage with Mrs. Clara Bourne Bright, a native of Shelby, Missouri, and a daughter of Benjamin F. and Martha A. (Pierce) Bourne. The Bourne family came to Butler County in 1891, and is now located at El Dorado, but at the time of her marriage Mrs. Kramer resided at Los Angeles, California. Mr. Kramer is a

Royal Arch Mason, having been made a Mason when a little past twenty-one years of age, and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Fraternal Citizens, the Knights of Mafira and the Royal Neighbors, to which last-named order Mrs. Kramer also belongs. He is a member of the El Dorado Library Board and takes a keen and helpful interest in any movement promoted for the upbuilding and betterment of the community. While he has always directed his best energies and efforts to his professional work, he has by judicious investments become one of the wealthy men of Butler County.

THOMAS ANDERSON. The honors and responsibilities of public life come with singular appropriateness to Thomas Anderson, of Salina, where he was among the first group of pioneer settlers and where his home and activities have been centered for the past fifty-five years. He retired from business a number of years ago, and the greater part of his time since his retirement has been spent in the office of county commissioner of Saline County.

This old time citizen of Salina is a Scotchman by birth. He was born March 24, 1838, at Fenwick, Scotland, a son of Archibald and Margaret (Young) Anderson. His father was born in 1799, and his mother in 1818. The family came to America in 1855, and the parents spent the rest of their lives in and around Sparta, Illinois, where the father died in 1874 and the mother in 1883. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that occupation to some extent in addition to his work as a farmer in this country. There were eight children, five daughters and three sons, and the two now living are Thomas and his sister Mary, who is the widow of James Cuthbertson and lives at Girard, Kansas.

When the family came to America Thomas Anderson was seventeen years of age. In the meantime he had attended the Scotch schools, but his real education came from the university of experience. During the several years spent with his parents at Sparta, Illinois, he not only worked at the shoemaker's trade but also did farming.

It was in 1861, the year the great Civil war broke out, that Mr. Anderson started westward with his destination as Kansas. From St. Louis he went up the Missouri River on a steamboat as far as Leavenworth, and then journeyed by team and wagon into Salina, where he arrived with a capital of \$12.50. Salina at that time was on the dim border line of civilization. Eastward were the scattered settlements of the pioneers, but only a few miles to the west were encountered the countless herds of buffalo and also many wild Indians. Mr. Anderson recalls the fact that when he arrived at Salina there were less than thirty people comprising the population of the town. His first three months there were spent as an employe in the brick yard, and he was paid wages of \$10 a month. During that time he lived on unsalted buffalo meat and corn meal.

He is one of the homesteaders of Saline County, having taken up a claim 1½ miles northeast of town. That land has rewarded him with a score or more of crops, and he still owns it. His substantial success was gained largely as a farmer, and he has contributed one of the best improved farms to that section of Kansas. He retired from active affairs in 1899.

Mr. Anderson from the beginning of his Kansas residence has taken an active part in local affairs. The war came on about the time he reached Salina, and a little later he became a member of the Fifteenth

Kansas Militia and was first sergeant of Company G. His first service was against the hostile Indians. He is now a past post commander of John A. Logan Post No. 127, at Salina, department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he is a republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1860. His fellow citizens honored him in 1879 with election to the State Senate from the districts comprising Saline and McPherson counties. His service on the board of county commissioners of Saline County has been continuous since 1911.

In Randolph County, Illinois, in February, 1864, having returned to that locality for the express purpose, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Jane Crawford, a daughter of Brice and Marian (Kennedy) Crawford, both of whom were natives of Scotland. Mrs. Anderson was born in Randolph County, Illinois, August 12, 1843. They have been married more than half a century, and in that time eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, have come into their home and most of them are now grown and established in homes of their own. Margaret, the oldest, is the wife of Fred Stevens; Nellie is the wife of T. E. Fulton; Mary is the wife of Harry Holdaway; Brice E., a farmer at Salina; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Peden; Anna, wife of Claude Switzer; Arthur G., a merchant at Salina; Catherine, unmarried; Alexander; and William, who is deceased. Mr. Anderson and family are members of the Congregational Church. He is a life member of the Kansas State Historical Society. The competence won by his many years of strenuous endeavor as a Kansas farmer has given Mr. Anderson in later years the privilege of travel, and he has indulged his inclination to see the world to a considerable extent. In 1897 he went back to Europe and paid an extended visit to the scenes of his boyhood in Scotland.

REV. DR. MICHAEL M. STOLZ. It would be impossible to do justice in a brief sketch to the life of this devoted follower of Christ and pioneer Methodist leader of Kansas. Doctor Stolz entered the ministry while the great Civil war was being fought. He served faithfully in Indiana and elsewhere, and for nearly forty years has been identified with the Kansas Conference. He is now retired from the active ministry, a resident of Salina, but though past eighty-one years of age still finds congenial employment as librarian of the Kansas Wesleyan University.

He was born April 30, 1836, at New Berry, Pennsylvania, a son of William and Jane M. (Smith) Stolz. Both parents were natives of Pennsylvania and had nine children, six sons and three daughters: Michael M.; Alexander, deceased; William H.; David S., now a resident of Ellsworth, Kansas; Daniel S., living in Los Angeles, California; Joseph, of Los Angeles; Elizabeth M., of White Plains, New York, widow of Clinton Fish; Rebecca Jane, wife of George Leonard of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; and Caroline, deceased.

The common schools of Pennsylvania furnished Doctor Stolz his early education until he was eighteen years of age. He then entered the Dickson Seminary at Williamsport, where he spent two years. Coming west to Indiana in 1859, he entered the old Asbury University, now DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana. He was a student in that old Methodist institution until he graduated in 1862. Of the class of twenty-four who at that time entered actively upon the duties of the world he is now the only survivor.

In the year of his graduation he joined the Northwest Indiana Conference of the Methodist Church.

He was regularly ordained a deacon two years later and two years after that an elder. As a member of the Northwest Indiana Conference he filled a number of important posts until 1874 when the Conference appointed him a missionary to Washington Island in Lake Michigan. He spent three years in that isolated and difficult position, where his high character and devoted Christian faith enabled him to perform a splendid work among the inhabitants, who were composed of fishermen, sailors, and of several different national stocks, including Danes, Norwegians and Islanders.

In 1877 Doctor Stolz was sent to LaPorte, Indiana, and in the following year was transferred to the Kansas Conference. His work has been done almost entirely in the western part of the state. Forty years ago the population of Western Kansas was sparse and widely scattered and church organizations were correspondingly few and far between. It fell to the lot of Doctor Stolz to organize the old Wilson Circuit, the headquarters of which were at Wilson. He had charge of that for three years, his circuit including Wilson, Sylvan Grove, Bunker Hill, Dorrance and a section of that county known as "The Flats." Following that for three years he was at Brookville. In 1883 the Kansas Conference was divided into two conferences, one being still known as the Kansas and the other as the Northwest Kansas. At the time of the division he was stationed at Brookville, and subsequently spent one year at Solomon. In 1886 he was appointed superintendent of the Ellsworth District, embracing a group of seventeen counties in the northwestern part of the state. He remained actively in charge of the new country for six years. In 1892 he was appointed dean of finance of the Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina, a post he filled for five years, and in that time did much to lay a solid foundation for the financial prosperity of this university. Then he was again called to the post of district superintendent, this time in the Norton district, where he remained two years. He was next appointed superintendent of the Salina district, a post he filled six years. Doctor Stolz has the unusual record of having filled the post of district superintendent fourteen years.

After this long and exacting period of service he took a superannuated relation, and spent three years practically retired in California. In 1913 he was appointed to his present post as librarian of the Kansas Wesleyan University, and he enjoys a comfortable home at 120 East Jewel Avenue in Salina.

Many pages might be filled with the interesting reminiscences of Doctor Stolz. In fifty odd years of ministerial experience he has met all sorts and conditions of men and has also experienced all the hardships of life on the frontier, particularly as a circuit rider. It is a matter of interest to recall that the first marriage ceremony he ever performed was in Posey County, Indiana, in 1863, and for his services in joining the man and woman in wedlock he accepted a coon skin in payment. During war times he also preached on the Otter Creek Circuit in Indiana. His position was then of peculiar difficulty. Many of the inhabitants in that section of Indiana were Southern sympathizers. He was steadfastly a supporter of the Union, and his life was again and again threatened by those who warned him to desist praying for the success of Lincoln and the North. He continued to pray and remained unafraid in spite of all efforts to intimidate him.

On August 24, 1864, near Lebanon, Indiana, Doctor Stolz married Eliza H. Coombs, who was born August

8, 1842, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, a daughter of Isaac and Helen (Starbuck) Coombs, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Stolz had nine children, five sons and four daughters, namely: Alma Jane; Edward B.; Elizabeth M.; Grace, deceased; William H.; Lillian, deceased; Rupert deceased; Albert; and Ralph E.

Doctor Stolz is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On August 8, 1914, he and his good wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. More recently, on April 30, 1916, Doctor Stolz was made aware of his own eightieth birthday by a remarkable tribute of respect and esteem paid him by the student body of the Kansas Wesleyan University. The domestic science department of the university made and presented him with a cake decorated with eighty candles, and at the ceremony of presentation the student body in general gave him a bouquet of eighty roses. There were several felicitous addresses, and it was an occasion long to be remembered.

WILLIAM SCHWARTZ was one of the pioneers of Eastern Kansas. Many of his activities identified him with Miami County and the City of Paola, though in later years his interests were widely extended.

Throughout his career the traits of industry and enterprise are strongly pronounced. He was born in Nassau, Germany, May 4, 1838, and there obtained his early education. He was one of a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters. When he was eighteen years of age, in 1856, William Schwartz set out for the land of promise, crossed the ocean and landed in Philadelphia. He was the first of his brothers and sisters to come to America, and it was through his individual influence that others of the family came to this country. He went back to Germany several times, and not only induced members of his own family to come to this country but many others. He knew and understood conditions in the Middle West, and could talk convincingly of the wonderful prosperity that awaited the typical thrifty German settler in the New World. It is said that fifty families came to Kansas through his influence. Of his brothers and sisters only two are living, Mrs. Catherine Stahl and Mrs. Helena Seek, both of Bueyrus, Kansas. His sister Elizabeth married Jacob Seek, a farmer of Miami County, while Dora became the wife of B. Hirt and Mary the wife of William Papst.

When William Schwartz arrived in this country he was unable to speak a word of English and he did not have a friend on this side of the water. In Philadelphia he made the acquaintance of people who knew of his family in Germany and through them he secured employment on a railway. At the same time he diligently took up the study and practice of the English language. He possessed an all around ability as a scholar, excelled in mathematics, and it was only a short time before he had mastered the language and had adapted himself to American life and customs.

After a brief residence in the East he came West by railroad to St. Louis and thence by boat to Westport Landing or what is now Kansas City, Missouri. Here he found employment in a sawmill on the "East Bottoms," the lumber being used in the construction of the early houses of Kansas City. The proprietor of the mill was unable to pay young Schwartz his full salary, and owning some land in Miami County, Kansas, he offered the workman eighty acres in part payment of the debt. This land was then worth

about \$3 an acre. The debt was considerably less than the total value and Mr. Schwartz after accepting the offer worked out the balance of the value of the farm at the mill.

It was in the spring of 1858 that he arrived in Miami County to take possession of the land which he had thus secured as his first stake in Kansas. He came in driving a yoke of oxen hitched to a log wagon, making slow but steady progress over the prairies. There were no roads in this section of Kansas at the time. What is now Miami County was then called Lykens County. Mr. Schwartz used his oxen to break up a portion of the prairie and for his shelter erected a one-room log cabin. In a few years there were many evidences of his improving labors and he gradually accumulated property and cattle and was in a fair way to prosperity. It should be noted that he was here when the vexed Kansas problem was most acute and the border warfare was at its fiercest. One night a party of bushwhackers called at his humble home, got him out of bed, put him astride a mule and led him across the line into Missouri with the avowed purpose of hanging him as an abolitionist and Union man. Through some providential means he made his escape and returned. After the outbreak of the war he joined the Kansas Guards but was never called into active service.

By the magic which industry exercises, the original tract of eighty acres grew under his management until he possessed several good farms in Miami County. Much of this land was used for grazing his cattle, and for years he was looked upon as an authority in the cattle business.

He remained on his farm until 1891, in which year he removed to Paola and for two years managed actively the Paola Brick and Tile Company. Mr. Schwartz then retired from active affairs and spent his remaining years looking after his interests in banks and farms. For about twenty-five years he was president of the Bank of Louisburg, Kansas, and in that bank and at that time Mr. P. W. Goebel, now president of the American Bankers Association, received his first experience in the banking business. Mr. Schwartz was also one of the organizers of the Citizens State Bank of Paola in 1903, served as its vice president for one year, then succeeded to the chair of president, left vacant by the death of Thomas H. Kingsley. Mr. Schwartz was president of the Citizens State Bank until his death, which occurred March 14, 1914.

It would be impossible to note all the varied activities and influences which emanated from this sturdy Kansas pioneer. He was president of the Interstate Mercantile Company of Louisburg, and president of the Miami County Mercantile Company of Paola. He erected the buildings used by both of these store companies. He served as first president and organizer of each company and in many ways he directed his capital to the ends that a community might prosper and benefit. He erected a number of apartment houses and factory buildings in Kansas City, Missouri, and also improved several farms in Miami and Coffee counties.

Mention has already been made of his ability in mathematics. This was later developed along architectural lines and had he chosen that as a profession he would no doubt have gained eminence. As it was, it furnished a great diversion and he would sit for hours planning improvements upon his property. William Schwartz was a man of high ideals. He went into enterprises not solely for commercial profit, but as a means of service commensurate with his own

particular talents and abilities. He would work for schools, good roads, and again and again he gave a helping hand to worthy young people who were struggling along the same paths over which he himself had toiled as a young man. A loyal democrat, he was a voter merely and never aspired to office. He and his family were reared and were always faithful to the Catholic Church, and he gave liberally to other denominations as well.

In 1862 William Schwartz married Anna Doherty, who was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, and had come to this country with her five brothers, Martin, Edward, Thomas, Michael and John Doherty, all of whom located in Johnson County, near Aubrey, now Stillwell. Her brothers were pioneer farmers in that section and when the bushwhackers raided Kansas they hid themselves in the cornfields to save their lives. Mrs. Schwartz passed away August 4, 1895. She was the mother of four children: Jacob A., Dora M., William A. and Thomas E. In January, 1897, Mrs. Josephine Good became Mr. Schwartz's second wife. She died in March, 1913. She was the widow of Charles Good, of Russell County, Kansas, and by her first marriage had one child, Agnes, now Mrs. Adam Pabst.

Jacob A. Schwartz, oldest child of the late William Schwartz, was never married and died in Pomona, California.

Dora M., the daughter, is the wife of Michael A. Kelly, and they live on the original farm where her father first settled in pioneer times. Michael A. Kelly was born in Kansas City, Missouri, where his mother at one time operated an eating house on the levee before the present City of Kansas City, Missouri, was in existence. They later moved to Johnson County, about 1867, and Michael A. Kelly attended the common schools at Aubrey, subsequently, from 1878 to 1883, St. Benedict's College at Atchison and St. Mary's College. After leaving school he took up farming in Johnson County. In 1892 married Miss Dora Schwartz. Ten children have been born to their union: Philip W., Annie, Margaret, Thomas, Johanna, Mary F., Dorothy, Agnes, William, Cecilia. All these are still at home except Thomas, now attending St. Mary's College. Mr. Kelly is president of the Stilwell State Bank and a director of the Bank of Louisburg. He is one of the leading cattle men of Eastern Kansas and has made a reputation as a breeder of registered Hereford cattle and Percheron horses. He is the owner of several well improved farms in Miami and Johnson counties. He and his family are active members of the Catholic Church.

William A. Schwartz for the past thirty years has been manager of the Interstate Mercantile Company of Louisburg. He is also a director of the Bank of Louisburg and the Citizens State Bank of Paola, Kansas. In 1894 he married Clara Strausbaugh, a native of Miami County and a daughter of Anthony S. and Elizabeth Strausbaugh, who were pioneers in Miami County. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary three years ago, and still live on the old homestead south of Paola. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Schwartz have an adopted daughter, Agnes.

Thomas E. Schwartz, who is now cashier of the Citizens Bank of Paola, of which his father was for so many years president, was born on the old homestead May 27, 1871. His early education came from the district schools and later he attended St. Mary's College for three years. He graduated in the commercial course in 1893 and in the following year began farming in Miami County. As a farmer he handled both pedigreed and graded stock and built up

a successful enterprise on his place of 300 acres. Thomas E. Schwartz married Margaret M. Vohs, a native of Miami County and a daughter of Eugene and Margaret Vohs. Her mother is a sister of the Kansas City banker, P. W. Goebel. Both her parents were born in Germany and for many years were farmers and merchants of Wea, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Schwartz were married September 1, 1906. Eight children were born to their marriage: Margaret Ann, who died at the age of five years; William E., a student in St. Benedict's College at Atchison; Leo, attending the home high school; and Edward F., Eugene J., Lawrence F., Thomas A. and Marie, all younger members of the home circle.

In 1904 Thomas E. Schwartz left the farm and for one year was a merchant at Cleveland, Missouri. Selling the store there he became assistant manager with his brother of the Interstate Mercantile Company of Louisburg. In 1910 he entered the Citizens State Bank of Paola as cashier, and has since held that post in addition to the office of director. He has been a stockholder in the bank since it was organized. Mr. Schwartz is also a stockholder in the Interstate Mercantile Company of Louisburg, and some years ago he and his brother bought the Paola Brick and Tile Company, the only plant of its kind in the county. Mr. Schwartz is now general manager of the business.

Politically he is a democrat without aspirations for office. He is a Catholic, and has proved liberal in his benefactions to churches, schools and every good thing in the community.

NEWT PURCELL has known Butler County since he was a boy, and the people of that county have known him throughout this period as an upright and straightforward citizen, one who has gained his position in life by hard struggle and conscientious effort, and who is equal to duties that have devolved upon him. For a number of years he has been connected with the sheriff's office, and is now serving his second term as sheriff.

Mr. Purcell was born in James County, Tennessee, December 25, 1876, a son of Samuel E. and Mary (Kimbrough) Purcell, both natives of the same state. Newt was a child of five years when his parents left Tennessee and first came to Kansas. They located in Butler County, south of Augusta, but remained only two years. Conditions in all parts of Kansas were then somewhat discouraging, and the Purcell family decided they would fare better in Tennessee. However, in 1885 they were again on the road to the west. This time they came across the country in a prairie schooner drawn by a team of mules. Their objective point was Western Kansas. They traveled in their prairie schooner over miles and miles of country, visited several counties, and that long journey has remained fresh in Sheriff Purcell's mind to the present day. They found no suitable location in the western counties and finally returned to Butler County, again locating near Augusta. The first few years here represented a hard struggle for existence. On coming to Butler County Mr. Purcell's mother was sick, and his father had only \$6 in cash to meet the numerous demands upon his purse. His father became a farmer, and after long and persistent work acquired a reasonable degree of success.

During these years Newt Purcell was being trained in the hard school of experience. He grew up on the farm near Augusta, and attended the district schools when there was no special need for his services at home. At the age of eighteen he left home and

entered the service of the Santa Fe Railroad Company in a bridge construction gang. Not long afterward he was locomotive fireman on that road, with a run between Newton and Dodge City. He continued firing the locomotive for three years. A hard worker always, Mr. Purcell learned the value of a dollar early in life and had a keen eye to the future. While railroading he invested his surplus capital in lands and bought property near Augusta from time to time. This land is now valuable oil producing property.

In 1904 Mr. Purcell retired from the railroad to engage in farming and stockraising on his place. He continued one of the prosperous men in the vicinity of Augusta until 1910, when he was appointed under sheriff by Sheriff Moss. After four years in that position he was elected sheriff in 1914. Mr. Purcell has a fine balance of the qualities which make the capable executive officer of the law. He has courage in abundance, is determined, and zealous in the performance of his duty. His first term was so satisfactory to the people of Butler County that they showed their appreciation by re-electing him on November 7, 1916.

Mr. Purcell married March 28, 1895, Miss Birdie Cease, of Augusta, Kansas. She died January 19, 1896, leaving an infant son, Henry Newton Purcell. This son fell from a windmill and met accidental death August 12, 1901. On September 16, 1900, Sheriff Purcell married Miss Marian LaVanche Forgry. Mrs. Purcell was born at El Dorado, and her parents were early settlers in Butler County, coming from Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Purcell have two children: Icy Irene and Garland Newton, both of whom are now students in the El Dorado School.

Sheriff Purcell is well known in social and fraternal circles. He is a Thirty-Second Degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Anti-Horse Thief Association. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

In politics he is a Republican. He grew up in the atmosphere of that party and in many ways has taken an active part in party councils in Butler County. During his seven years past experience in the sheriff's office he has won the reputation of doing his duty faithfully and fearlessly. As a result of the rapid industrial development of Butler County, due to the exploitation of its oil and gas fields, much additional work both of a civil and criminal nature has devolved upon the sheriff's office. He is making and has made a record second to none among the officials who have held that position in the past.

OLIVER D. WALKER, M. D. By reason of his active service as a member of the Kansas State Board of Health, of which he was president in 1912, and the honor conferred upon him in his election as president of the Kansas State Medical Society in 1915, Doctor Walker, of Salina, is one of the best known physicians and surgeons in Kansas.

At the doctor's home in Salina resides his venerable father, George M. Walker, whose long experience and active service identifies him with a number of pioneer things in the State of Kansas.

George M. Walker was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1830, a son of David O. Walker, a native of the same state. When he was twenty-seven years of age, in 1857, he came out to the Territory of Kansas. He made his home in Lyons County, then a frontier community. He took charge and until the outbreak of the Civil war operated the

first overland mail and package line between Lawrence and Emporia.

He saw a long and active career as a soldier during the Civil war. Enlisting in the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, commanded by Preston B. Plumb, who later rose to distinction as one of the great Kansans of his generation, he served as a private for a year and then was made first lieutenant. He was one of the capable and gallant officers of his company until the close of the war. Much of his service was in the States of Missouri and Arkansas. He fought in the battle of Prairie Grove and other well known engagements in that section. During a considerable part of the war he was assigned to duty in the commissary office of Olathe, Kansas. Just before the close of hostilities his regiment took part in a campaign against the hostile Indians in the far West.

By profession George M. Walker was a civil engineer. After the war he began practicing that profession in the capacity of locating engineer for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. His work in selecting and laying out the route from Junction City, Kansas, to Dennison, Texas, kept him busy from 1867 to 1872, when the road was completed south of Red River. It will be recalled that this was the first railroad line to cross the Indian Territory, and as the Indian Territory was then populated almost exclusively by Indians and by a number of bad white men, the work of the engineers was attended not only with great hardships and many difficulties but also with much hazard because of the hostile country in which they worked.

After his task had been completed with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Mr. Walker found almost constant employment as a locating engineer with various railroad lines. An achievement which deserves to be especially associated with his name was laying out the original railroad yards at the first Union station in Kansas City, Missouri. He did that work in 1877, and it was singularly appropriate that he should have been called in after a lapse of thirty-seven years, in 1914, to plot the yards for the present magnificent union station in that city. Many of the western railroad companies have employed his services as a locating engineer. He practically retired from active business in 1907, and has since made his home with his son, Doctor Walker, at Salina.

On November 10, 1857, at Crawfordsville, Iowa, George M. Walker married Miss Zipporah Maxwell. She was born in Ohio, August 11, 1834, and died at Washington, Iowa, June 9, 1910. To their union were born seven children, five sons and two daughters: John Maxwell Walker, who was born September 2, 1858, and died in old Mexico December 10, 1904, while employed in that country as a civil engineer; Dr. Oliver D. Walker, who is second in age; George Morton Walker, who was born August 17, 1862, and is now employed as a civil engineer with the United States Inter-State Commerce Commission; Jane Orr, born October 14, 1865, the widow of Douglas Hamilton, whom she married in 1884, and who died in 1893; May, born December 28, 1868, was married December 3, 1892, to James A. Kenyon, who died in 1914; William Thomas, born June 28, 1874, is now a civil and construction engineer at Minneapolis; James Herron Walker was born July 30, 1877, and is now a dental surgeon in practice at Salina.

Dr. Oliver D. Walker was born in the home of his parents on a farm in Lyons County, Kansas, December 3, 1860. A few months after his birth the Civil war broke out and his father entered the army. In the meantime his mother removed with her family to the

home of her father, Mr. Maxwell, at Crawfordville, Iowa, but in 1866 returned to Kansas. The family then located at Lawrence, where Doctor Walker received his first schooling. In 1879 he entered the University of Kansas, where he was graduated in the literary department with the class of 1883. He had some inclination toward the profession of his father, and for one year worked in civil engineering, but then definitely decided upon medicine as his real vocation. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas J. Maxwell, an uncle, at Keokuk, Iowa. While in that city he also attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and gained his M. D. degree in 1886.

Thus Doctor Walker has had an active experience in his profession covering fully thirty years. In 1894 he took post-graduate work in the Polyclinic and post-graduate schools of New York City. His first practice was done in Blue Mound, Kansas, later for one year he was at Lawrence, and in 1888 was appointed physician to the Haskell Institute, a Government Indian school at Lawrence. He filled that office four years. Resigning his position, Doctor Walker then returned to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was in active practice until 1905. He filled the chair of physiology and nervous diseases in the Keokuk Medical College, and was also secretary of the college faculty.

Since 1905 Doctor Walker has attended a large practice in and around Salina, and it was his recognized talents as a physician that brought him the special distinction in the profession noted at the beginning of this article.

Throughout his residence in Salina he has been active in educational and religious work. He was elected a member of the Board of Education at Salina in 1909 and re-elected in 1911 and 1913, and in 1914 became president of the board. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church.

On December 22, 1890, Mr. Walker married for his first wife Mary L. Simpson, who was born August 11, 1861, at Lawrence, Kansas, a daughter of Henry and Mary E. (McCollum) Simpson. Mrs. Walker died at her home in Salina August 22, 1906. She is survived by two children. Genevieve, born April 1, 1892, was married June 9, 1916, to Leland C. Angerine. Margaret, the younger daughter, was born August 15, 1897. On October 9, 1913, at Salina, Doctor Walker married Miss Margaret Moore, who was born February 22, 1875, a daughter of George A. and Frances Moore, both natives of Pennsylvania.

NELSON H. GEORGE is one of the veterans in the service of the Santa Fe Railroad in Kansas. He has been connected with the railroad in different capacities for twenty-five consecutive years, and when he first came to Kansas over thirty years ago he entered the employ of the railway company, though afterwards for some seven or eight years he had a most diversified experience as a West Kansas homesteader. He now has the heavy responsibilities of general yardmaster of the Santa Fe Railway at Arkansas City. His name is familiar to railroad men throughout the southwest, and his efficiency in the strenuous and exacting life of the railroad man has brought him influence and prosperity in other lines.

Mr. George was born at Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, May 22, 1858, and on December 19th of the same year his father, Nelson George, died at the age of thirty-five years, six months and a few days. Thus Nelson H. George early learned the lesson of self dependence, looked to himself rather than to others for the good things of life, and his career is one that may be studied with interest and inspiration. He has a

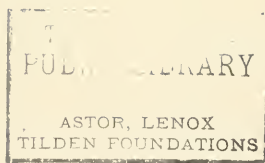
worthy heritage of good stock from his ancestors. His great-grandfather David George was of both Scotch and Welsh stock. He lived in Sheffield, England, where all his children were born, but he died in Wales. The grandfather, William G. George, was born in Sheffield, England, and came to America when a young man with his brothers Charles and Robert. He and Charles located at Philadelphia, but Robert became separated and nothing more was ever heard of him. Charles George conducted a printing shop at No. 9 George Street in the City of Philadelphia. William G. George migrated to Dayton, Ohio, in 1827, where for twenty-eight consecutive years he was county surveyor of Montgomery County. William G. George's wife, Sarah (Clark) George, was born in Pennsylvania in 1788, and died at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1886, when ninety-eight years of age.

Nelson George, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1823, grew up and married in his native locality, and became a cabinet maker. Soon after his marriage he loaded his household goods on a prairie schooner, and with his wife passed over the mountains and prairies to Piqua, Ohio, where he set up as a workman at his trade and lived until his death. He was a Whig in politics and a very active member of the Baptist Church, which he served as deacon. He also belonged to the Masonic order and was master of his lodge when he died. Nelson George married Elizabeth Grant Rain, who was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and survived her husband many years. She died at LaPorte, Indiana, March 2, 1882. She was the mother of four children: W. F. George, who became bookkeeper and died at LaPorte, Indiana, August 21, 1886, at the age of thirty-five; Julia, who died aged thirteen at Piqua, Ohio; Charles, who died at the age of six years at Dayton, Ohio; and Nelson H.

Despite certain adverse circumstances during his youth Nelson H. George managed to acquire a substantial education. He was graduated from the high school at Piqua, Ohio, in 1876, and soon afterwards went to LaPorte, Indiana, where he became a student in Holmes Business College. He completed his course there in 1878, and in the meantime, in 1877, began working for a medicine company. He was with that firm until 1884.

Mr. George's arrival in Kansas was the 4th of July, 1884. Going to Topeka, he found work in the shops of the Santa Fe and reported for work on the 5th of July. He was there nearly a year and left to go to Wichita, where he was assistant postmaster under Marshall M. Murdock until the next change of administration. Mr. George is competent authority on life and times of Western Kansas when that section of the state was regularly visited by blizzards, tornadoes, drought, grasshoppers, and mortgages. From Wichita he went to Syracuse, taking up a homestead of a hundred sixty acres and a timber claim of similar amount. He proved up on both these claims, and later sold them. While living in the western part of the state he served about a year as deputy United States marshal. It was an office that meant more of personal danger and trouble in those days than at the present time, and among other duties he became involved in the county seat fight. He lived a truly strenuous life. On returning to Wichita, Mr. George entered the real estate and loan business.

On July 7, 1892, he arrived at Arkansas City, Kansas, and resumed employment with the Santa Fe Railroad Company. This time he was in the operating train service. He began as a brakeman, was promoted to conductor in September, 1897, and on





Rev. H. H. Hazlett

January 25, 1898, was taken off his regular run and made night yardmaster at Arkansas City. November 3, 1903, he was promoted to general yardmaster at Emporia, was transferred August 27, 1905, as general yardmaster at Wellington, and on June 14, 1907, the company sent him back to Arkansas City as night yardmaster. His last promotion as general yardmaster came on January 1, 1912.

Mr. George has his offices in the South yard. This yard is the division terminal for the Oklahoma Division of the Santa Fe and the south terminal for the middle division on the Galveston line. The yard has a capacity of twelve hundred cars, and is made up of a network of connecting tracks, and with switch tracks leading to all the local industries. Usually from thirty-eight to thirty-nine thousand cars are handled in these yards every month. The equipment for handling consists of eight yard engines and thirteen chain gang crews and six local crews. Even railroad men can appreciate the responsibilities of Mr. George's post as general yardmaster. The yards at Arkansas City are some of the largest on the middle western line of the Santa Fe.

Mr. George is a Republican, a member of the Baptist Church, and is affiliated with the Order of Railway Conductors Division No. 245, with Crescent Lodge No. 133, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Bennett Chapter No. 41, Royal Arch Masons, and the Fraternal Aid Union.

For the past sixteen years his home has been at 623 South B Street, but in 1911 he tore down the old residence and replaced it with a modern home of every comfort. He is also owner of six hundred forty acres of land in the Texas Panhandle adjoining the Town of Lipscomb. At different times he has acquired investments in the oil district of the old Mid Continent field, and he has twelve hundred acres under lease in the vicinity of Arkansas City alone.

On January 12, 1887, Mr. George was married at Wichita to Miss Neva Kimel, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Thomas K. and Rebecca (Mounts) Kimel. Her mother is still living at Wichita. Her father, who was a retired farmer, died at Wichita in October, 1914. Three of her brothers are conducting large farms in Sedgwick County, Kansas, and a fourth brother is in the lumber business at Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. George had two children: Ethel Bertha died at Arkansas City, August 2, 1914. Marie M. is a graduate of St. Joseph Academy at Guthrie both in music and regular academic work, is an accomplished and trained musician, and is now the wife of Arthur W. Paris, a contractor at Arkansas City.

ROBERT HARMON HAZLETT. Kansas is rapidly becoming a creditor state. It produces more than it consumes. It is flourishing, opulent and as progressive in material interests as in the field of legislation, social ideas and politics. Kansas farmers, Kansas business men, Kansas bankers are getting as securely established as factors in national affairs as Kansas politicians and social and civic leaders did in earlier years.

One of these successful men whose achievements in some fields at least are well known beyond the borders of the state is Robert H. Hazlett, lawyer, banker, Hereford cattle breeder, and business man of El Dorado. A resident of Kansas over thirty years, he has gained a large and substantial success. He occupies a prominent place in financial circles, is a controlling force in one of the leading banks of Butler County, and owns and directs one of the

largest agricultural enterprises in the state. He is easily one of the foremost breeders of Hereford cattle in America.

He was born in Christian County, Illinois. His ancestors came out of Ireland and settled in Maryland in Colonial times. His grandfather, Robert Hazlett, was a native of Virginia, and came to Illinois in 1828, locating near Springfield among the pioneers.

William Phe Hazlett, father of the El Dorado banker, was born near Wheeling, not far from the Ohio River, in that portion of Virginia which is now West Virginia. He grew up in Sangamon County, Illinois, was married there, and soon after his marriage moved to Christian County in that state. He was one of the early farmers in that section of Illinois, and finally bought his father's old homestead and spent a portion of his later years in Springfield, where he died. In politics he was a democrat and was a member of the Baptist Church. His wife was Zerelda Haggard, a native of Christian County, Kentucky. She died near Springfield, Illinois.

Robert H. Hazlett gained his early education in the public schools of Christian and Sangamon Counties, Illinois. He attended the high school at Springfield, the Industrial University at Urbana, Illinois, and in 1872 graduated LL. B. from the law department of the University of Michigan. His career as a lawyer covers nearly forty-five years. In 1872 he located at Springfield, Illinois, where he became a deputy in the office of the clerk of the supreme court. After a year he opened his private law office and practiced in that city steadily until 1885. In 1876 Mr. Hazlett was elected state's attorney of Sangamon County and was re-elected in 1880. He served a little more than the full term of four years after his second election, and left office early in 1885.

After this experience as a lawyer and public official in Illinois Mr. Hazlett came to El Dorado, Kansas, in April, 1885. He began the practice of law in partnership with C. L. Harris, the firm name being Hazlett & Harris, and also engaged in buying and selling real estate. While still keeping his law office at El Dorado, he spent much of his time from 1889 to 1892 at Leadville, Colorado, where he owned and managed some extensive mining interests. That was a very profitable enterprise. He sold his interests in Colorado in 1892.

In that year Mr. Hazlett became president of the Merchants Bank of El Dorado. This bank soon bought the old Exchange National Bank, including its building, and there the banks were reorganized as the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, with Mr. Hazlett as president, an office he held until June, 1909. He then secured the controlling interest in the El Dorado National Bank, of which he has since served as president. This bank was established in 1902 under a national charter, has a capital of \$50,000, surplus and profits of \$35,000. The bank's home is at the northeast corner of Main Street and Central Avenue. The officers are: Robert H. Hazlett, president; J. E. Dunn, vice president, who was one of the original organizers and is a resident of Winfield, Kansas; Robert Hazlett Bradford, cashier; and S. R. Clifford, assistant cashier.

Like many men whose interests and activities have kept them largely in cities and in offices, Mr. Hazlett has cherished a special enthusiasm for the country and its life. As an outlet for this enthusiasm he has for many years owned farming lands in Butler County, and these holdings now embrace over 10,000 acres. An extensive ranch is operated under his

personal supervision. It is known as "Hazford Place," and is the summer residence of the family. It is situated two miles north of El Dorado, and on it Mr. Hazlett maintains his quarters for the breeding and raising of registered Hereford cattle. This farm has a complete private water system, furnishing water for all purposes, while electric current is obtained by private wire from El Dorado and furnishes light and power to the residence, tenant houses and barns. The lands were chosen with excellent judgment. They lie along the Walnut River, the hill slopes containing an abundance of limestone, and as is well known this limestone soil is unsurpassed for the raising of grass crops. The silt from the hill side contains perhaps as fine a balance of soil elements as can be found anywhere. Much of the success of Mr. Hazlett's farming enterprise has been due to this choice of location, with its value for the growing of grasses and alfalfa. In 1898 Mr. Hazlett made his first purchase of pedigreed Herefords. A lover of fine stock, his purchase was made from a desire to have in a small way a breeding establishment where during spare hours he could enjoy the pleasure of ownership and at the same time improve his herd. His success has been beyond the ordinary, and among those competent to judge he is credited with having the finest herd of Hereford cattle in America. Beau Brummel, 10th, No. 167719, is the sire of most of the females in the herd. Beau Beauty, No. 192235, and Caldo, 2nd, No. 260440, have also strengthened the blood of the herd. At the present time the Hazlett Hereford herd numbers about 250. Only those animals have been retained which show the highest qualities of their pedigree. It is a noted herd and stock from it is eagerly sought by the Hereford cattlemen all over the country.

Mr. Hazlett is a member of the board of directors and treasurer of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, and in 1908-09 served as president of the association. He is also president of the American Royal Live Stock Show, and it is said that he has done as much if not more to draw attention to Kansas cattle than any other breeder in the state.

Mr. Hazlett is president of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of Butler County, which he assisted in organizing many years ago and has been president from its organization, a period of twenty-six years with the exception of one year. In politics he is a democrat. The Hazlett winter home is on Washington Street in El Dorado. He built this residence in 1914. It is of native stone and is the largest and best home in the city, is surrounded by large and well kept grounds, and it is also notable because the hard woods used in the interior finish were all produced on the "Hazford place."

Mr. Hazlett was married in January, 1885, at Springfield, Illinois, to Miss Isabella Bradford.

EMMOR J. SHELDON, former mayor of Paola, and former county attorney of Miami County, has been an active member of the bar for over a quarter of a century. He was born on a farm in Osage Township of Miami County December 23, 1862, and is a member of an early pioneer and very prominent family in this section of Kansas. He is the third of the four children born to Dudley M. and Ruth B. (Hall) Sheldon. His father was born in Pennsylvania and his mother in Massachusetts. The paternal grandfather Sheldon came from Germany, was a farmer, and in the early days moved to Canandaigua, New York, near Roches-

ter. The Halls were also farmers. Dudley M. Sheldon had a very meager education, though he made up for his early deficiencies and always passed as a very well read man. His active career was spent as a farmer. In 1857, under the influence of the spell of the West, he went to Illinois, and for a few years rented a farm at Wyandot in Bureau County. In order to better conditions for himself and family he journeyed still further in 1860 and sought a home in the vast and boundless prairies of Kansas. He made the journey from Northern Illinois in company with several other families, the heads of which were O. P. Tenny, John Wells and William Wells. They made up quite a caravan with wagons drawn by oxen. It required ten weeks to make the journey to Miami County, Kansas, a section which was then just being settled. All of them took up claims of 160 acres each and broke out some of the virgin land with their ox teams. The homes of this little colony were near the Miami Indian Mission, which many years later was moved to Oklahoma. Here the Sheldons and the others endured the privations and hardships of pioneer times, including the Civil war, drought, grasshoppers and other contingencies. Dudley Sheldon was a practical carpenter, and he made that skill a means of service both to himself and to others. He hewed the logs, split the shingles, and erected his own log house. The logs in this building were of solid walnut, and the frame was covered with weatherboarding rived from the native timber by his own hands. It contained two rooms, one above and one below, and it was the habitation in which the family lived until the place was sold in 1888. Among his experiences as a Kansan he enlisted in 1861 as a private in Company C of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry. He was with that regiment in its service up and down the western border, principally in Southern Missouri and Arkansas, until 1864, when in a fight at Wilson Creek, Arkansas, he was wounded in the thigh and was given his honorable discharge on account of the injury. While he was away fighting, his wife and the older children took care of the farm. After selling his old homestead Dudley Sheldon moved to another farm a half mile away and lived there until his death in 1891. His old home was on the Wire Road, along which in the early days there was almost a constant traffic between Fort Scott and Leavenworth and Kansas City. Almost daily the freighters stopped and fed at the Sheldon farm. Dudley Sheldon became a greenbacker in politics, though for the greater part of his life he voted as a republican and made himself prominent and influential in party affairs. He served as township trustee and as a member of the school board and his life was one long expression of public spirit. He took a prominent part in farmers movements, and was organizer and for a time was manager of the Grange store at Fontana. While he succeeded as a merchant, the confinement of the store was not congenial to him and he soon returned to his farm as his first and last love. He was an active member of the Baptist Church and his wife joined him in worship in that denomination.

Of their four children the oldest was the late Winfield H. Sheldon, one of the ablest lawyers Miami County ever had. He was born on a farm in Monroe County, New York, March 10, 1851, and in the '70s began the study of law under Simpson & Brayman. He was admitted to the bar June 24, 1879, and in the same year was defeated in the race for county attorney. In 1886, again on the republican ticket, he was elected to that office and re-elected in 1888. In 1890 he resumed practice and steadily rose in power and

prestige as a lawyer. In 1897 he was an unsuccessful candidate for judge of the District Court. In 1901 Governor Stanley appointed him judge of the Tenth District Court to fill the vacancy due to the new law providing for the regular biennial elections, and in 1902 he was regularly elected and again elected in 1906. During his second term his death occurred on May 22, 1909. Judge Sheldon was married September 25, 1872, to Sarah J. Russell, who is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Winifred Miller, at Neosho, her daughter being the wife of a prominent business man of that city. Judge Sheldon and wife had the following children: Iva, now the wife of J. S. Shepard, of San Francisco, California; Jay, who enlisted in the noted Twentieth Kansas Regiment for the Philippine war and lost his life while in the service; Emmor R., manager of the Wilson Hardware Company at Garnet, Kansas; Burton, of the Standard Oil Company at Neodesha; and Mrs. Miller.

The other two brothers of Emmor J. Sheldon were David M., who at one time was manager of the Blacker Lumber Company of Fontana, later was a lawyer, and died January 24, 1901; and Henry O., who occupies a farm near Fontana.

Emmor J. Sheldon grew up in Miami County, had the experience of the usual Kansas farm boy, and secured his early education in District No. 20. His real education was acquired in the university of hard knocks. He read law with his brother and also with Capt. T. M. Carroll, now deceased. Mr. Sheldon was admitted to the bar in June, 1889, and at once became associated in practice with his brother Jack in Sheldon and continued until the latter went on the bench. He then became a partner of Maj. B. F. Simpson, and since 1908 the firm has been Sheldon and Shively. This is a firm with a large practice in the State and Federal courts and its prestige has been securely established.

Mr. Sheldon has always voted as a republican. He served six years as secretary of the Board of Education at Paola, was county attorney from 1909 to 1913, and in 1915 was elected mayor of the city, his term ending in April, 1917. As mayor he was instrumental in having Paola improved by a thoroughly efficient electric lighting system, other improvements were made on the city parks, and paving and other matters of community benefit were carried out. For three years Mr. Sheldon has been president of the Chautauqua Association. Besides his private clientage he is attorney for the Frisco and Missouri Pacific Railway and for the Miami County National Bank.

On August 21, 1899, he married Jennie K. Mayberry, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Alexander and Susan B. Mayberry. They have two children. Roy E. is now manager of the Portable Skating Rink at Sebring, Ohio. Ruth is the wife of Edward Vander Vries, principal of the Tucson, Arizona, High School. Mrs. Vander Vries is an accomplished cornetist and pianist, was liberally educated in music and for two years traveled on the road as a professional musician.

Mr. Sheldon is interested in various fraternal organizations, including the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Aid Union, the Rebekahs, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and other insurance societies. He has filled chairs in the last four orders named and has been a member of the Grand Lodge for the Fraternal Aid Union every other year since 1901 and is trustee of the local lodge at Paola. He and his wife are working members of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE F. BEATTY, who has spent nearly all his life in Kansas, has been enrolled in the ranks of the lawyers of Salina for the past twelve years, and is now serving as referee in bankruptcy with the United States District Court.

His birth occurred August 17, 1877, at 1001 Olive Street in St. Louis, Missouri. His parents were Dr. George F. and Martha Ann (Posey) Beatty. His mother, who is still living, is a daughter of William Thornton Posey, who was closely related to the family of George Washington. During her girlhood Miss Posey graduated from a seminary at Shelbyville, Kentucky. Dr. George F. Beatty was born at Buffalo, West Virginia, then old Virginia, May 5, 1834. His parents took him in boyhood to Kentucky, and he was connected with the banking and tobacco business in that state and Indiana until he was thirty-six years of age. Taking up the study of medicine, he entered the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, where he completed the four years' course. His first location for practice was at St. Louis, where he remained until 1879. Having been appointed division surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, he then moved to Paola, Kansas, though his headquarters were at Wichita. He later practiced at different points in Kansas, and died at Bennington in this state February 14, 1904. He was a very able physician and a man with a great many friends throughout this state. On February 20, 1861, Doctor Beatty married Miss Martha Ann Posey, daughter of William Thornton and Eliza Jane (Dixon) Posey, both of whom were natives of Henderson County, Kentucky. Mrs. Beatty was born March 20, 1840, in a log house on a farm in Henderson County, Kentucky.

The only child of his parents, George F. Beatty came to Kansas with them in 1879. He attended the public schools of Cloud and Ottawa counties until 1895. Since then he has relied upon his own resources for his advancement in the world. In 1901 he went to Washington, District of Columbia, secured a position as a minor employe in the agricultural department, and with the means thus earned paid his way for two years in the law department of Columbian University and later spent one year in the National Law School in the same city.

During his residence at Washington he acquired a familiarity with many phases of life in the national capital and with many men of national distinction that have proved valuable to him in his later career. Being thus well qualified for his chosen vocation, he located at Salina, April 4, 1904, and has since been in active practice there. On July 3, 1908, John C. Pollock, judge of the United States District Court, appointed him referee in bankruptcy, and he has since filled that office with special credit and efficiency.

Mr. Beatty is a member of the Catholic Church, the Sons of the American Revolution, Kansas Society, and of the Knights of Columbus, and is advocate of Salina Council No. 601 of that order. He is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Ever since reaching manhood he has taken an active interest in republican politics.

On June 14, 1905, at Salina, Mr. Beatty married Miss Isabelle Cormack. Mrs. Beatty was born February 29, 1880, at Paisley, Ontario, Canada, a daughter of William and Jennie (Flemming) Cormack, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Beatty have three children, one daughter and two sons: Martha Mary, born May 28, 1906; George Frederick, born December 25, 1907; and William Addison, born November 6, 1909.

BRYCE MUIR is one of the prominent pioneers of Saline County, Kansas. He has lived in that locality more than fifty years, and if any man can be accounted an authority on the early history and development of that section of the state it is this genial and well known old timer. Prosperity has come to him in large measure during these long years, but he still prefers to keep his home on his fine farm near Salina, on rural route No. 2.

He was born September 9, 1840, in Scotland. He has many of the characteristics that have made the Scotch people famous in all quarters of the globe. His parents were Robert and Jane (Crawford) Muir, also natives of Scotland. In 1854 Robert Muir brought his family to America, and buying land in Southern Illinois engaged in farming. Later he came to Kansas, and he died at Salina May 12, 1892. He was born in 1807, and his wife was born in 1808 and died in Illinois in 1888. There were ten children in the family: James, Ellen, William, Robert, Jennie, all now deceased; Bryce; John; Maggie, who lives in Illinois; Jane, of Salina, Kansas; and Andrew, deceased.

Bryce Muir was fourteen years of age when his parents came to America. Practically all his education was acquired in the old country, and in this country he attended school only thirty days altogether. The Civil war broke out before his twenty-first birthday, and in 1861 he was one of those who enlisted at a call for troops and was mustered into Company F of the Tenth Missouri Infantry. He was fifer in his regiment and served altogether three years. He followed the flag of his country on many a well fought battlefield, but was never wounded. Among other engagements in which he participated were those at Corinth and Vicksburg.

In 1865, after the close of the war, Mr. Muir came to Kansas. He secured a tract of Government land in Saline County, adjoining the present City of Salina at the northwest. He still lives on that farm. Fifty years ago Saline County was a part of the great western plains. Buffaloes roamed in countless numbers, and both the Indians and wild game were plentiful on the very land which Mr. Muir in subsequent years has turned over with the plow and has used for the production of varied crops. He underwent all the experiences of pioneer life. His first house was a 12 by 14 foot frame house. He worked hard and intelligently, and it cannot be said that his prosperity is entirely due to the oncoming advance of civilization and the natural increase of values which followed in consequence. He has made his own prosperity, and is now the owner of 1,800 acres of valuable land. It has all the substantial improvements for which Kansas farms are noted, and for a number of years he was one of the leading raisers of blooded cattle on a large scale in Saline County. When in 1878 Mr. Muir excavated for his first substantial home he discovered three graves whose occupants could give no trace of the tragedy which had brought them burial upon the western prairie. Mr. Muir had always been a republican, though he has never sought office, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On August 3, 1869, in a log house that stood on a farm near Salina, he married Miss Margaret Prather. Mrs. Muir was born November 27, 1844, in Morgan County, Kentucky, a daughter of Archibald and Christina (Hammond) Prather, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. To their marriage were born two sons and four daughters, Jane, born January 14, 1871; Helen, born May 29, 1872; Margaret, born August 23, 1875; the fourth, a son, who died in in-

fancy; Robert A., born November 30, 1878; Christina, born May 20, 1880.

JOHN ELLIS. Within the lifetime of John Ellis, El Dorado banker, stockman and farmer, has been unfolded practically the entire history of civilization in Butler County. He came here when a boy of five or six years. Kansas was still a territory, and his people located on the very fringe of settlement and in what was then and for a number of years afterward regarded as Southwestern Kansas. Few of the old timers can look back to a time in Butler County when its prairies supported herds of buffalo, but John Ellis recalls having seen as many as 150 in a single drove. Wherever the buffalo was found in the West there also was the Indian. John Ellis knew the wild and untamed redmen of the West when he was a boy, though he never met them when on hostile excursions, and so far as his experience goes Butler County was never a scene of violence on the part of the redmen. However, parties of them frequently went through Butler County on hunting trips, and with other boys of his time he shared in the fright caused by Indian scares, though reports of the coming of hostile Indians were almost universally unfounded in real danger. For several years after the buffalo disappeared from the prairies the wild deer were still numerous, and John Ellis was old enough to carry a gun on his shoulder before the big game really became extinct in this section.

There were few signs of civilization when he and his parents came to Butler County. Inhabitants were few and far between. John Ellis attended one of the first schools ever conducted in Butler County. The house was built of logs and was located on George T. Donaldson's place in Chelsea Township. Mrs. Donaldson was a sister of Mrs. L. V. Sheldon and Miss Vaught. Much has been said in recent years about the wisdom of keeping schoolhouses in constant service, instead of allowing them to lie idle for several months of the year. This plan was put into practical operation in Chelsea Township fifty years or more ago. The old log house in which John Ellis learned his letters was used only in the summer time for school purposes, while in the winter it was converted into a corn crib. Mr. Ellis recalls the name of his first teacher. She was Margaret Vaught, a sister of Mrs. L. V. Sheldon, the mother of Alvah and John G. Sheldon.

Thus John Ellis is a product of old-time customs and an environment such as few Kansans can recall. While he is deeply rooted in the past of Butler County, he is exceedingly alive and a vital factor in the present. Besides being vice president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of El Dorado John Ellis has built up a business as a farmer and stockman which ranks him among the foremost Kansas agriculturists of the present generation. He began farming for himself at the age of nineteen. His business has been on the increase ever since, and his prosperity has been built up gradually and on the solid rock of business integrity. He now operates about 1,750 acres of land in Chelsea and Sycamore townships, though for the past sixteen years his home has been in El Dorado, where he has a fine modern residence. He spends nearly every day on his farm, going to and fro in his automobile. As a stockman he has more than a local reputation, and handles both cattle and horses.

John Ellis was born at Wankegan in Lake County, Illinois, April 13, 1854. His father and mother were fine types of early Kansas pioneers. His father,

Archibald Ellis, was born at Castlebar, in County Mayo, Ireland, grew up there, and at the age of twenty-one crossed the ocean to the United States. A passenger on the same sailing vessel which brought him to the new world was Ann Tiernan. She was born in County Meath, Ireland, met her future husband in crossing the Atlantic and they were married shortly after landing. She died at El Dorado in 1892.

After his marriage Archibald Ellis settled at Newark, New Jersey. By trade he was a chandler, and followed that trade after moving west to Lake County, Illinois. He had a zest for adventure and was more than ready to attempt new exploits and identify himself with the outermost fringe of civilization. When the first news came of the discovery of gold in California he went out there by the way of New York and the Isthmus of Panama, and remained two years in California as a seeker for the golden metal. He then returned to Illinois, but was soon back in California, returning via the Cape Horn route, and he remained this time for seven years. He had moderate success as a miner and when he returned to the States for the second time he voyaged around the Horn.

It was in 1859 that the Ellis family set out for the Walnut Valley in Kansas. They made most of the journey by the river route. They embarked on a boat at La Salle on the Illinois River, went down that stream and into the Mississippi, and at St. Louis changed to a smaller boat and turned against the current of the Missouri and finally disembarked at Westport Landing, which was then the only conspicuous feature of what is now Kansas City, Missouri. He had had his horses and wagons with him and from there they drove across the country to Emporia, a budding new village of the Kansas prairies. Leaving his wife and younger children at Emporia, Archibald Ellis, with his oldest son, George, started out to look for a suitable location. He found one in Chelsea Township of Butler County, along the Walnut River. He then returned to Emporia for the other members of the family, but while crossing the Cottonwood River the team was drowned and they narrowly escaped the same fate themselves. On bringing his household to Butler County Archibald Ellis pre-empted the land which he had selected, and that same quarter section is now owned by John Ellis, having been in one family's ownership upwards of sixty years.

In this isolated and somewhat desolate community Archibald Ellis began his career as a cattleman, and judged by the standards of the time he made a fine success. In fact he had splendid business judgment, and at the time of his death had increased his original quarter section homestead to 1,200 acres. Whether in Kansas or in the gold mines of California he showed himself ever a man of adventurous spirit, with unlimited courage and enterprise. It was of such stuff that the Kansas pioneer was made.

When the Ellises located in Butler County there was neither town or settlement of any description in the county. Kansas had been torn by the factional struggle over slavery and freedom, and orderly progress and development had no chance. At that time the big metropolis and market center for all Kansas, and for the great West as well, was Leavenworth on the Missouri River, nearly 200 miles from the Ellis home. Archibald Ellis usually made about two trips a year to Leavenworth for the purpose of buying supplies. The nearest postoffice was Emporia, nearly eighty miles to the northeast. Later Cottonwood Falls secured a postoffice and finally one at Chelsea.

For several years the nearest grist mill was at Emporia.

The success he enjoyed in the management of his private affairs was matched by the prominence Archibald Ellis took in the public life of his home county. He was a democrat and an active leader in that party. He served as county commissioner and two terms as treasurer of Butler County. He died in 1879. He was a conspicuous figure in the early county seat fight and expressed himself positively on practically every other phase of the county's life and history. Fraternally he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He and his wife became the parents of nine children. George, the oldest, was a very successful farmer and cattleman, and had bought a large interest and was president in the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of El Dorado when he died in 1912. Mary A., the second child, now lives on her farm twelve miles north and east of El Dorado, the widow of N. B. Coggeshall, who was a farmer. The third child, a son, and the fourth, a daughter, died in infancy. Archibald died when nineteen years of age. The sixth in the family is John Ellis. William died young, and Frank died on his farm in 1891. Lizzie, the youngest, also died in early life. The son Frank married Nannie C. McDaniel, who is now living at El Dorado and the mother of two children: Frances, who is a student in the University of Kansas, and Pearl, wife of Mr. Cahill, a journalist living at Butte, Montana.

Enough has been said to indicate the early environment in which John Ellis grew to manhood. While he had all the advantages supplied by the common schools of Butler County in his day he has benefited most by the practical school of experience. He was about twenty-five years of age when his father died, and from the time of reaching his majority had managed the homestead, subsequently became owner of it and made it his own home until 1900, when he removed to El Dorado. In El Dorado his residence is at 507 Washington Street. As a farmer and stockman and banker Mr. Ellis has enjoyed financial independence for many years, and he is a man who makes the most of his well earned prosperity. In the spring of 1917 he made an extended visit to California and the Pacific Coast.

In politics he is an independent democrat. He served two terms as county commissioner of Butler County. Mr. Ellis was formerly a stockholder and vice president of the old Butler County Telephone Company until its interests were sold to the Bell Telephone Company in April, 1916. He is a member of the El Dorado Commercial Club.

In 1886, at El Dorado, Mr. Ellis married Miss Mary B. Hull, daughter of John and Eliza (Blaylock) Hull. Her father was a farmer and early settler in Wilson County, Kansas, and is now deceased, and her mother also died in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have two children. Gladys H., the older, is the wife of Homer Marshall, and they live on a farm twelve miles north and east of El Dorado. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have one child, Mary Ellen, born in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis' second child is J. G. Ellis, born October 24, 1906.

CLEVELAND D. MILLER is one of the progressive and substantial younger farmers of Saline County. His home is in Smolan Township, and as the owner of 560 acres of land, devoted to alfalfa and other staple crops, he stands in the forefront of Saline County agriculturists. His farm has all the improvements,

and he has naturally allied himself with every movement for the betterment of his home community.

He was born in the same locality where he now resides April 14, 1886. His parents were Valentine W. and Sarah (Barley) Miller. Valentine Miller was born in 1836 at Limestone, Tennessee, and has spent all his life as a farmer, and a very successful one at that. In 1875 he came to Kansas, acquiring some raw land in Saline County in Smolan Township. He did his part as an early settler, converted a large acreage from a raw prairie to fertile farms, and now has large quantities of valuable land and improved homes in different parts of Saline and Dickinson counties, where he is one of the large tax payers on real estate. After he retired from farming in 1909 he moved to National City, California, where he still resides. His wife died in 1909. There were eleven children in the family, two of the sons dying in infancy, and the others being mentioned as follows: Oscar, now a resident of Covina, California; Carlton W. of LaCrosse, Kansas; Roberta, wife of Howard Bert, of Ontario, California; Della, wife of Dr. D. J. Morris, of San Jose, California; Laura, wife of E. E. Emery of Chico, California; Cleveland D.; Florence, wife of Albert E. Bunger, a farmer in Saline County; Grace, wife of Floyd E. Edwards, a farmer and school teacher in Saline County; and Forrest, a Saline County farmer.

Cleveland D. Miller received his early training in the public schools of Saline County. He was reared on a farm and has made farming his occupation. However, for several years he was associated with his father in the grain and mercantile business at Mentor. His father during that time was postmaster of the Village of Mentor.

On February 27, 1909, at Mentor, Kansas, Mr. Miller married Miss Georgiana Tinkler, who was born in Saline County January 2, 1890, a daughter of W. O. and Julia (Lighter) Tinkler, who were early settlers in that part of Kansas. Mrs. Miller was educated in the Saline County schools and also in the Kansas Wesleyan Business College. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of two children: Bernice, born June 27, 1912; and Cleve Delbert, born May 22, 1916.

ARTHUR E. LE STOURGEON. One of the most progressive younger business men of Arkansas City, Arthur Edward Le Sturgeon, is secretary and manager of the Arkansas City Ice Company, a business with which he has been actively connected since coming here nearly twenty years ago, is secretary of the American Paint & Button Company, and vice president of Henneberry & Co., all being prominent local industries, and is president of the city board of education.

Mr. Le Sturgeon is of French ancestry. His ancestors came out of France and settled in Virginia in colonial times. His grandfather was an artist and an early settler in Illinois, passing his last years at Centralia in that state.

Arthur E. Le Sturgeon was himself born at Centralia, Illinois, September 15, 1878. His father, Ernest D. Le Sturgeon, was born at Plainfield, in Will County, Illinois, in 1850, and when a young man went to Centralia, where he married and took up farming. Later he entered the ice business, and with a large experience in that line he came to Arkansas City in 1898, and has since been an active factor in the Arkansas City Ice Company, in which he is a director and is also a director of the American Paint & Button Company. He is a republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church and is affiliated

with Crescent Lodge No. 133, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Ernest D. Le Sturgeon married Christina Kruse, who was born in Galena, Illinois, in 1853.

The only child of his parents, Arthur E. Le Sturgeon had his educational advantages in his native city, where he graduated from high school in 1898. In the fall of the same year he arrived in Arkansas City and at once became secretary of the Arkansas City Ice Company. Since then he has been promoted to the active management of the business. The ice company's plant is located at the Santa Fe south yards, and it manufactures ice in sufficient quantities to supply the local demands of the domestic trade and also the Santa Fe Railroad. The officers of the company are: Henry Braun, president; Thomas Baird, vice president, and Mr. Le Sturgeon, secretary.

The American Paint & Button Company occupies a somewhat unique field among Kansas industries. It manufactures large quantities of pearl buttons, and the chief raw material comes from shells gathered from the local streams. The company also handles paints. The officers of this company are: Henry Braun, president; C. B. Dye, vice president, and Mr. Le Sturgeon, secretary. The paint and button company plant is on South Summit Street.

Mr. Le Sturgeon is a republican in politics. He has proved an active factor in local affairs, and as president of the board of education he gives much of his time to maintaining and upbuilding the local school system. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; of Crescent Lodge No. 133, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Bennett Chapter No. 41, Royal Arch Masons; Arkansas City Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar; Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite; Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita; Victory Chapter No. 151, Order of the Eastern Star; and Arkansas City Lodge No. 956, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Le Sturgeon is also a member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers.

He has been able to accumulate considerable property, and besides his home at 1101 South First Street owns several other dwellings and some farm land in Arkansas. In 1901, at Arkansas City, he married Miss Kathrynne Heard, daughter of William H. and Martha P. (Fouschee) Heard. Her father was a physician and surgeon and is now deceased. Her mother resides in Arkansas City. Mr. and Mrs. Le Sturgeon have three children: Arthur H., born May 29, 1902; Lawrence F., born April 5, 1906; and Kathrynne P., born February 3, 1909.

HOWARD DWIGHT PINKHAM. Following is the record of a very successful Kansas business man and farmer. A citizen of New England antecedents and training, he was for many years a resident of Kansas, and toward the close of his life a farmer in Walnut Township of Saline County near Mentor.

Born January 4, 1847, at North Chelsea, Massachusetts, Howard Dwight Pinkham was a son of Vincent and Lois (Low) Pinkham, both of whom were New Englanders. He was one of twelve children, the only survivor of whom is Herbert L., who lives at Salina. The other children were named James, Charlotte, Henry, Edward, William, Theodore, Adelia, Howard Dwight, Emma and Augusta.

Howard Dwight Pinkham grew up in Massachusetts, gained sufficient education for his business needs, and his early experiences were as a salesman and book-keeper in Massachusetts. He left that state in 1878,

and in that year came to Marysville, Kansas, where he spent two years as a salesman. Returning to Massachusetts, he remained there seven years, and was then again in Marysville for two years. After another period of residence in Massachusetts for three years he came to make Kansas his permanent home. He bought a farm in Marshall County, and was actively engaged in operating it for fourteen years. Selling out his interests in Marshall County, he removed to Saline County and bought the 320 acre farm in Walnut Township where his busy and useful life came to a close on May 27, 1913. He was distinguished as a hard worker, lived in peace and good will with his neighbors, was upright, commanded trust and confidence, and his judgment and ability were such as to gain respectful admiration. He was long a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and served as superintendent of its Sunday-school.

On February 19, 1880, at Marshall, Kansas, he married Miss Joan Elizabeth Carden. Mrs. Pinkham was born December 4, 1862, on the farm near Marshfield, Missouri, a daughter of Richard W. and Susan A. (Dameron) Carden, her father a native of Tennessee and her mother of North Carolina. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pinkham were born eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, namely: Florence L., born December 4, 1880, and died October 20, 1881; Thirza Low, born June 20, 1882, and died October 30, 1882; Lois, born March 20, 1884; Theodore, born June 3, 1886; Howard Dwight born June 21, 1888; Samuel Nelson, born May 29, 1890; William R., born July 1, 1892; Edwin H., born August 3, 1894; Henry V., born July 4, 1897; Lawrence A., born December 2, 1900; and Carden, the youngest of this large family, who was born May 16, 1905.

JOHN D. M. CONRAD. Among the most interesting men of Salina are those who can justly be named pioneers of this fair city. They have a wealth of experience that no later comers can claim, and it is because of their courage and enterprise that such rich and rapid development has taken place. In John D. M. Conrad, who is the only survivor of a once very important body, the first city council of Salina, is found not only a pioneer of this section but also a veteran of honorable record of the great Civil war.

John D. M. Conrad was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1838. His parents were George J. and Rosanna (Miller) Conrad, the former of whom was born in Maryland and the latter in Bedford County. Until he was about twelve years of age the boy attended the district schools. Then he started to learn the shoemaker's trade in Pittsburgh and continued working at the same until 1855, when he came west and located at Shelbyville, Illinois. There, on May 25, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company B, Fourteenth Volunteer Infantry, the regiment being commanded by Col. John M. Palmer. During his service of three years he took part in many important battles, including Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchie River, Vicksburg, Jackson and others. He was honorably discharged May 25, 1864, while in the convalescent hospital at Jefferson Barracks. He had been very fortunate in escaping both wounds and imprisonment.

After his military life was over Mr. Conrad located at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he followed carpenter work. In 1869 he came to Salina, Kansas, starting into a contracting and building business, and under his direction many of the first structures at Salina were put up. Possessing practical ideas and excellent judgment, he was soon called upon by his fellow

citizens to assist in the responsibilities facing them in the establishment of law and order. He served two years as a member of the first city council and one year as city marshal, served also for three years as under sheriff of Saline County and three years as constable of Salina City Township. In 1912 he was elected a justice of the peace and is still serving as such.

On August 3, 1870, Mr. Conrad was married at Jacksonville, Illinois, to Miss Emily E. Case, who was born in Morgan County, Illinois, in 1845, and is a daughter of Richard and Mary (Henderson) Case.

In politics Mr. Conrad has been a consistent republican since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He takes much interest in John A. Logan Post No. 127, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander. Mr. Conrad had comparatively few educational opportunities in youth, but he has always been studious and a great reader and is not only well informed concerning pioneer times in Kansas, but is conversant with the world's history of today. He has a wide acquaintance and is looked upon as one of the representative and sterling men of Salina.

THILON J. ROLLMAN. While the community of Brookville in Saline County has known Mr. Rollman as a banker for some years, his chief distinction in that part of Kansas rests upon his long and active service as an educator. He is one of the veteran school men of the state, and for thirty-two years he held the principalship of the Brookville schools, which constitutes the longest continuous service in such a position in any one community in Kansas. The influence exerted by such a man of high ideals in the lives of the hundreds of individuals who came under his instruction during that time and in the entire community is incalculable.

Mr. Rollman came to Kansas after ten years of educational experience in the East. He was born on a farm near Millersburg, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1845, and has already passed the age of three score and ten. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Bordner) Rollman, also natives of Pennsylvania. He was the first in a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. His brother Samuel and his sister Catherine are now deceased, and his sister Mary, unmarried, lives at the old home in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rollman had a liberal education, much of it acquired at the expenditure of his own labor and means. He attended the Palmyra Academy of Pennsylvania and the Freeland Seminary, and for two years was a special student in the Boston Home College.

After teaching five years in his home town of Millersburg, Pennsylvania, he was made principal of the public schools in that city, and held that office five years.

Mr. Rollman came to Kansas in 1877. For four years he taught in the rural districts of Saline County, but in 1881 was elected principal of the schools of Brookville. For thirty-two years he held that position, and it was with genuine regret that the community witnessed his resignation three years ago.

In the meantime he had made himself a factor in local business affairs, and in 1909 was made a director of the Brookville Bank. On retiring from his school work in 1913 he was elected president, and now directs the affairs of that staunch institution. Mr. Rollman is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being affiliated with the Salina Consistory. In politics he is a republican.

At Millersburg, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1878, having returned to his native city from Kansas for that purpose, he married Miss Mary Ressler. She was born in that locality May 22, 1855. Five children have been born to their union, three sons and two daughters: Ralph R., born February 3, 1881; Jay, born February 17, 1886; Helen, born June 9, 1888; Esther, born May 20, 1891; and Stanley, born February 2, 1895.

EDWARD J. FLEMING is one of the men who apparently realized early in life that the only help for them in attaining success is through their individual efforts. About twenty years ago Mr. Fleming was clerk in a store at Arkansas City. Not long afterwards, and before he reached his majority, he was running a small business of his own at Anthony. The chief comment made by his associates in those early days was that he was a hard worker and willing to earn a little more than his wages. About that time his ambition to become a lawyer took definite form, and after a year or so of hard application to his studies he was admitted to the Kansas bar. He has been one of the useful and prominent members of the Cowley County bar for the past fifteen years and is at present deputy county attorney.

Whether in his profession or in other lines of experience he has been a hard fighter. He gets this quality naturally. His grandfather, John Fleming, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1814, and in 1851 brought his family to America, arriving after a voyage of fourteen weeks by the old slow-going sailing vessels. He settled at Washington Court House in Ohio, and followed farming there until his death in 1884. His son Thomas, father of the Arkansas City lawyer, was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1845, and was six years of age when he came to the United States with his parents. He grew up on his father's farm in Ohio, and his first great experience in life was, when following the promptings of patriotism, he enlisted at the age of seventeen, in the latter part of 1862, for service in the Union army. He went out with the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Infantry. From that time on he was a good and faithful soldier until the flags were furled and hostilities closed with all the states reunited in perpetual union. The first great battle in which he took part was Stone River early in 1863. He was with Sherman in the first attack of the Union armies against Vicksburg, and afterwards was with Grant in the determined siege and capture of that Mississippi stronghold. Subsequently he was sent with the troops under Gen. A. J. Smith to rescue Banks' Red River expedition, and assisted Banks' forces in getting down the river. Three days after Lee surrendered he participated in the siege and storming of Mobile, Alabama.

Following the war, a youthful veteran of twenty years, he returned to his old home at Washington Court House, Ohio, spent a short time at Indianapolis, Indiana, and in 1866 arrived in Kansas. His first location in this state was at Emporia. He was with the construction department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad while that line was being built south from Kansas and until it was completed across Red River to Denison, Texas. While helping build the railroad he took up a homestead of a quarter section in Labette County, Kansas. He lived at Denison, Texas, for some time, and was roadmaster until the Missouri, Kansas & Texas went into the hands of a receiver. For eighteen months he ran a construction train employing several hundred men with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company. For another year he was section foreman for the Frisco

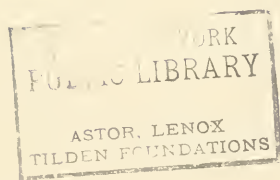
Railroad at New Albany, Kansas, then became roadmaster of the Frisco, removing to Fredonia, and for two years had supervision of the right of way from Oswego to Wichita. In 1884 Mr. Fleming bought a farm in Greenwood County, six miles from Fall River, and spent two years on it. In 1887 he became section foreman of the Frisco at Fall River and after a year came to Arkansas City as roadmaster. He was thus employed by the Frisco until the line from Anthony to Arkansas City ceased to be a Frisco branch and was taken over by the Kansas Southwestern Railway Company. Mr. Fleming was in the service of the Kansas Southwestern until his death, which occurred at Ashton, Kansas, March 18, 1910. He was a republican in politics and a member of the Catholic Church.

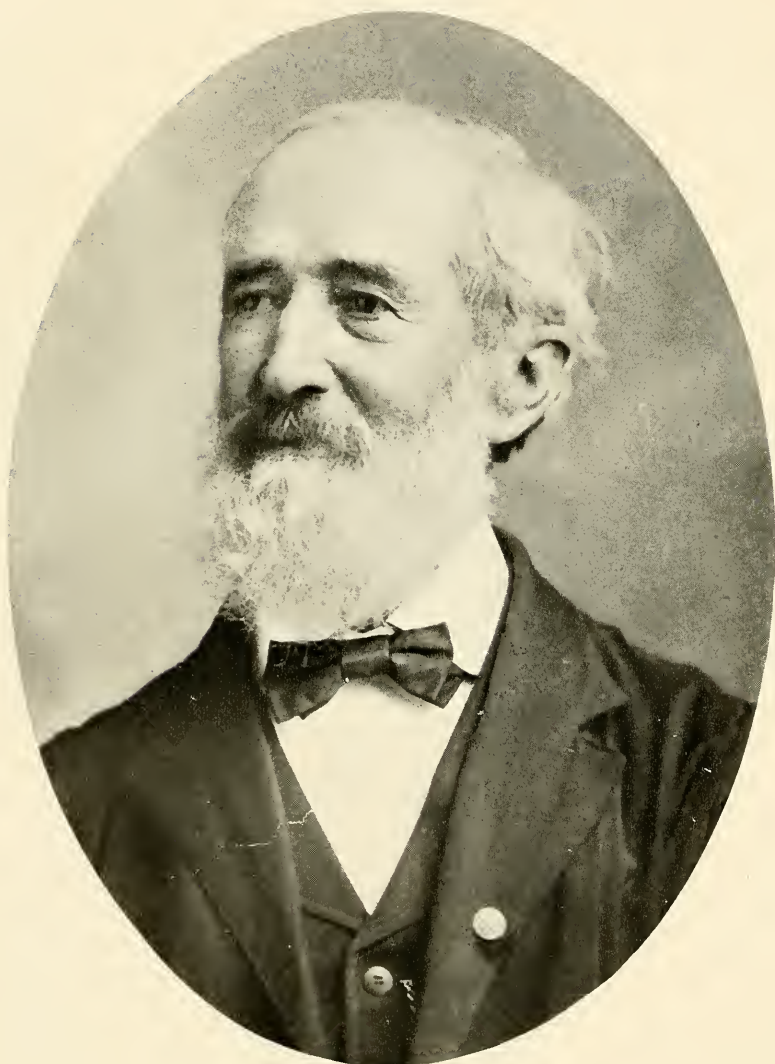
Thomas Fleming married Mary Burns. She was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1856, and is now living at 412 North First Street in Arkansas City. They had the following large family of children: Edward J.; John, a baker by trade, living at Bellingham, Washington; Charles T., who is telegraph operator with the Santa Fe Railroad at Portland, Kansas; Nelle, the widow of James Fitzmaurice, who was a farmer at Fall River, Kansas, resides with her mother; Margaret, wife of Hugh Coughlin, a traveling salesman for the Ranney-Davis Wholesale Grocery Company of Arkansas City, their home being at Wellington, Kansas; Robert F., a motorman on an interurban railway living at Bellingham, Washington; Marie and Thomas, the former residing with her mother. Thomas is a member of Company H, Second Regiment Kansas National Guards.

It was during the residence of his parents at Denison, Texas, that Edward J. Fleming was born on March 18, 1880. Most of his life, however, has been spent in Kansas. He attended the rural schools near Fall River, spent one year in the public schools of that town, and during 1892 was a student in the parochial school at Axtell. After that he continued his education in the Arkansas City schools until 1896.

At the age of sixteen, in 1896, Mr. Fleming began clerking in a dry goods and clothing store at Arkansas City. In September, 1892, he went to Anthony to take charge of a confectionery, ice cream and cold drink cafe which his father had bought. He conducted this establishment for his father until 1899, and then sold out. Returning to Arkansas City he worked a few months with the Pottle Dry Goods Company, and after this experience was qualified for a position on the road, and for a year sold goods for the Smith-Hron Wholesale Notion Company of Arkansas City.

After deciding to become a lawyer Mr. Fleming left nothing to be desired in the way of diligence and enthusiasm in his application to his studies, and after a course of preparation in the office of William Blake and C. T. Atkinson of Arkansas City he was admitted to the Kansas bar in October, 1902. For six months during 1903 he lived at Kaw City, Oklahoma, but then returned to Arkansas City and was in the law offices of C. T. Atkinson for 2½ years. After that he was alone in practice and built up a splendid reputation as an able advocate and attorney in both the civil and criminal branches. In 1906 Mr. Fleming was elected county attorney of Cowley County, serving two terms or four years. During this official term he lived at Winfield, and continued to practice law there for two years afterwards. In 1913 he returned to Arkansas City and had law offices in the Zadio Block on South Summit Street. In the





Chas. H. Geringer, M.D.

spring of 1905 he was elected police judge of Arkansas City, and filled that position until he entered upon his duties as county attorney in January, 1907. Mr. Fleming is now deputy county attorney, having been appointed in January, 1915, and reappointed in January, 1917, by J. A. McDermott, county attorney.

On May 1, 1917, Mr. Fleming formed a law partnership with Judge C. L. Swarts, of Winfield, the latter removing to Arkansas City. The new firm has quarters in the Home National Bank Building under the name of Fleming & Swarts. A complete sketch of Judge Swarts appears elsewhere in these volumes.

Mr. Fleming resides at 318 North Fourth Street. He has some farm interests at Ashton in Sumner County, but seldom allows anything to interfere with his main work as a lawyer. He is a republican and a member of the Catholic Church, and his fraternal affiliations are with Ponca City Council, Knights of Columbus; Lodge No. 596, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Arkansas City; Arkansas City Aerie No. 909, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Winfield Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose; Arkansas City Lodge No. 89, Ancient Order United Workmen; Inaugural Camp No. 867, Modern Woodmen of America; and Welcome Homestead No. 1277, Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

Mr. Fleming was married at Arkansas City in February, 1908, to Miss Ethel Sadil, daughter of B. F. and Lena (McKisson) Sadil. Her parents now reside at Wichita, her father being a partner in the Sedgwick County Abstract Company. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have two children: Francis, born April 10, 1910; and Betty Virginia, born May 10, 1916.

CHARLES HEDINGER, M. D., of Canton, McPherson County, is a character unique in the great Sunflower State of Kansas. Others have grown old under the bright skies and in the wholesome and invigorating climate of Kansas' prairies, but so far as known none has reached the age of ninety-five still active in work and has passed through such a varied range of experience, meeting hazard and danger with equanimity, and getting all possible out of life at every hour of existence.

Much has been said and written in recent years concerning the decadence of the modern man and his comparative uselessness in the scheme of industrial and commercial life after the age of forty. In spite of the numerous conspicuous exceptions that belief has become almost a creed in some sections. But Doctor Hedinger has carried on his life work and usefulness for almost half a century beyond the normal middle age. He has actually proved that the last of life is that for which the first was made.

Much has been written of Doctor Hedinger in recent years, and one of America's leading weekly periodicals, the Outlook, recently referred to him in the following paragraphs: "Out in Kansas today Dr. Charles Hedinger, at the age of ninety-five, performs all of the arduous duties of a country practice, turning out at midnight to drive a score of miles, though the temperature be below zero."

Of such a man Kansas history must take more than a passing notice. Charles Hedinger was born on a vessel in the Mediterranean Sea August 17, 1821, and is now in his ninety-sixth year. His father was a Prussian and his mother an Italian. Doctor Hedinger spent the first eleven years of his life in the City of Venice, and after that grew up in Prussia until twenty-eight. He was liberally educated, attending Goettingen University, where he graduated in medicine. He was graduated in 1842.

Doctor Hedinger had some experience and participation in the revolutionary troubles that afflicted central Europe during the late '40s, and like many other Germans he came to America in 1848. For eight years he practiced medicine in New York City, and for 2½ years was an assistant surgeon in the United States navy. In the late '50s he became a surgeon in the United States army and saw active service at many western army posts. In 1857 he was with Albert Sidney Johnston's army in Utah during the Mormon uprising. He was at Fort Laramie and participated in campaigns against hostile Indians clear to the Pacific coast. He fought with the Navajoe and Apache Indians in Mexico.

In 1862 Doctor Hedinger resigned from the Regular army and enlisted as a private in the Second Colorado Cavalry, but was soon commissioned surgeon. He served until the close of the Civil war, and most of his campaigning as a volunteer was in Kansas and Colorado. It is said that Doctor Hedinger carries on his body the scars of seventeen wounds received during the Indian and Civil wars.

At the close of the war Doctor Hedinger located for private practice at Kansas City, Missouri, for three years, and then practiced eleven years in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, and during all that time served as coroner. For ten years he was at Strong City, Kansas, and was United States pension examiner. In 1893, nearly a quarter of a century ago, he moved to Canton and has been continuously a resident of that city ever since. For many years he was a very capable surgeon, but latterly has attended entirely to his medical practice. He knows surgery from the crude days of that science and before the introduction of anesthesia and the many other discoveries and appliances which have made surgical practice so different and so vastly more efficient. During his experience as an army and navy surgeon he performed many operations without anesthetics, and patients were tied down to keep them from writhing under the pain of the knife.

The community of Canton esteems him not only as an old but as one of its most remarkable citizens. For five years he served as mayor of Canton, and on August 17, 1899, the citizens of that town presented him with a valuable gold watch as a token of their appreciation of what he had done for them as mayor. For six years he was a member of the school board. Doctor Hedinger is affiliated with Canton Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

At Council Grove, Kansas, September 22, 1866, he married Miss Mary Burns, who was born in Missouri December 12, 1834. Doctor Hedinger has five children: Ada, Ida, Fred, Amelia and Otis. He also has twenty-five grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren, and thus his vitality and example are already transmitted through several generations.

Doctor Hedinger with all his career of almost unexampled activity and practical experience is one of the most scholarly men of Kansas. He studied medicine in what now seem crude days, but has always studiously kept abreast of the times and reads copiously of the most modern medical and surgical literature. He has one of the finest private libraries in the state, and has been a collector of rare old books, some of which are more than 300 years old. He knows the literature of several languages, and culture with him is not a superficial dress but is an essential part of his very character and experience.

Naturally there is much interest in Doctor Hedinger's mode of life. Undoubtedly he inherited a splen-

did physical constitution. He is reported to have said that he experienced only one illness in his life, and that was during the Civil war when he suffered from typhoid. He has never been a faddist, and while his life has been a temperate one it has not been one of abstinence. Even in his old age he smokes copiously, and has led a rough, jolly and wholesome life, unattached to any particular system or philosophy as a secret and means of reaching old age. Doctor Hedinger even in old age is one of the most cheerful of men, and cheerfulness has undoubtedly contributed largely to his long life. Perhaps to no one better could tribute be paid which is expressed in the following definition of success:

"He has achieved success who has lived well; laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked an appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and gave the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory is a benediction."

OLOF FORSSE. One of the strongest and most forceful elements in the citizenship of Saline County has been the colony of Swedish people who located there when all the country was a wilderness and out on the western frontier. Anyone who knows the character of that community is impressed with its thorough and forthright Americanism, though in many ways the sturdy characteristics of their native land have colored the activities and customs of the district. One interesting reminiscence of their native land is the Town of Falun, one of the most important centers of the Swedish colony. Falun was named in honor of the capital of the province of Dalarne, a rich mineral district of Sweden often referred to as the treasury of Sweden.

Foremost in this colony have been the members of the Forsse family. Mr. Olof Forsse, who was long engaged in business at Falun and is now living retired, has had a career which makes him an important character in the community, and he is a son of the late Maj. Eric Forsse, one of the strong and big men of his time both in Kansas and in Illinois, where the family lived before coming to the Sunflower State.

Maj. Eric Forsse was born in Sweden March 4, 1819. In 1850 he brought his family to America. Landing at New Orleans, they proceeded by steamboat up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and soon afterward arrived at Galesburg, Illinois. Eric Forsse came to America without money but with experience at his trade as a tailor and with those qualities of character which make success in every circumstance. For a time he worked at his trade at Galesburg at 25 cents a day. Six months later he moved to Moline, Illinois, where he remained about six months and then the family joined the Eric Johnson Swedish colony at Bishop Hill, Illinois, a pioneer center of Swedish colonization in that state and recently the scene of an anniversary celebration. At Bishop Hill the colonists held property in common. However, this communistic plan of ownership was abandoned in 1860, and the holdings were divided pro rata. While living in Sweden Eric Forsse had served twelve years in the Swedish army. This experience made him a valuable man at the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1859 he had organized a company of home guards, and at the beginning of the war this was mustered into the

United States service with him as captain. The company became Company D of the Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, an organization made up of the Swedish volunteers of Illinois. The regiment became part of Grant's fighting army in the great Mississippi Valley campaign. At the two days' battle of Shiloh Eric Forsse won promotion to the rank of major. He served 3½ years, finally resigning his commission in October, 1864. He was in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth and a number of other campaigns until the armies reached Atlanta. He was never seriously wounded.

After the war Maj. Forsse bought a farm in Henry County, Illinois, and was actively engaged in its operation until 1869. In that year, coming out to Western Kansas, he bought one section of railroad land in Saline County, one mile east of the present Town of Falun. In 1870 the original postoffice of Falun was established on his farm, and he was its first postmaster and filled that position for twenty years. Throughout the remainder of his life he was distinguished as the leading citizen of the Swedish colony of Saline County. In 1873 his fellow citizens elected him as their representative in the State Legislature. Though a republican, he was chosen as an independent candidate. He was for many years a trustee of Falun Township. His death occurred in a hospital at Topeka April 18, 1889.

In 1841 Major Forsse married his wife, Martha, who was born in Sweden September 14, 1814, and died March 8, 1887. Of their six children Olof was the oldest. Two sons died in infancy. The only other one now living is Elias, who was born May 8, 1853, and also lives at Salina.

Mr. Olof Forsse was born in Sweden July 8, 1842, and was about eight years of age when the family came to America. He grew up and received the bulk of his educational training in Illinois, and was not yet nineteen when the war broke out. He joined Company D of the Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, fighting in his father's company and serving until the close of the war. Besides the campaigns in which his father was engaged he also participated in Sherman's march to the sea. Mr. Forsse has long been an active member of John A. Logan Post No. 127, Grand Army of the Republic, at Salina.

He came with his father and mother to Kansas in 1869, and has since lived in Saline County. He was engaged in farming until 1884 in Falun Township, operating his father's original homestead. Success has attended his every effort, and again and again his fellow citizens have called him to positions of trust and responsibility. In 1880 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Saline County, and served for three years. In 1883 he was elected sheriff, serving two years, and later for two years was under sheriff and jailer. In 1886 Olof Forsse with others platted and founded the Village of Falun, and has since lived there. For a number of years he owned and conducted a grain elevator and was an extensive buyer of grain, but retired from business in 1913.

In 1908 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, and has filled that office with credit and efficiency for the past eight years. Mr. Forsse is a democrat and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On April 13, 1868, the year before he came to Kansas, he married Miss Segridd Naslund, who was born in Sweden December 26, 1847. They are the parents of four children: Ida M., born September

16, 1869; Jennie, born February 4, 1873; Gustavo A., born May 9, 1877; and Ellen Irene, born June 1, 1882.

HARRY R. MARTIN, now serving as county clerk of Butler County, has been known to the people of this section of Kansas since his life began, and he had an extensive experience as a farmer and business man prior to his election to his present office.

Mr. Martin was born at Douglass, in Butler County, October 25, 1882. His father, J. T. Martin, was a homesteader in Butler County, and part of his homestead was used for the townsite of Douglass. The Martin family came out of England in the early days and first settled in Maryland, in which state J. T. Martin was born in 1845. He grew up in his native state, learned the trade of blacksmith, and in 1869, at the age of twenty-four, came out to Kansas and settled in Butler County. He set up a blacksmith shop and at the same time took up a homestead of 160 acres. Eighty acres of this he sold for the townsite of Douglass, but still retains the other half and also eighty acres adjoining it on the north. This now constitutes a fine farm of a quarter section and he is still active in its management. He is a republican, is a member of the Congregational Church, in which he has long served as deacon, and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. J. T. Martin married Ollie Weimer. Mrs. Martin was born in Ohio in 1857. Their children are: Charles W., clerk in a store at Douglass, Kansas; Harry R.; Walter R., a farmer at Douglass; Virgil L., a resident of Independence, Kansas, and a surveyor and civil engineer in the oil fields, being employed by the Prairie Oil & Gas Company; and Francis, who is in the class of 1917 in the University of Kansas.

Harry R. Martin grew up on his father's farm at Douglass, attended the public schools of that town, and after his high school course entered the Wichita Business College, where he was graduated in 1904. On leaving business college he became an employe of the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, and remained in their service two years. Mr. Martin has seen a great deal of the country, especially the Far West. For three years he visited along the California coast and north into Canada, and has been through nearly all the western states and territories. In 1909, returning to his old home at Douglass, Mr. Martin put in three years of farming. In 1912 he removed to the county seat at El Dorado and was deputy county clerk until November, 1916, when he was elected to the chief responsibilities of that office for the regular term of two years. He has his offices in the courthouse and is owner of his comfortable residence at 304 Merchant Street.

Mr. Martin was elected to office on the republican ticket and has been quite active in political affairs in the county. He is a member of the Congregational Church, is affiliated with Patmos Lodge No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; El Dorado Chapter No. 35, Royal Arch Masons; and El Dorado Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose.

On December 26, 1909, after his return from the West, Mr. Martin was married at Augusta, Kansas, to Miss Bertie E. Smith, a native of Missouri. Her father was the late Dr. P. B. Smith, long a well known physician at Augusta. Her mother, Mary (Esslinger) Smith, is still living at Augusta. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have one daughter, Dorothy, born August 28, 1910.

KNUT J. KNUTSON. Three quarters of a century is the measure of a long lifetime. It is a sufficient time

in which to accomplish all those things which men most desire. These seventy-five years from birth to old age have been well utilized by Knut Knutson of Saline County. Mr. Knutson came to Central Kansas over forty years ago, and while he had many hardships and difficulties in establishing a home and maintaining it in earlier years, he came to the age of three score and ten with all that he might reasonably desire. He has ample material possessions in the form of farm lands, has reared a family of useful children, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of the many with whom he has worked and labored in this section of the Sunflower State.

Mr. Knutson was born October 9, 1841, in the Province of Blekinge, Sweden, a son of Mattis Johnsson. He grew up in his native country, gained some education there, and was inured to hard labor from boyhood. While it was possible to make a fair living, he could see that the future of himself and his children was restricted by the limitations of his native land, and it was in the hope of bettering his condition that he crossed the ocean to America in 1868. He became identified with Northern Central Illinois, where thousands of his fellow countrymen had already located, and was a farmer there until 1876.

Mr. Knutson came to Kansas in 1876 and for the first two years farmed on rented land. He then bought a place nine miles southwest of Salina in Smolan Township, and his interests as a farmer have since been in that locality. He improved his land, acquired more as his means increased, and is now the owner of an extensive estate of 480 acres, besides much valuable city property in Salina. While living in the country Mr. Knutson served two terms as treasurer of his school district.

At Galesburg, Illinois, April 8, 1874, he married Miss Eva Carlson. Her father was Carl Carlson. Mrs. Knutson was born in Sweden March 3, 1850, and came to America in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Knutson shared the trials and the good fortune of life for over thirty-five years. She passed away at Salina March 20, 1911. She was greatly beloved in her family and circle of friends and was a devout and consistent member of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Knutson.

The oldest, Hannah Maria, was born January 4, 1875, at Galesburg, Illinois. She is now the wife of Erland G. Modig. Mr. Modig was born in Sweden February 13, 1862, a son of Johan Modig, and he came to America in 1888. He is now a successful farmer in Saline County. Mr. and Mrs. Modig have three sons and one daughter: Rudolph E., born October 5, 1891; Almeda L., born August 20, 1897; Harold Renius, born December 25, 1901; and Reinhold E., born November 10, 1912.

The younger children of Mr. and Mrs. Knutson are as follows: Ella Matilda, now the wife of Gus Johnson, a farmer in Saline County; C. J. Knutson of Salina; Hilda Eliza, wife of Emil Swanson, a farmer at Assaria in Saline County; William, a resident of Galesburg, Illinois; Sophia, unmarried and living with her sister Mrs. Swanson; and Gustav, deceased.

ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL, JR. Those who scan the pages of American history with a view of selecting the personages most deserving of attention in their day and generation because of lives which have been useful and inspiring to others, could not fail to mark the name of Campbell in the annals of Saline County, Kansas. It has been continuously identified with the county since 1858, when Alexander M. Campbell, father of the present bearer of that name, came here

and immediately became a vital factor in the development of this section. At the present time the family includes 400 individuals in Saline County.

Alexander M. Campbell, the father, was born at Lonemed, Paisley, Scotland, and was a son of Patrick and Margaret (Melvin) Campbell, natives of the same place. He was educated in Dublin, Ireland, and from there, in 1847, he came alone to the United States, his parents remaining in Scotland. He made his way to Sparta, Illinois, and found no difficulty in securing work as a farm hand and remained there for the next eight years. His was too active a mind and too energetic a personality, however, to remain buried on a farm and in 1855 he came to Kansas, stopping at Westport Landing, now Kansas City, and working in a wholesale house until he had formulated plans for the future. In 1856 he proceeded to Lawrence and immediately made so excellent an impression on the people he met that he was appointed to public office and took the first census of that town. It was in March, 1858, that Mr. Campbell, in company with his brother-in-law, Col. William A. Phillips, came to Salina. His was one of the organizing minds and a townsite company was formed, made up of Mr. Campbell, Colonel Phillips and others, which laid out and platted the town. There were no railroad facilities at the time and these pioneers covered the distance from Lawrence on foot.

The first house in the projected town was $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories high and was constructed of native logs. Mr. Campbell opened the first store in this building as soon as completed, conducting for a year for Colonel Phillips and then becoming proprietor. The Salina postoffice was established in this building and Mr. Campbell was made postmaster, an office he retained continuously for about forty years, an unusual record. For many years he continued in the mercantile business, building up an ample fortune for himself and through substantial encouragement assisting in the founding of many other business enterprises. Twice he was elected on the republican ticket register of deeds for Saline County. He was a man ever ready to do his duty and in 1862 enlisted for military service in Colonel Phillips' regiment, was made a sergeant in his company and served with the troops in Indian Territory. He was a man of great force of character, honest, and upright in all his dealings and his memory is preserved as a typical pioneer of this section and as one of the agents that through personal worth brought credit upon his name, his class and the community in which he lived so long. He died at Salina, February 15, 1907.

Alexander M. Campbell married, at Riley City, Kansas, November 6, 1858, Miss Christina Addison Phillips, who was born in Scotland, June 29, 1831. In 1839 she was brought to America by her parents, John and Christiana (Addison) Phillips. John Phillips was born in Scotland in September, 1797, and died in Illinois in February, 1842. His wife was born in Scotland, September 9, 1799, and died at Salina, Kansas, January 15, 1893. They had ten children, all of whom have passed away with the exception of Rev. Maxwell Phillips and Mrs. Campbell. Six children, two sons and four daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell: Christine Addison, distinguished as the first child born at Salina, came into the world October 25, 1859, was married to Nelson H. Loomis, August 12, 1891, and is now a resident of Omaha, Nebraska; Mary McQuatter, who was born March 14, 1862, and died June 12, 1888, was the first wife of Nelson H. Loomis, to whom she was married September 23, 1885; Margaret McQuatter, who was

born a twin of Mary, died in infancy; William Phillips, who was born March 10, 1864, died January 15, 1906; Margaret, who was born August 4, 1866, was married to George M. Hull, June 23, 1887, and is a resident of Salina; and Alexander M., Jr.

Alexander M. Campbell of the above family was born on Iron Avenue, Salina, Kansas, July 15, 1868. He was graduated from the Salina High School in the class of 1891 and then took a three-year course at the Salina Normal School. He devoted himself mainly to agricultural pursuits, carrying on extensive farming according to scientific methods for many years, but in 1912 disposed of his land and retired from that line of activity. Thus he has found coveted leisure to devote to his literary and artistic work, his accomplishment in both lines displaying gifts amounting to genius. He has always been an avid student of history and has been particularly devoted to the history of Kansas and has now in his library a collection of 375 volumes on this subject. He has in his possession a manuscript he has prepared, an elaborate history of Saline County which he is holding for future publication.

Among other works from Mr. Campbell's facile pen is a beautifully written history of the life of his beloved mother. He has issued it in book form. In this biography he narrates her personal experiences from the time she came to Kansas in the troubled days of 1856 to the time of publication. Aside from its value as a son's appreciative tribute to an unusual mother, it is a very interesting document to all who love old Saline County and wish to preserve its true annals. Mrs. Campbell and her sister were among the very first white women in the county and were the first to explore the Saline River country, in 1858 journeying 100 miles west of Salina by themselves.

On March 15, 1899, Mr. Campbell married, at Salina, Miss Effie Davis, who was born at Hiawatha, Kansas, January 6, 1873, and is a daughter of Albert and Philena M. (Woodward) Davis. The parents of Mrs. Campbell were natives of New England and came to Kansas in 1870. Both are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have one daughter, Mary, who was born July 17, 1901.

Had Mr. Campbell devoted himself exclusively to work as an artist, there is no doubt but that he could have won fame along this line. His talent is natural but the drawings with which he has embellished the pages of his mother's history are true as to line and perspective and his paintings are equally admirable. In the main they illustrate scenes of pioneer life in Kansas.

CARL P. MATTSON is a factor in that sterling element of Swedish people who in the late '60s colonized Saline County, and by their courage as pioneers, their thrift and industry made one of the most progressive and richest farming districts of the entire state. Mr. Mattson's prosperity has been growing and increasing, as is the case of most of his fellow countrymen, and he has not only accumulated a fine farm at Smolan, but has provided for and reared to useful man and womanhood a large household of children, who do him credit.

Mr. Mattson was born in the Province of Smolan, a name that was subsequently transferred to the Kansas community. In that Swedish locality he was born August 19, 1849, a son of Carl and Sarah L. (Danielson) Mattson. Both parents were also natives of Sweden. Mr. Mattson grew up on a Swedish farm, was educated in his native language and in native schools, and was eighteen years of age when he came

to America in 1867. The first two years in this country were spent at DeKalb, Illinois. There he worked as a farm hand at wages of \$18 a month.

In 1869 Mr. Mattson journeyed by wagon in company with John Danielson and a party of other Swedish people to Kansas. For several years he lived at Salina, working there as a stone mason and in other building construction. In 1875 Mr. Mattson located a tract of Government land in Smolan Township and has lived there continuously now for over forty years. Farming and stock raising have constituted his most remunerative activities. The Town of Smolan adjoins his farm on the east, and his home is now a progressive and thrifty center where forty years ago he was living almost on the frontier. When Smolan was established he was chosen as first postmaster of the town and has also borne his share of public duties as township treasurer and member of the school board. He and his family are all active members of the Swedish Mission Church at Smolan.

Mr. Mattson was married May 2, 1875, the same year he took up farming and homesteading, to Miss Anna Louise Pihl. Mrs. Mattson was born in Sweden August 24, 1854, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Pihl. She came with her parents to America in 1868. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mattson at their home farm at Smolan. Their names are: Julia Elizabeth, born May 30, 1876; Ellen Matilda, born February 13, 1878; Oscar Paul, born February 13, 1880; John Cornelius, born May 18, 1882; August Gideon, born May 27, 1884; Selma Sophia, born November 18, 1886; Claudia Anna, born June 21, 1889; Edith Sarah Lydia, born April 6, 1891, and died May 4, 1893; Ruth Catherine, born June 13, 1893, and died June 6, 1898; Evangeline Sarah, born June 26, 1895, and died December 5, 1897; and Ruby Esther, born April 24, 1897.

MISS HATTIE FRANEY. It is a significant tribute to the abilities of Kansas women that a law practice hardly second in point of importance and volume to that enjoyed by any member of the bar in Arkansas City is handled by Miss Hattie Franey, who has well earned a place among the prominent members of the Kansas bar. Miss Franey has exceptional acquaintance with the technical details of her profession, acquired during a long and earnest apprenticeship as a law stenographer. In breadth of mind, comprehension of the broader and larger questions of the law and affairs, she is in no respect inferior to her professional brethren.

Miss Franey is a native of Kansas and belongs to one of the old families of Arkansas City. She was born near Seneca in Nemaha County in Northern Kansas, December 1, 1869. Her father was the late Patrick H. Franey, whose name will always be recalled with respect and esteem by the people of Arkansas City. Her grandfather was John Franey, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, where he spent his life chiefly as a merchant tailor. The Franeys in earlier generations were connected with the Irish nobility. John Franey married Ellen McMannus, who also spent her life in County Mayo. They were the parents of twelve children, and those to come to the United States were: Austin, who was a Minnesota farmer and died at St. Paul; James, who also went to Minnesota, followed farming, and died at Waverly in that state, and Patrick H.

Patrick H. Franey was born in County Mayo, Ireland, May 17, 1847, and died at Arkansas City, June 12, 1915. He came to America in 1858 with his brother Austin. They became pioneers in Minnesota

Territory, locating at St. Paul. Patrick H. Franey lived there only a few years when, in 1862, at the age of fifteen, he enlisted in Company A of the Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He was with that regiment during its service in the Northwest and also during nearly all of its gallant conduct and in Southern campaigns. He fought in the battle of Shiloh, in numerous other engagements, and was once wounded and incapacitated for active duty some time.

Following the war he spent a short time in Missouri and in 1869 removed to Nemaha County, Kansas. That section of the state was just being developed and as a pioneer he homesteaded the usual quarter section, but subsequently relinquished that and bought another farm in Nemaha County. In 1876 he removed to Geuda Springs, Kansas, but after a year came to Arkansas City. Here he was foreman during the building of the five-mile canal which connects the waters of the Arkansas with Walnut River, and furnishes the magnificent water power turning numberless wheels of industry. It is this canal which gives Arkansas City the name "Canal City." Following his work in the construction of this canal Patrick H. Franey became a general contractor and built portions of a number of railroads. He was in that business until his death. He was also well known in local affairs, served as police judge and street commissioner, and was a very zealous worker in behalf of the democratic party. Patrick H. Franey was reared a Catholic.

At Oregon, Missouri, he married Miss Jennie Myers, who was born in Canada, April 18, 1850, and is still living in Arkansas City. Her father, Daniel Myers, was born in Canada in 1827, and grew up a farmer. In 1865 he removed to the United States, locating at Des Moines, Iowa, from there went to Missouri and in 1869 settled in Nemaha County, Kansas. Daniel Myers was also a homesteader in Northern Kansas, but in 1870 removed to Cowley County, Kansas, where he continued farming until his death in 1873. He was of German descent, his father having come out of Germany to Canada. Daniel Myers married Elizabeth Collins, who was born in Ireland in 1823 and died in Cowley County, Kansas, in 1899. The Myers children were: Susanna, who lives at Winchester Springs, Canada, wife of Thomas Nesbit, a farmer; Jacob, who came to Kansas with his parents and died in Missouri in 1887; Jennie, who became the wife of Patrick H. Franey; Mary, who lives at Arkansas City and for the past twenty-six years has been primary teacher in the Fourth Ward School; Daniel W., Jr., a retired farmer now living in Kansas City, Missouri; Maria, who married A. B. Woolsey, they being one of the first if not the first couple to be married in Cowley County, and after many years of residence in that county they removed to Kildare, Oklahoma, where they now have a farm; Katherine, wife of William J. Gray, who has served in the office of constable at Arkansas City for the past forty years; Wesley, a very extensive farmer in Nemaha County, Kansas; and Margaret, wife of Christopher C. Tibbe, a farmer near Arkansas City.

Miss Hattie Franey is the older of her parents' two children. Her sister Nettie is bookkeeper for her lawyer sister. Miss Hattie Franey has lived at Arkansas City since she was about ten years of age. She attended the public schools, graduating from high school in 1892, and after completing the business course in the Southern Shorthand School at Arkansas City entered local law offices as a stenographer. She soon found her work exceedingly congenial, and was attracted not only by the routine

details, but also by the principles involved. She continued as a law stenographer until 1899, and in the meantime had acquired a practical mastery of many phases of the law business which caused her judgment and service to be sought often in preference to regularly licensed attorneys. In 1909 she became a partner with C. T. Atkinson, an old and prominent attorney, and after three years opened an office of her own in 1912. Miss Franey was regularly admitted to the Kansas bar in 1914, though in point of qualifications and in service rendered it might well be considered that she has been engaged in the legal profession for many years. She now has all the practice that her time and energies are equal to and handles both civil and criminal cases. Being an old resident of Arkansas City, the confidence reposed in her by the people generally is unlimited.

Miss Franey has her offices in the Crescent Building at the corner of Washington Avenue and South Summit Street. She has served as a member of the Arkansas City School Board, and in politics is a democrat.

JOHN ENGLUND practically grew up from early boyhood on a farm in Saline County, and instead of going to some distant city he took the opportunities which were right at his door and has become financially independent as well as a citizen of wide esteem in the locality which he has known and which has known him for upwards of half a century. Mr. Englund was born at Smolan, Sweden, May 5, 1858. That province sent many of its sturdy men and women to Saline County in the early days, and the Englund family did their full share in making this country blossom as the rose. Mr. Englund is a son of Peter S. and Anna C. (Swenson) Englund. His father was born in 1832 and died at Falun, Kansas, in 1889. It was in 1869 that he brought his family to America, and after one year spent in Henry County, Illinois, he journeyed out to the large Swedish colony in Saline County. Here he homesteaded a tract of Government land in Washington Township and made that the scene of his progressive farming enterprise until his death. He was always very active in the Swedish Lutheran Church. In 1855, in his native country, Peter Englund married Miss Anna Swenson, a daughter of C. J. Swenson. She was born in Sweden in 1839 and died in Kansas in 1904. They were the parents of thirteen children. The names of the four now deceased were August, Selma, Matilda and Selma, second. The nine surviving children are John, Ida, Christine, Clara, Emma, Lena, August, Nathaniel and William.

John Englund was eleven years of age when he accompanied his parents to America. In the meantime he had acquired some instruction in the Swedish schools. He grew up on a Kansas homestead, attended local schools briefly, and prepared for his life's vocation by performing the duties assigned to him by his father. At the age of twenty-one he started out for himself and acquired a tract of land which he still owns and occupies, less than three miles north of Falun. No man ever accomplished as much in life unless he has both purpose and persistence. Mr. Englund was resolute as well as industrious when a young man, and year after year has seen a material increase in his possessions. He is now owner of 520 acres of the valuable and fertile soil of Saline County. The value of this land is largely a profit that he himself has earned. He has cultivated it wisely and has kept adding improvements as his means justified them until the Englund farm is now spoken of as one

of the most complete in the county. Mr. Englund has long been a breeder of Hereford cattle and he also keeps a number of blooded hogs.

He is an active member of the Salemsburg Swedish Lutheran Church and for many years officiated as a deacon. At different times his fellow citizens have called him to positions of trust and responsibility in the township and in the management of the local schools.

On January 25, 1883, Mr. Englund married Miss Emma Christina Larson. They were married in the old Salemsburg Lutheran Church and the ceremony was performed by the venerable pastor, Rev. A. W. Dahlstead. Mrs. Englund was born in Sweden March 18, 1859. Her father, L. J. Larson, was born in the old country in 1831 and came to America with his family in 1869, locating Government land in Falun Township. He was a successful farmer there and lived in that community until his death in 1915. Mr. Larson's wife Mary Josephine was born in 1835 and died at the old homestead in 1909. They were the parents of eight children. Three are now deceased, named Constant, Carl O. and Emma C. Those still living are John, Louise, Minnie, Albert and Emil.

Mrs. Englund besides being diligent in looking after her home and children was also an active worker in both church and Sunday-school, and gave much of her time to church affairs. Her death was widely regretted in the community where she had lived for so many years. She died April 7, 1916, at Falun. Mr. and Mrs. Englund had nine children, five sons and four daughters. All this large family are still living. Briefly, their names are as follows: Sigrid Anna Mary, born March 29, 1884; Edna Elenore, born March 1, 1886; Paul J., born February 22, 1888; Edith Miriam, born April 12, 1890; Martin William, born June 4, 1892; Roy Elmer, born September 20, 1894; Arnold Joseph, born July 20, 1897; Victor John, born January 7, 1900; and Alice Josephine, born June 4, 1903.

SAMUEL R. CLIFFORD has long been an active factor in business affairs in Butler County and retains this connection through his present post as assistant cashier of the El Dorado National Bank, El Dorado, Kansas.

Mr. Clifford was born in Will County, Illinois, April 12, 1857. His ancestry in the paternal line originated in England and was founded in America during colonial days. His grandfather was also named Samuel R. Clifford and was a native of New York State. He was one of the pioneers in the Village of Chicago, and Mr. Clifford of El Dorado has in his possession the original copy of a demit from a Royal Arch Chapter of Masons in New York to Chicago, dated 1827. Grandfather Clifford was a contractor, and during the construction of the old Illinois and Lake Michigan Canal from Chicago south during the '40s he was a sub-contractor, but he did not live to see the work completed, since he died during a cholera epidemic in Chicago in 1846. He married Lydia Fitch, who was born in New York State and afterward returned there, where she died.

John A. Clifford, father of the Butler County business man, was born at Leroy in Genesee County, New York, in 1832. He spent much of his early life in Chicago, from there removing to Will County, Illinois, was a pioneer farmer in that locality, and in the early days came to Butler County, Kansas. He located in Plum Grove Township, and when the upper or northern half of that township was erected

into a separate township it was given his name, Clifford Township. He spent the rest of his life there as a farmer and died in July, 1883. He was a successful farmer and owned 360 acres of land. In politics he was a republican and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. John A. Clifford married for his first wife in Will County, Illinois, Sophronia Sheppard. She was born in New England in 1833, and died in Will County in 1866. Her children were: Samuel R.; Harriet S., who is now living at Wellington, Kansas, widow of W. A. Anderson, who was an employe of the Standard Oil Company; Olive L., wife of C. H. Pattison, who has charge of the cold storage and ice plant and is proprietor of that business at Winfield, Kansas. For his second wife John A. Clifford married Mary R. Munson. She is now living in Oklahoma, and is the mother of one daughter, Ora, who is married and a resident of Oklahoma.

Samuel R. Clifford had his education partly in the rural schools of Will County, Illinois, and partly in Butler County, Kansas. He was reared on his father's farm, and after his father's death bought the interests of the other heirs and still owns that fine homestead of 360 acres. He increased it by subsequent purchases until it now contains 480 acres. It is one of the best farms of Butler County and lies eight miles southwest of Burns and seven miles east of Elbing.

Mr. Clifford was a practical farmer until he left the farm to enter upon his duties as county treasurer, an office he filled four years, from October, 1894, until 1898. On retiring from that office he became connected with the Farmers and Merchants Bank at El Dorado, was teller until 1909, and since June of that year has held the post of assistant cashier of the El Dorado National Bank.

Mr. Clifford owns a fine modern home at 119 Osceola Street in El Dorado. He is a republican and is affiliated with Patmos Lodge No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; El Dorado Chapter No. 35, Royal Arch Masons; El Dorado Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a member of the Commercial Club.

In May, 1883, in Clifford Township of Butler County, he married Miss Lucinda Shriver, a native of Pennsylvania and daughter of I. A. and Violinda (Guthrie) Shriver. Both parents are now deceased, and her father was for many years a successful farmer and stock raiser and also live stock agent for the Rock Island Railway Company. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford have had two children: Olive, a graduate of the El Dorado High School, is the wife of Wilbur E. Stone, who was cashier of the Inman State Bank at Inman, Kansas, and is now assistant cashier of the El Dorado National Bank. John A., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, died when four months of age.

CARL OTTO LINCOLN, a native of Lindsborg and son of one of the founders and developers of the city and community, is a highly educated gentleman and is now manager and editor of the Lindsborg News and Record. He is one of the stockholders and officials in the Bethany Publishing Company, which publishes the News and Record and also the *Posten* and various college magazines and papers. The News and Record is an independent journal, and was first founded in 1881 as the *Smokey Valley News*. In 1887 the name was changed to Lindsborg News, published by the Bethany Publishing Company, and in 1912 was con-

solidated with the Lindsborg Record, which was founded in 1896.

Mr. Lincoln was born at Lindsborg August 8, 1886, a son of Andrew and Anna C. (Johnson) Lincoln. His father was born April 29, 1842, in the Province of Vermland, Sweden, a son of John and Maria (Olsdotter) Lindgren.

Andrew Lincoln came to America in 1869. About that time he took up a tract of Government land on Saline Creek six miles north of the present Town of Lindsborg. He was on the ground at the beginning, was among the first of the Swedish colonists in this section of Kansas, and though at the time of his settlement he was a single man and without money or influence his name has since become associated with much that is good and substantial in McPherson County. He soon left his homestead to seek employment in Topeka as a carpenter. While in that city he worked on the Capitol Building, then in course of construction, and was also employed by the Santa Fe Railway Company. In 1871 he returned to his homestead and remained on it five years, proving up and developing a good farm. That was a period of hardship for him and his family. They lived in a dugout, on the bare, windswept prairie, often had little to eat and went through numerous privations and hardships in order to establish a home in Kansas. In 1876 Andrew Lincoln opened the first livery barn at Lindsborg. He hauled the first material for the first house erected on the townsite. That material was transported from the nearest railroad point, which was then at Salina. Later for twenty years Andrew Lincoln was in the lumber business at Lindsborg. In 1896 he was called to Henry County, Illinois, and acted as superintendent of the Andover Orphanage there for eight years. In 1904 he retired from active business life and has since enjoyed the comforts of a well spent career in his beloved City of Lindsborg. In an official capacity he has been called upon to serve many times. He was township officer and member of the city council, and was also among the organizers of Bethany College and a member of its board of trustees until 1894. He is a charter member of Bethany Swedish Lutheran Church, and for many years was connected with that church officially. When he was comparatively poor he gave liberally of his time and means for the benefit of the town and its institutions, and has been equally liberal in later years to church and charity.

On October 21, 1871, at what is now Lindsborg, Andrew Lincoln married Miss Anna C. Johnson, daughter of John and Anna (Nelson) Nelson. Her parents were natives of Sweden and she was born in that country September 17, 1844. Andrew Lincoln and wife had nine children, six sons and three daughters. Most of them have attained something of distinction in the life of the world. Julius, the oldest, born September 21, 1872, graduated from Bethany College in 1891, was a member of its faculty of instruction two years, and in 1893 graduated from the Augustana Theological Seminary at Rock Island. He also took special work for one year in Yale University. He is a man of brilliant talents, splendid spiritual power and a noted orator. He is now pastor of the largest Swedish Lutheran Church in America, the First Church of Jamestown, New York. He has also served four terms as a member of the New York State Assembly.

David Lincoln, born March 10, 1874, was educated at Bethany and is now an undertaker and manufacturer at Jamestown, New York. He was married in 1906 to Minnie Lundquist.

Simon E., born February 16, 1876, was educated at Bethany and in 1900 graduated from Rush Medical College at Chicago and is now practicing medicine at Des Moines, Iowa. He was married in 1915. Hannah, born November 20, 1879, finished her education at Bethany. The fifth child, a son, died in infancy. Selma, born October 31, 1881, was educated at Bethany College and Augustana College, and is now city milk analyst at Jamestown, New York. Anna, born March 13, 1884, died November 20, 1886. The eighth in the family was Carl Otto Lincoln. Luther L., born March 3, 1889, was educated at Bethany, and is now a merchant at Jamestown, New York. He married Judith Anderson.

Carl Otto Lincoln was graduated from Bethany College of Lindsborg with the class of 1909. He subsequently took a special two years course in the George Washington University at Washington, District of Columbia, and for three years was a member of the Bethany College faculty. He finally turned from teaching as a profession and in 1915 bought an interest in the Bethany Printing Company of Lindsborg and has been active in the business management and the editorial control of the newspapers issued by this company. The *Posten*, one of the publications, is the only weekly Swedish paper published in Kansas.

On June 7, 1916, at Cleburne, Kansas, Mr. Lincoln married Miss Alice C. Johnson, daughter of John W. Johnson. Her father was the first child of Swedish parentage born in Kansas. Mrs. Lincoln was born on a farm near Cleburne, Kansas, November 1, 1886, and finished the normal course in Bethany College in 1906.

LEVI D. HILL is an old timer in Saline County and is now living retired at Salina. His has been a long and creditable career, and as a young man he served as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war.

He was born January 8, 1844, in a one-room log house on a farm in Johnson County, Indiana, a son of Squire S. and Mary Ann (Cunningham) Hill. His father was born in Kentucky and his mother in Indiana. Squire Hill was born February 17, 1810, and died August 5, 1886, at Tipton, Indiana. Throughout his active career he was a successful farmer. He was also a thorough Bible student, though largely self educated and self made, and was a local preacher of some note. He was the son of Abram Hill, who was an early settler in Indiana and enlisted from that state for service in the Black Hawk war. Levi Hill's mother was born January 17, 1808, and died July 10, 1872, at Tipton, Indiana. She was a devout religious woman and an active member of the United Brethren Church. These parents were married in 1830 and had eleven children, six daughters and five sons: Persis, Mary, Martha, Littleton, Malinda and David E., all now deceased; Squire A., also deceased; Levi D.; Mary Jane, who lives in Topeka, the widow of M. L. Galyean; Jonathan and Julia Ann, both deceased.

On his father's farm in Johnson County, Indiana, Levi D. Hill grew to manhood. He received an education in such schools as existed in the rural districts of Indiana fifty years ago. In youth he sustained an injury, breaking a leg, and though he offered his services early in the rebellion he was rejected on that account. In 1864 he was accepted on a second enlistment and became a member of Company G of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in active service in the South for four months and as a private saw much of war's hardships.

Following the war Mr. Hill returned to Indiana, and continued steadily as a farmer in that state until 1879. In that year he came out to Kansas, buying 160 acres of raw land seven miles north of Salina. Years of industry and good management enabled him to convert that land into a splendid farm, and he lived on it and prospered accordingly for many years. In 1904 he retired and has since lived in his comfortable home in Salina.

Mr. Hill has always kept up his associations with old army comrades. He is past post commander of John A. Logan Post No. 127, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, and has served as aide on the staff of the department commander of Kansas, and was a delegate to the National Encampment at San Francisco in 1908. His name also has some distinction in public affairs. As a republican he has always been interested in the success of that party both in Indiana and Kansas. For ten years he was trustee of Elm Creek Township in Saline County, has served as a member of the school board and for 3½ years was state oil inspector for Saline County.

On June 8, 1865, at Greenwood, Indiana, he married Miss Fannie E. McAlpin, daughter of George and Mary (Carson) McAlpin, both of whom are natives of Tennessee. Mrs. Hill, who was born in Johnson County, Indiana, September 10, 1847, died at her home in Salina September 3, 1913, after a protracted illness of 2½ years. She was a capable home maker, a devoted mother of her children, and was also a church woman all her life and an active member of the Woman's Relief Corps. Mr. and Mrs. Hill had born to them ten children, six sons and four daughters, namely: Edward R., born March 18, 1866; Calvin L., born September 15, 1867, and died July 14, 1868; Mary E., born March 23, 1869; James S., born December 21, 1870; Dora May, born May 2, 1873, and died October 25, 1874; Laura E., born March 1, 1875; Clarence C., born August 4, 1877; Effie B., born June 11, 1883; and Archie and Artie, twins, born January 1, 1887, and died February 11, 1887. At the present time Mr. Hill has twenty-one grandchildren, all of whom are living in Saline County except one, and he also has a great-grandchild in Idaho.

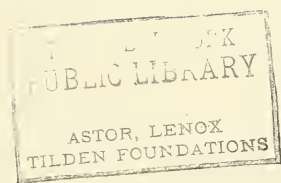
JOHN F. HUGHES was one of the prominent pioneers of McPherson County, went to that section of Kansas soon after the close of the Civil war, in which he bore an honored part, became one of the leading ranchers of the county and of Western Kansas, and was also a factor in public affairs, having served at one time as state senator.

His entire life was one of noteworthy experience and endeavor, and his career belongs among the prominent Kansans of the last half century. John F. Hughes was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1842, and died at McPherson, Kansas, July 2, 1912. His parents were Ellis and Aurella (Davis) Hughes. He was of Welsh stock. His father was a miller by trade and a veteran of the War of 1812.

The late Mr. Hughes grew up in Western Pennsylvania, was educated in the local schools, and as a boy worked around his father's mill. He was still a youth when he volunteered his services to defend the Union. He enlisted as a private in Company A of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service until the close of the war. He was in some of the most bitterly fought campaigns in the Virginias,



John F. Hughes



and was at Chancellorsville and the Wilderness, and at Gettysburg was seriously wounded and after that battle spent some time in the hospital at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He then rejoined his regiment and was present at Appomattox when the armies of General Lee surrendered.

Soon after the war, in 1866, Mr. Hughes came out to Kansas and located a tract of Government land near Marquette. That land is still part of his estate. A few years later, in 1872, he was an active participant in the organization of McPherson County. For six years he served as register of deeds, was the recipient of many honors from his fellow citizens, and in 1905 he entered the State Senate, in which he served four years. While in the senate he was chairman of the ways and means committee and an active member of other committees. As a republican he had attended as a delegate various state conventions.

His business career was chiefly as a farmer and stock man. Beginning with a modest capital, he increased his holdings as a stockman and land owner until he was one of the chief cattle men of Western Kansas. His enterprise brought about the organization of two flourishing towns in Western Kansas, Ilorace and Hugoton.

Senator Hughes was in Kansas in time to witness much of its pioneer life. The story is told how during the '60s while out hunting with a companion he became unwittingly the cause of an Indian scare. A couple of men had seen from a distance the hunters, and as Mr. Hughes then wore a blanket Indian fashion he was taken for a hostile Indian.

Some years ago Senator Hughes, while in the State Senate, was interviewed by a reporter for the Topeka State Journal and told some of his early experiences which were reported in the Journal as follows: "When I settled in McPherson county and homesteaded the farm I still own western Kansas was overrun with buffalo. When the buffalo crowded in on us it was a sign that Indians were in the locality and were pressing the buffalo on. I often think it out of place to tell of those mighty herds, as the generation of the day cannot comprehend them and are apt to doubt the statements. But I will venture to tell of one large herd of buffalo which came close to my farm. So far as we could tell the herd was thirty miles in length, for it extended from Thompson Creek in Ellsworth county to Gypsum Creek in McPherson county. One of the settlers rode four miles back into the herd and all he could see was buffalo. I hunted buffalo some, but only for the sport and for meat. I never hunted them for their hides. I have taken a stand and killed as high as twenty without stopping. Those who hunted for the hides would shoot until their rifles got hot.

"We had a few Indian scares in McPherson county in the early days. The Indians captured Mrs. Bassett, who lived on Sharps Creek, not far from my place, and carried her off. I prepared at one time for Indians and got out the rifles and ammunition, but the Indians did not cross the Little Arkansas and I was safe. Great numbers of Indians used to pass through the country close to my place. The Kaws went through one time on their way west to battle with the Cheyennes and on their return stopped in McPherson county to bury three warriors who died on the march. The next year the Cheyennes went east through McPherson county to fight the Kaws near Council Grove. Four hundred warriors passed along the divide between the Smoky Hill and the Little Arkansas not far from my claim."

Mr. Hughes was long an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He finally retired from his farm and ranch in 1904 and after that spent his days in McPherson. He was twice married. In 1876 he married Mary McClintock, who died September 29, 1879. She left one son, Walter L. On December 12, 1882, Mr. Hughes married Miss Minnie B. Bomberger. She was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1863, daughter of Reuben and Margaret (Mateer) Bomberger, both natives of Pennsylvania. Her father was born December 13, 1839, and died at McPherson, Kansas, July 6, 1902. His ancestry went back to the year 1772, when the Bombergers immigrated out of Germany to Pennsylvania. In 1858 Reuben Bomberger married Margaret Mateer, who was born in Pennsylvania December 18, 1839, of English ancestry. She is still living in McPherson. There were five children in the Bomberger family: Carrie, who died in 1895, having married Frank Etter in 1880; Mary, now the wife of Charles L. Stumbaugh, a contractor at Wichita; Mrs. Hughes; Christian C., deceased; and Abbie, unmarried and living with her mother, and since 1900 has been postoffice clerk at McPherson under civil service rules, and is local examiner for the civil service.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes became the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters, namely: Mary Margaret, born May 18, 1884, was married April 13, 1910, to Marshall Rooney, and they have a son, Donald Hughes, born April 17, 1912. Mabelle, born March 18, 1889, was married September 12, 1915, to Charles Noble; John R., born January 19, 1892, married September 27, 1913, Esther Yowel, and has one child, Mariam Catheline, born November 3, 1916; Helene, born January 19, 1895; LeRoy, born January 19, 1899; Julian C., born July 13, 1901; and Margaret Rose, born February 28, 1905.

SCYRENOUS F. LEWIS represents a pioneer family in Saline County, where the Lewises located in 1871, when he was only eleven years of age. Most of his mature career has been spent within the boundaries of that county, though he also identified himself with the pioneer opening of Oklahoma and was a homesteader in that country for five or six years. Mr. Lewis has been a practical farmer and also a merchant at Bavaria, and is still in business at that town and is now serving as postmaster.

His grandfather Lewis came from Wales. His father, Enoch Lewis, was born in New York State June 6, 1824. At the age of twenty-four he removed to Portage County, Ohio, where he married and where he learned the blacksmith's trade. With that mechanical pursuit as his capital he removed to DeWitt, Michigan, where he lived and for many years conducted a blacksmith shop. He was married at Nelson, Ohio, in 1848 to Miss Mary Larkeom, who was born in Portage County, Ohio, June 20, 1828, a daughter of Arvillus E. and Mary Larkcom, both natives of Massachusetts. While the family lived at DeWitt, Michigan, Scyrenous Lewis was born November 12, 1860. Enoch Lewis was elected and served ten years as a justice of the peace in Michigan.

In 1871 he brought his family out to Kansas, locating a tract of Government land in Washington Township of Saline County, ten miles southwest of Salina and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Town of Bavaria. He opened and established the first blacksmith shop at Bavaria, and conducted the business there three years. His later years were spent on his old homestead, and there the death of this honored pioneer occurred December 16, 1900. He also served as justice of the

peace in Washington Township ten years, was a member of the school board twelve years, and always effectively performed his part and share in the burdens of community life. For forty-seven years he was a loyal member of the Masonic order, having taken his first degrees at Lansing, Michigan. His wife died at Bavaria, Kansas, September 6, 1903. They were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters. Seyrena and Sarah, both deceased; Seyrenous F.; and Arvilus, who was born in Michigan and is now a resident of Bavaria, Kansas.

Seyrenous F. Lewis was eleven years of age when he came to Kansas with parents in 1871, and he has many interesting recollections of pioneer times in this section of the state. As a boy on his father's farm he did the work assigned him faithfully and acquired his education in the local schools. He finally took the management of the farm and gave his time not without profit to the farming industry until 1896. In the meantime, in 1889, he had gone to Oklahoma, participating in the opening rush for homes in that new territory. He acquired a tract of Government land in Logan County, and spent six years as a farmer and homesteader. He was also honored by election as a member of the first school board in that district. In 1895 Mr. Lewis returned to Bavaria, Kansas, and opened a store there, which he has now conducted profitably for over twenty years.

Various township offices have been given him as a proof of the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens and for many years he served as a member of the school board. In politics he is a democrat and in 1915 accepted the office of postmaster of Bavaria, having qualified for that office by civil service examination. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On July 29, 1884, at the age of twenty-four, he married Miss Alice M. Cronkite. Mrs. Lewis was born in DeWitt, Michigan, July 29, 1864, and has been a resident of Kansas since she was nine years of age. Her parents, Henry W. and Cornelia (Thornton) Cronkite, natives of Michigan, settled in Ellsworth County, Kansas, in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have three children, two sons and one daughter: Bruce H., born December 5, 1886, was married June 24, 1916, to Miss Ida Sensy, who was born in Saline County, Kansas, in 1894. Mabel Claire, the only daughter, was born April 5, 1891. She has evinced special talent as a musician. She graduated from the Musical Conservatory of Bethany College at Lindsborg, Kansas, and finished her studies in the American Conservatory of Music, at Chicago, and is now a successful music teacher. Enoch A., the youngest child, was born while his parents lived in Logan County, Oklahoma, February 4, 1893. He is a graduate of the Kansas Wesleyan Business College at Salina. On June 20, 1915, he married Edna Sensy, and they have one child, Lloyd Milton, born June 19, 1916.

SVEN BIRGER SANDZEN. A writer in the American Magazine of Art in February, 1917, paid a deserved compliment to Lindsborg as a city of art and culture better known and appreciated by the outside world than many industrial communities of greater population and wealth. This writer said:

"Lindsborg has today the largest number of practicing artists in proportion to its population of any city in this country. By artists, however, is not meant merely painters, sculptors and architects, but also musicians. The musical festivals held in this city of the plains have become celebrated for their quality and musically are welcome events—occasions of

national pride. They are attended by people from all over the state of Kansas and from other adjacent states—more than seven thousand a day. It is said at that time the annual exhibition of paintings is held, and though music makes the stronger appeal, the pictures do not go unheeded."

In the fall of 1894 there came to this distinctively artistic community of Kansas Sven Birger Sandzen, to accept a position in Bethany College. With the exception of two trips to Europe he has been there ever since and has been accomplishing a great pioneer work. In the college he is professor of Romance Languages and Aesthetics, and is also dean of the School of Fine Arts.

Mr. Sandzen was born at Blidsberg, Sweden, February 5, 1871, a son of Rev. John Peter and Clara Elizabeth (Sylvén) Sandzen. He was graduated from the College of Skara, Sweden, in 1890, and then studied in the University of Lund. He also studied painting at the Art School of the Artists League in Stockholm under A. Zorn and R. Bergh and subsequently was at the school of Aman-Jean in Paris. He also gained impressions and came in contact with the best art of the world in the principal art museums.

Concerning the development and adaptation of his powers to a distinctively new field as a master of southwestern painting, a writer in the Scandinavian Review of 1916 speaks as follows:

"It is quite a step from Sweden to Kansas, especially Kansas in the early '90s. Sandzen had always lived in a country where life was settled, fixed, cultivated; a country of many traditions where the arts held an honored place. He had come to a land raw, fluid, changing, devoid of native traditions, devoid of art, devoid of all but youth, hope and wonderful material resources.

"As he continued to live in the plains, however, he began to see a kind of beauty in the endless sweep of country. The idea that here in his hand lay a new field for artistic expression began to germinate in his mind. Instead of looking backward, he began to look forward. His career as an artist began.

"Kansas possesses a comparatively dry climate. Hence the sunsets are more brilliant, the distances more transparent, the sunshine more intense than in an atmosphere of more humidity. Sandzen realized that the soft grays, greens and blues he had used in his studio days must be discarded for pigments of greater intensity. * * * In this way Sandzen began to solve his problems, namely to find an adequate personal technique that would interpret the plains he had begun to love. Ten years he spent in constant study and experiment. He filled many sketch books, wasted yards of canvas and pounds of paint. Much time he spent out-of-doors, sometimes with sketch book and pencil in hand, when he would make quick, virile sketches, summing up the landscape as simply as possible. At other times he was content merely to wander and observe, for he believed strongly in the training of the memory and often worked entirely from the impression he had received from momentary splendor of nature. So many of the most wonderful effects of light thrown on hill and mountain or cloud last but for a moment.

"Some of these experiments were failures; many were very crude, while some of them were successful. Lindsborg was far away from art exhibitions or the talk of the studios, and Sandzen worked doggedly on alone, keeping at his work in spite of discouragement and misunderstanding. Gradually the years of work began to bear fruit. Experiments ceased to be only experiments.

"The method of working which Sandzen has devised like all he does is the product of his own temperament. In studying a landscape he makes as many as fifty sketches of it in charcoal or pencil followed by studies in colors, and the final painting is the very synthesis of the landscape, sure, clear and beautiful. He knows exactly what he intends to say before he touches the brush to the canvas, and works slowly and deliberately, with an inner enthusiasm that is often hard to keep in hand. He composes, analyzes, arranges, striving for simplicity and clearness. By studying honestly and perseveringly the simply form and color of a primitive landscape he has gradually learned the great fundamental principles of landscape design and color treatment. As a painter, teacher, writer and lecturer he exercises a powerful influence in the development of the young national art of the southwest."

The name Sandzen is gradually becoming better known and appreciated in the art exhibitions of the eastern cities, and his ability was better appreciated in Europe and sooner than in America. His best work is as an interpreter of the wonderful scenery of the Southwest. This work was represented by a painting at the International Panama-Pacific Art Exhibition at San Francisco. When the war began he had been invited to make special exhibition of his works in London and in Stockholm. Recently three of his works have been added to the collection of the National Museum in Sweden. This Kansas painter is also represented in the Library of Congress, Washington, the Art Institute of Chicago, and in many other public collections. From his classes also have gone out young men and young women as teachers to other schools and colleges of the Middle West, and thus the inspiration has spread.

Quoting again the writer in the American Magazine of Art, "He is essentially a modern and an independent, but in the best sense of these words. He draws and paints with force and individuality, he follows none. His pictures are personal interpretations, rendered with much directness and great virility. He has something to say and he says it strongly. The Kansas country is not considered picturesque, but he has found it so and has made others see its beauty. The Colorado Boulder region he has also found immensely attractive and his pictures painted there set forth its beauty of bigness. So also his oil paintings interpret the majesty and colorful quality of the mountains, not as others have interpreted them, but in a manner which is vivid."

Professor Sandzen has a collection of 500 paintings and drawings of western and southwestern subjects. He is author of "With Brush and Pencil," published in 1905, and of numerous articles on subjects of art and travel found in magazines and newspapers. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was married November 28, 1900, to Alfrida Leksell of McPherson, Kansas, a graduate of the Bethany Conservatory of Music in 1900. She was born in Moingona, Iowa, in 1877. Their only child is Elizabeth Sandzen, born in 1909.

FRED GOODHOLM. Having identified himself with the business community of Lindsborg in 1879 Fred Goodholm is a veteran merchant and citizen of that community and his life has been productive of good, has resulted in a satisfying prosperity for himself, and the influence he has exerted in his home city and the worthy family that surrounds him are tokens of a worthy and active career.

Mr. Goodholm was born December 24, 1848, at

Filipstad, Sweden, a son of Anders and Charlotte (Lind) Goodholm. His father, who was born in 1822 and died in 1878, spent his active career in Sweden as a railroad trainman. He was a devoutly religious man. His wife was born in Sweden in 1820 and in 1885 came to America to join her children, and she died in Chicago in 1894. She was also active throughout her life in the Swedish Lutheran Church. She and her husband were married in 1846 and had seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom Fred is the oldest. Sophia, born in 1854, married N. J. Nelson in 1875, and now lives in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Henry, born in 1857, married in 1884 Sophia Erickson and is a resident of Lindsborg. Charlotte, born in 1859, was married in 1897 to Axel Carlson, and is a resident of Chicago. Andrew, born in 1861, married Agnes Lindbloom in 1897, and lives at Oklahoma City. Carl, born in 1863, was presumably lost in the San Francisco earthquake and fire. Elizabeth, born in 1868, was married in 1905 to John Forsberg and now lives at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Fred Goodholm, who was reared and educated in his native land, left Sweden in 1872, at the age of twenty-four, and on coming to America located in Chicago, in which city he spent seven years. Two years of that time he was employed in a rolling mill and the remaining five years as a grocery salesman.

Lindsborg was a very small village when he was added to its citizenship in 1879. His previous business experience brought him a place in the pioneer mercantile establishment of J. O. Sundstrom, and he had the distinction of making the first sale for that early merchant. With him he remained six years and in time became a partner in the business. In 1885 Mr. Goodholm embarked in business for himself as a book and stationery merchant and jeweler. That business he has built up to large proportions and he has now the leading book and jewelry house in the city and he takes great pains to keep his stock modern in every particular. He has a finely appointed store.

A short time before coming west to Lindsborg Mr. Goodholm was married in Chicago, January 25, 1879, to Miss Anna Anderson. She was born in Sweden February 19, 1858, daughter of Anders Anderson. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Goodholm, four sons and one daughter: Elizabeth, the oldest, died in infancy. Reuben, born September 19, 1882, was educated at Bethany College at Lindsborg, and is also a graduate jeweler and optician and is now associated with his father in business, having charge of the jewelry and optical department. Valdemar, born March 14, 1885, was educated in Bethany College and is also a business associate of his father. He was married November 1, 1904, to Mabel Smyser, who was born in Minneapolis, Kansas, September 28, 1884, a daughter of Milton and Jeanette (Zinn) Smyser, natives of Pennsylvania and of German stock. Valdemar Goodholm and wife have three sons: Milton, born June 16, 1908; Clifford, born August 3, 1910; and Evald, born October 3, 1914.

Clarence Goodholm, the third son, was born April 16, 1887, and finished his education in Bethany College. Ludwig, the youngest, was born May 9, 1890, attended Bethany College, and was married in 1906 to Alma Hemstrom. They have one child, Inez.

Mr. Fred Goodholm has always exemplified the highest degree of public spirit in his community. He served as a member of the city council from 1882 to 1886, and since the latter year has continuously filled the office of justice of the peace. From 1889 to 1904 he was secretary of the Swedish-American Insurance

Company. Politically he was a republican, and is an active member of the Swedish Lutheran Church, which he has served as secretary-treasurer.

JOHN A. SWENSON. The clean civic and business record of Lindsborg owes not a little to the sterling integrity of John A. Swenson, a pioneer of the city and for many years its leading banker.

Mr. Swenson was born at Falun, Sweden, April 16, 1850, a son of Nels P. and Anna Swenson. His father, who was born in April, 1823, was a blacksmith by trade. In 1865 he brought his family to America, located in Chicago, where he followed his trade two years. Another year was spent in Henry County, Iowa, and in 1868 he became one of the first Swedish colonists to take up a homestead in McPherson County, Kansas. His homestead was a short distance west of the present Town of Lindsborg. In 1872 he retired from his farm and established the first blacksmith shop at Lindsborg. In the following year, in 1873, he opened the pioneer hardware and implement house of that town. He prospered in his business affairs and in 1879 was able to retire with a comfortable competence and on retiring he made an extended visit in Sweden. He was connected with all the earlier and later activities of the town and always in a public spirited fashion. He was one of the founders of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Lindsborg. His last years were spent in comfort and he died in 1899. In 1845 he married Miss Anna Anderson, who was born in Sweden in 1821. She died at Lindsborg in 1884. Besides her splendid qualities as a homemaker and mother she was distinguished by her devotion to her church. Nels P. Swenson and wife had only two children, a daughter and son. Anna, born in 1848, was married in 1866 to C. F. Norstrom. She died in 1905.

John A. Swenson was fifteen years of age when he came with his parents to America. He had acquired a practical academic training in Sweden. He lived with his parents in Chicago and in Iowa and was old enough to appreciate and to share in the struggles and hardships of early pioneering in McPherson County. He subsequently joined his father in the hardware business, under the name N. P. Swenson & Son, and continued a partner in that enterprise until 1879.

In 1882 Mr. Swenson and associates organized the Bank of Lindsborg. He became its cashier, and from the first was the potent factor in developing its business, giving the bank its solid financial standing in the community. In 1886 a national charter was secured and the bank became the First National Bank of Lindsborg. It is now the only national bank in McPherson County. Mr. Swenson continued at his post as cashier until 1905, when the directors gave him the title of president. He has always been the chief personal factor in this institution and only retired from its management in 1917, on account of failing health.

First, last and always a staunch republican, Mr. Swenson has numbered among his personal friends some of the foremost men of that party in Kansas. In his spacious and attractive home at Lindsborg he has entertained such noted persons as ex-Governor St. John, Senator John J. Ingalls and Senator Preston B. Plumb. Lindsborg has the distinction of never having had a saloon, and the steadfast opposition of Mr. Swenson to such establishments has been a factor in that record. He served at different times as mayor, having been elected on a law enforcement ticket. He

and his good wife are active and regular members and supporters of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

Mr. Swenson was married at Lindsborg July 23, 1874, to Miss Christine Johnson, daughter of John and Elsie (Johnson) Johnson. Mrs. Swenson was born in Sweden December 26, 1849. To their marriage have been born seven children, three sons and four daughters. Helene C., born September 4, 1875, was graduated from Bethany College in the class of 1897, and in 1910 became the wife of A. E. Anderson. They have three sons: Andrew E., born July 20, 1911; Henry A., born February 20, 1914; and John W., born March 20, 1916. Anna C., who was born May 5, 1877, was graduated from Bethany College in 1899, and in 1906 became the wife of Dr. Edward Thorstenburg. Their marriage has given Mr. and Mrs. Swenson four grandchildren: Edward Swenson, born October 16, 1907; Bechtel, born July 15, 1911; Greta, born May 30, 1913; and Abigail, born January 8, 1917. The son John N., who was born May 31, 1879, finished his course in Bethany College in 1899, and in 1902 graduated from the law school of Yale University. Beginning practice in 1904, at Kansas City, Missouri, he served as city attorney for four years, and is now practicing law in Los Angeles, California. He was married July 25, 1904, to Adele Hindburg, and their two children are Valerie K., born April 11, 1907, and John N., born March 8, 1910. Esther M., who was born January 20, 1883, is a graduate of Bethany College with the class of 1900. On August 15, 1906, she married Israel Nelson. Mr. Nelson is also a graduate of the Yale University Law School and is now practicing in Washington. They have two children: Helen Clair, born March 8, 1908, and John Marshall, born November 20, 1913. Clara I. was born April 3, 1885, graduated from Bethany in 1903, and is now acting as assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Lindsborg. Frank D., born December 5, 1890, graduated from Bethany in 1910 and is now a civil engineer in the Government service in Alaska. August E., born March 26, 1893, graduated from Bethany in 1913, and is a young merchant at Seattle, Washington.

WILLIAM O. MATHES. There is no more enthusiastic Kansan than William O. Mathes of McPherson. He knows the state not merely as a great and prosperous modern commonwealth, but by intimate experience with this country when it was in its pioneer stages. He won his competence on a Kansas homestead and he and his people were among the earliest settlers in McPherson County.

Mr. Mathes was born in a log house on a farm in Clark County, Indiana, September 7, 1854. His parents were Charles and Mary Ellen (Clark) Mathes. The Mathes family in an earlier generation became pioneers in Indiana Territory, living there when Indiana was on the western frontier and when the settlers had to dispute with the Indians their right to possession. Charles Mathes was born September 10, 1812, about the time the War of 1812 began, in a stockade fort in Clark County, Indiana. That fort had been put up for the protection of settlers against the Indians, and at that time all Indiana was aroused and in a state of fearfulness following the Indian uprising which had culminated in the battle of Tippecanoe only a few months previously. Charles Mathes was a farmer, lived in Indiana for many years, but in 1867 brought his family out to Kansas. He traveled overland by wagon and arriving in what is now McPherson County located his homestead of Government land on the Smoky Hill River, one mile east of

the present Town of Lindsborg. McPherson County had not yet been organized. Charles Mathes had as his early homes a dugout and later a log house, and buffalo meat was one of the most staple articles of diet. For several years he lived almost without neighbors and the country occasionally had an Indian scare. He was beyond middle life when he came to Kansas, but he succeeded in developing a farm out of his homestead and continued to live there until his death on January 5, 1902, when upwards of ninety years of age. During his youth he had enlisted as a private in an Indiana regiment to participate in the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832. In 1834 Charles Mathes married Mary Ellen Clark, who was born in Clark County, Indiana, May 20, 1818, a daughter of Colby Clark. She died in Clark County, Indiana, in 1857, the mother of seven children, five sons and two daughters: Mary Ellen, Thomas Jefferson, Rebecca M., Andrew Jackson, Benjamin, Charlotte and William O. William O. and his brother Andrew J. are the only survivors.

William O. Mathes was about thirteen years of age when he came with his father to Kansas. He arrived in McPherson County June 15, 1867. As a boy in his native state he had attended a private school, but after coming to Kansas his educational opportunities were limited to one short term. But he lived in a time and in conditions when a knowledge of books was less essential than a certain physical hardihood and a courage and enterprise sufficient to overcome the obstacles that confronted the pioneers. In 1872 Mr. Mathes left home and went to Texas, where he became a typical cowboy of the old time range. He accompanied several herds of cattle up over the noted trail to Kansas, bringing them to the railroads, whence they were carried to market. At that time Brookville, Kansas, was the nearest railroad point. He later drove cattle to the grazing ranges of Wyoming. He had three years of experience as a cowboy on the range, and after that he worked as a farm hand until reaching his majority.

When he came to legal age and was properly qualified Mr. Mathes in 1875 filed on a homestead in McPherson County three miles north of the county seat. That homestead proved his opportunity in life. He developed it, farmed and raised stock, gradually prospered, and from it derived ample provision for the rearing of a family of five children. Mr. Mathes lived on the old farm for thirty-two years, and in 1908 he retired and moved to McPherson. Since coming to McPherson he has filled a place in the city council four years and has held several other minor offices. In 1916 he was democratic candidate for representative from McPherson County. He has done his part to advance the public welfare of the town and county. Mr. Mathes is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On January 26, 1876, soon after taking possession of his homestead, he married Miss Ida C. Lamer. Mrs. Mathes was born on a farm in Jackson County, Illinois, May 14, 1856, a daughter of August C. and Ellen (Corgan) Lamer. Her parents were also natives of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Mathes are the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters: Carrie, born December 19, 1877; Mary Ann, born November 16, 1879; Dora May, born January 13, 1881; William, born February 15, 1883; and Thomas Hendricks, born March 25, 1885, and named for the then vice president of the United States. All these children were born on the old homestead in McPherson County.

Many years of quiet and steady industry brought their rewards to Mr. Mathes in the form of material prosperity as well as in the honor and respect of his community. He is now owner of a large amount of Kansas farm lands, and since 1895 has been active in the Alliance Exchange Company, a large mercantile concern at McPherson.

GEORGE W. MCCLINTICK. Kansas ought to remember the late George W. McClintick as a pioneer editor and newspaper man, and one of those who gave dignity to journalism and contributed not a little to Kansas' place in literature.

During much of his active life he lived at McPherson, where he died and where his widow, Mrs. Hester A. McClintick, still resides. George W. McClintick was born on a farm in Hancock County, Ohio, December 31, 1852, and died at McPherson, Kansas, August 21, 1903. His parents were Rev. William and Mary (Robbins) McClintick, of Scotch and English descent, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. From Ohio Rev. William McClintick removed with his family to Iowa, later to Nebraska, and for a number of years conducted a nursery near Lincoln. In 1872 he and his family came to McPherson and were among the early settlers of that county. Rev. William McClintick was a minister of the Free Methodist Church and organized the first church of that denomination in McPherson County. While in Kansas he followed farming and preaching and was also serving as mayor of McPherson at the time of his death on March 21, 1879. His wife died September 29, 1879. Their children were Emma, George W., Olive, Mary and William, all now deceased except Emma.

George W. McClintick spent his early youth in Michigan and Nebraska, and was a graduate of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. He was twenty years of age when he came with his parents to McPherson County, Kansas, and there he learned the printing trade in the office of the McPherson Messenger. Later he bought that paper, and on becoming its editor changed the name to The Independent, publishing it until 1879. He possessed true journalistic ability. He was also a forceful writer and from the advocacy of principles and causes to which he was devoted he frequently turned aside to the quieter fields of history and occasionally poetry. He was the author of many historical sketches and wrote and published in his papers a history of McPherson County, and was always a recognized authority on historical and political movements.

In 1880 Mr. McClintick went to New Mexico, and while there established and conducted the first daily newspaper at Socorro. He then returned to McPherson and was publisher of The Leader until 1889.

With the original opening of Oklahoma Territory he established the Frisco Herald and published it in a pioneer country for two years. Later he established the daily and weekly Courier at El Reno, and gave that city its first daily paper. On the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian country in Oklahoma he made the run for a claim and secured a homestead six miles west of El Reno. That homestead with its subsequent improvements and development is now the property of Mrs. McClintick.

In July, 1903, Mr. McClintick returned to McPherson and established the Kansas American, but had conducted it only six weeks before he died. This paper was continued for three years by Mrs. McClintick and her son, George W., Jr.

Wherever he lived, whether in Kansas, Oklahoma or

New Mexico, the late George W. McClintick was a man of influence and his ability could not but be recognized. In 1879 he represented McPherson County in the State Legislature, having been elected on the people's ticket. From 1872 to 1876 he served as postmaster of McPherson. On account of the vigor of its opinions editorials became widely quoted.

On March 1, 1876, at McPherson, Mr. McClintick married Miss Hester A. Dixon. Mrs. McClintick was born on a farm in Woodford County, Kentucky, February 28, 1858, a daughter of Thomas J. and Martha S. (Carroll) Dixon. Her father was born in Kentucky November 11, 1832, and died at McPherson, Kansas, July 29, 1884. He and his wife were married in 1855. She was born in Kentucky May 25, 1836, and died at McPherson May 1, 1913. There were eleven children, eight daughters and three sons, in the Dixon family, namely: Emily Anna, Hester A., Sallie E., James L., George W., Susie, Jessie V., Maggie, Mary T., Mabel and Wade W.

Mr. and Mrs. McClintick had four children: Mattie, Eura, George Washington, Jr., and Mary. George Washington, Jr., was born October 26, 1884, and the youngest, Mary, was born November 24, 1893. Mattie, the oldest, was born November 29, 1876, was married September 2, 1894, to Robert Gleny and they now live at Fresno, California, their three children being Martha, Charlotte and George W. Eura, who was born March 21, 1878, was married in 1900, to A. P. LeMieux, who died January 29, 1903. There was one child of that union, DeLisle. Mrs. LeMieux married in 1907 Joseph Beriani, and she has two children by this marriage, Mary Constance, now deceased, and Geraldine.

JEREMIAH L. SEITZ is one of the pioneers of McPherson County. He came to Kansas a short time after the close of the Civil war, in which he had served as one of the youngest volunteers on the Union side. As a homesteader, farmer, public official and business man he has played a worthy and influential role in McPherson County since pioneer days. He is still active and has a good business as a collecting agent and auctioneer.

Mr. Seitz was born April 16, 1847, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, son of Jacob and Barbara (Shellebarger) Seitz. His parents were natives of Germany and came to America when quite young. His father came over in 1831. The father was born in 1812 and the mother in 1814. They were married at Decatur, Illinois, in 1839. Jacob Seitz, who followed the business of merchant tailor, permanently located at Decatur in 1857, and lived there half a century, until his death, October 14, 1907. The mother died at Decatur September 20, 1876. There were five children, four sons and one daughter. John, the oldest, born in 1840, was a private soldier in Company B of the Eighth Illinois Infantry and was killed in battle at Fort Donelson in 1862. David W., the second in age, was born in May, 1842, and is now a veterinary surgeon and stock man at Bement, Illinois. Daniel, born in July, 1844, combines farming with his duties as preacher in the United Brethren Church at Oakley, Illinois. The next in age is Jeremiah L. William, the youngest, was born in July, 1849, and is a farmer at Hammond, Illinois.

Jeremiah L. Seitz was ten years of age when the family removed from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to Decatur, Illinois. Much of his early youth was spent in the country, and he attended a country school, walking the distance, three miles, between home and school both night and morning. The education that has

counted for most in his life was that gained in the school of experience.

He was just fourteen years of age when the Civil war broke out, and less than two years later, on January 8, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company A of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He saw some of the hardest fighting during the last two months of the war, and his own service continued for two years, eight months and twenty-one days. He was mustered out at Memphis, Tennessee, October 4, 1865, as third sergeant. His regiment was part of the Fifteenth Army Corps, under General John A. Logan. A long list could be compiled of the many battles and movements and minor skirmishes in which Mr. Seitz took part. He was at the Battle of Murfreesboro, at Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, a number of the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and in the concluding victory of Union arms in the Middle West at Nashville. He was wounded in the left side at Tullahoma, Tennessee. He was the youngest member of his regiment who entered at the time he did and served for an equal period. He is now the youngest veteran belonging to James B. McPherson Post, No. 87, Grand Army of the Republic, at McPherson.

When the battle flags were furled after the war Mr. Seitz was only eighteen years of age. For a time he worked out as a farm hand around Decatur, Illinois, but in January, 1867, came to Kansas. He made the journey by railroad as far as Lawrence, and then rode in a wagon to Wichita. In April of that year he arrived in what is now McPherson County, locating a claim. However, not yet being of age, he was not permitted to file. Early in the following year he attained the requisite majority and was permitted to make legal settlement. However, he filed on another claim in the same county and developed a homestead and farmed it steadily for twenty years. This old farm is seven miles southeast of McPherson. Much of his business success has been as a buyer and seller of lands, and he has handled many of the fertile tracts in this part of the state. At one time he individually owned several sections.

In 1886 Mr. Seitz set up in business at Canton, where he remained five years. In 1897 he was elected sheriff of McPherson County, and by re-election in 1899 has filled the office about five years. He has always been a staunch upholder of the republican party. After leaving the office of sheriff he served as under sheriff thirteen years. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Seitz has been a licensed auctioneer, has unusual talent in that profession, and has cried many of the important sales all over McPherson County. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On January 1, 1872, at Akron, Ohio, Mr. Seitz married Miss Margaret Wintrobe. Mrs. Seitz was born at Akron March 3, 1849, a daughter of Jacob Wintrobe. Mr. and Mrs. Seitz had a happy married life of over thirty-four years. Mrs. Seitz died at McPherson October 14, 1906. From early girlhood she was a faithful and devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The four children born to their marriage are all still living. Adelbert W., born July 4, 1875, is a master mechanic with the Wabash Railroad at Peru, Indiana. In 1895 he married Miss Ann Wolfe. Leora B., the second child, was born October 6, 1876, and is the wife of Bert Schlater, a farmer at Chapman, Kansas. Schuyler C., born November 7, 1888, is a merchant at Long Beach, California. He was married in 1915 to Mary Schilling. Hattie, the youngest, was born October 10, 1890, and was married to Jay Edgerton, a druggist at Memphis, Ten-

nessee. Mrs. Edgerton is an expert penman. For several years she taught school before her marriage. For her penmanship she was awarded a medal at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904.

ROBERT H. RAMSEY. During the past thirty-five years no name has been more closely identified with the ranching and stock raising interests of Butler County than that of Ramsey. Robert H. Ramsey is a son of A. C. Ramsey, who was the pioneer of the family in the cattle industry. Robert Ramsey himself has handled cattle and ranching as a conspicuous interest of his career, but is also identified with the business community of El Dorado.

He was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, November 18, 1881. Albert C. Ramsey, his father, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, June 7, 1837, one of a large family of children. His parents were Scotch-Irish and natives of the north of Ireland and were people of moderate financial circumstances. Albert C. Ramsey was only a boy when his father died, and he removed with his widowed mother to Guernsey County, Ohio. For one year in that section he was employed by a fur trader. Though his salary was only \$100 a year he managed to save \$80 of this amount. More than that, as a result of his keen and close habits of observation he did not allow a single detail of the fur business to escape him. With his brother he then opened a general merchandise store at Belle Center, Ohio, and an important part of their trade was furs. It was his duty to ride through the wilderness of Western Ohio and Eastern Indiana buying furs from the hunters and trappers, and establishing agencies. For fifteen years he did a large and profitable business, leaving his brother to look after the personal management of the store. They also bought and sold grain, feed, wool, etc.

Selling his interests in Ohio in 1883 and with several thousand dollars of profits Albert C. Ramsey came west and sought the larger possibilities in Kansas. In Butler County with four associates he organized the Buckeye Land & Cattle Company. This company acquired something like 7,000 acres of land, the greater part in Lincoln Township, but also extending into Sycamore and Chelsea townships. The land cost from \$3 to \$8 an acre. The company was organized primarily to pasture Texas cattle. The cattle were brought up from Texas and were held on the pastures of Kansas until fitted for market, and the cost of pasturage ranged from \$1.25 to \$2 per head for the season, beginning about the middle of April and ending in the middle of October. At first the company did a large and profitable business. Hard times came upon the cattle industry and other changes made it advisable for the discontinuation of the company as an organized unit. After that Mr. Ramsey operated in cattle alone, and though he had some misfortunes he was on the whole prospered and is properly considered one of the highly successful men of Butler County. He is now retired from business and he divided much of his property among his sons, who are still conducting the stock business on a large scale. The Ramsey ranch consists of twelve sections in Lincoln Township and is one of the largest undivided ranches still remaining in Butler County. Albert C. Ramsey married Miss Margaret Clark, a native of Ohio, and they were the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters.

Robert H. Ramsey was two years of age when his father came out to Butler County, but much of his early life was spent in Kansas City, Missouri, where he attended public schools. For 1½ years he was also

a student in the public schools of St. Joseph, Missouri, and at the age of sixteen he entered the private school conducted by Miss Barstow, which has since become a famous institution of learning in Kansas City.

His education was declared completed at the age of nineteen, and Mr. Ramsey then took up the serious duties of life. At first he worked at farming in Butler County, and since 1890 has been closely identified with the cattle business, part of the time in association with his father and part of the time alone. He is one of the largest cattle feeders in the county.

In the spring of 1907 he went to Morrow, Oklahoma, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising for four years. Selling the farm there in 1912 he has since that time lived in El Dorado, conducting a farm and also an automobile business.

In 1916 Mr. Ramsey engaged in the automobile business and became a gasoline distributor for the El Dorado Refining Company. He has the agency for the Hupmobile. He owns a large ranch of 960 acres ten miles northeast of El Dorado in Butler County, and his home is in El Dorado.

Politically he is a republican. While living in the country he served on the school board in Chelsea Township. Mr. Ramsey is affiliated with Patmos Lodge No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, El Dorado Chapter No. 35, Royal Arch Masons, El Dorado Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, and Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita.

On December 24, 1906, at El Dorado, he married Miss Mary Virginia Holderman. Mrs. Ramsey is the daughter of A. J. Holderman, a prominent Butler County citizen elsewhere referred to in this publication.

THE LAWRENCE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (Prepared by Dr. E. Bumgardner, former member of the Library Board.) Lawrence has always been the Athens of Kansas. From the beginning she has had citizens who were glad to give their time and money to establish and support public educational institutions. This is well illustrated in the development of the excellent public library which is now maintained at an expense of \$4,000 per year.

In the spring of 1865 a circulating library was started by J. S. Boughton in the Hartman Building, which stood at 735 Massachusetts Street. Mr. Boughton had about \$150 worth of books and loaned them out at 10 cents a week, or furnished an annual ticket for \$5. The movement was popular and many times the shelves were empty when the doors were closed in the evening. Soon the need of a reading room in connection with the collection of books was felt, and in December of the same year larger quarters were secured and the little library moved to rooms over the drug store of George Leis, at 740 Massachusetts Street.

Mr. Boughton was thoroughly in love with the library idea, but soon found that he was not able financially to maintain such an institution as he wanted the little city to have. Accordingly, on March 7, 1866, he had a meeting called at the library rooms for the purpose of organizing a library association. A preliminary organization was effected, a tentative constitution was adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, Samuel A. Riggs; vice president, L. J. Worden; secretary, J. S. Boughton; and treasurer, W. H. H. Whitney.

A committee was appointed to secure members, which were limited to fifty. This was done, and on March 20th a meeting was held at which the constitu-

tion was revised and adopted, framing a permanent organization.

On March 26th an election was held and the following officers were elected: President, Rev. John S. Brown; vice president, Samuel A. Riggs; recording secretary, Dudley C. Haskell; corresponding secretary, Rev. Richard Cordley; treasurer, William A. Simpson. The board of directors included Edmund G. Ross, B. W. Woodward, Lorenzo J. Worden, Rev. William C. Tenny, John H. Wilder and Ripley W. Sparr.

The new organization paid Mr. Boughton \$600 for his lease, fixtures and the books he had accumulated, and at once assumed charge of the library. Mr. Boughton was employed as librarian for a month. Following him, Miss Helen Iserman acted as librarian until May, 1867, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Helen M. Griswold.

In the summer of 1866 Bayard Taylor delivered a lecture on "Russia" under the auspices of the association, and the proceeds, amounting to "a considerable sum of money" were used in the purchase of books. The next year, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Theodore Tilton were secured to lecture in Lawrence and the proceeds used in the same way. Still, as a library is always limited only by its available funds, the board of directors saw the need of more books than could be secured by these lectures and from membership fees, and appointed a committee to solicit donations. Among the contributions were thirty-six volumes by Mr. and Mrs. Kimmel, a large and valuable collection by Rev. E. Nute and a number of volumes by Governor and Mrs. Charles Robinson.

During the first two years of the existence of the association 75 volumes were purchased and 150 donated. In February, 1871, there were 1,500 volumes and forty papers and magazines.

In September, 1871, the city took over the library and a short time afterward it was moved into the Lawrence National Bank Building at the corner of Massachusetts and Seventh streets, where it occupied three rooms on the second floor. The librarian at that time was Mrs. Rhoda H. Trask, who had succeeded Mrs. Griswold when she was married to Mr. George A. Banks in September, 1870. Mrs. Trask resigned in 1885 and Mrs. Mary F. Simpson took up the work. Mrs. Simpson was librarian for seventeen years. In 1902, she was succeeded by Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty, the present librarian, who is a daughter of Mrs. Griswold, the librarian of half a century ago.

During all of these years the library had been gradually increasing in size and influence. It now possessed about 6,000 volumes. Patrons paid \$1 per year for the use of books, and, though the library was nominally under the control of the city council, the income of the librarian depended partly upon the amount she received from the sale of tickets.

Library science was developing rapidly, and while the Lawrence Library had served its purpose well, the time had come for it to adopt modern methods and to enter a much larger field of influence and usefulness as a free public library. The man who was most active in promoting this change was Peter E. Emery. Being familiar with the conditions under which Andrew Carnegie was providing funds for the erection of library buildings in many cities over the country, Mr. Emery, with the co-operation of several citizens, succeeded in securing the promise of Mr. Carnegie to donate \$27,500 to Lawrence for a library building under the usual requirements. This necessitated the organization of a free public library under the state law, and a promise upon the part of the city government to provide at least \$2,750 each year for its

maintenance. Mrs. Charles P. Grosvenor donated two lots at the corner of Vermont and Warren streets upon which to erect the building.

The question of establishing and maintaining a free public library and reading room was submitted to the voters of the city at the election held April 7, 1903, and was carried by a large majority. The city council accordingly voted to accept the donation of Mr. Carnegie, and proceeded to organize the library under the statutes of the state. This was under the administration of Mayor A. L. Selig. Mr. Selig was thoroughly in accord with the movement and was peculiarly fortunate in the selection of his board of directors for the new library. This board consisted of J. R. Griggs, A. L. Cox, A. J. Dicker, Clarence S. Hall, P. E. Emery, Gurdon Grosvenor, F. M. Bennett, J. D. Bowersock, Mrs. A. Henley, Edward Bumgardner, Harry Dick and William Bromelsick, with the mayor as a member ex-officio. These, and the members who succeeded them, have always been devoted workers in making a library that is of real service to the people of the city.

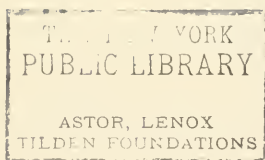
The Carnegie Building was completed in December, 1904, the books moved from the old location, and the new library was formally opened December 26, 1904.

In the meantime, Mrs. Beatty had been making a study of modern library science and had commenced cataloguing the books. From that time to the present she has been a real librarian in every sense of the term. Her assistants have been competent and devoted, but to Mrs. Beatty more than to any other one person are the people of Lawrence indebted for the perfection to which the library has attained.

The first year of the new regime proved the popularity of the free library over the old subscription plan. At the old library about 350 people purchased annual tickets. During the year 1905 the ticket holders numbered 2,421, and the number of books circulated was 50,903. At the close of this year there were 5,798 volumes in use. Since that time there has been a gradual but steady development of the library into a genuine educational institution. Situated as it is in the center of the city, and contiguous to the three principal school buildings, the conditions have been favorable for the growth of the library into an ever present help to the public schools. There has been a steady gain in the non-fiction circulation, which shows the increased capacity of the library for help in study.

To scores of the citizens of Lawrence the library is indebted for services and donations. The most valuable gifts have been the large collection of children's books and the German collection consisting of 374 volumes from Mrs. Theodore Poehler, and the L. H. Perkins Memorial Fund of \$1,000, which produces \$60 each year for the purchase of books. Many other donations are worthy of mention if space would permit. The library now has 13,834 volumes, a registration of over 5,000, and a circulation of more than ten volumes for each ticket holder. The books are classified, indexed and catalogued in accordance with the most modern rules. An appropriation of about \$250 per year provides the library with the most valuable current periodicals.

Lawrence has reason to be proud of its up-to-date library. With a large collection of the latest reference books, large and comfortable reading rooms and every facility demanded of such an institution in these days, the Lawrence Free Public Library performs a service and exerts an influence for good that cannot be overestimated.





A. L. Spillman

NELLIE GRISWOLD BEATTY. Every man, woman and child in the City of Lawrence knows Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty. Being a native daughter of Kansas and of Lawrence, and having been during the last fifteen years in charge of the popular public library, her name is familiar in every home in the city.

Her parents were Dr. Jerome F. Griswold and Helen Mary (Hewitt) Griswold. They were among the early settlers of the free state town, and Doctor Griswold was one of the victims in the inhuman massacre of the Quantrell raid.

Nellie Griswold grew to womanhood in Lawrence and attended the public school, the high school and the State University. In college she was a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority.

Down town she was connected with such organizations as the Friends in Council, the Congregational Church and the Order of the Eastern Star.

She was married June 18, 1885, to W. H. Beatty. Their son, Jerome Griswold Beatty, has made an unusual success as a newspaper correspondent and short story writer. He is at present publicity director of the McClure Film Corporation. His wife was Dorothea Jane McKnight.

Ever since the Carnegie endowment and the organization of the Lawrence Free Public Library, Mrs. Beatty has been the librarian in charge, and she is largely responsible for its development into a modern and highly efficient educational institutions. She took charge of the city library when it was managed on the subscription plan with about 350 patrons; facilities for service have been increased many times in the new library, and there are now more than 5,000 ticket holders. Even this does not express the extent of development that has taken place during her administration, for the library in its relationship to the public schools, the university, the various study clubs and the public in general, exerts an influence that is not to be measured by statistics.

This, Mrs. Beatty regards as her life work, and she herself takes more pride in the high status that the library has attained than in any other achievement of her life, except in being the mother of Jerome Beatty. Her wisdom in library matters is recognized among librarians, and she has always stood high in the councils of the State Library Association, and has served as its secretary for several years, and as its president.

CHARLES L. EDWARDS was one of the notable figures in the first half century of Kansas. He never became widely known in financial circles, did not make a political reputation, but nevertheless he was one of the most useful men the state ever had. He was intimately identified with the movement by which Kansas was organized with free institutions. He was also the pioneer schoolmaster of Lawrence. He gave many years to the upbuilding of its scholastic institutions, went from Lawrence to serve gallantly through the War of the Rebellion and remained a resident of that city for over sixty years.

He was born at Southamptton, Massachusetts, of New England ancestry, on October 19, 1828, and death came to him in the fullness of years and after the maturity of achievement and experience on November 22, 1916.

He was liberally educated, attending the Phillips Academy at Andover and the Normal School at Westfield, Massachusetts. He taught in New England, but in November, 1855, having become identified with the New England Emigrant Aid Society, he came to Kansas in the service of that society. He was associated

with that notable group of men who laid the foundations of civilization at Lawrence and took an active and courageous part in resisting the attempts of the pro-slavery men to impose their institutions on the government of Kansas Territory.

From his duties as a private citizen and a school man he volunteered to defend his country in the time of need. He was at the time only recently married. He had gone back to his native state in 1860 and at North Hadley on October 4th married Susan R. Powers.

In 1862 Mr. Edwards enlisted as a private in Company D of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. Upon the organization of the company he was elected first lieutenant, and subsequently was promoted to captain. At the close of the war he held the rank of major in the regiment. From the time of his enlistment until the last fighting in Virginia he played a gallant part, and few men saw more of the actual struggle and hardships of the war. He was present at the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Mine Run, Winchester, Petersburg, to name only a few of the major engagements, and he was also at Sailor's Creek, the last pitched battle between the forces of General Grant and of General Lee, just preceding the surrender at Appomattox. When the draft riots broke out in New York City his regiment because of its efficiency was assigned to police and patrol the city. When Washington was threatened by General Early in 1864 his command was sent to check the advance and took part in the battle of Fort Stevens, only five miles away from the capitol.

After the war Major Edwards returned to Lawrence and continued the educational work which he had begun before the war. He was the first superintendent of public instruction of Douglas County. He was appointed to that office in 1859. At the time the county had only three organized schools. Within three months, such was his energy, he had thirty schools in operation. Mr. Edwards became one of the first trustees of what has become the University of Kansas, and was principal of the Academic Department when it opened in the fall of 1859.

He was one of the last survivors of the critical territorial period in Douglas County. He had not only been a spectator of history making events, but his keen mind and judgment made him an unusual repository of historical knowledge, and he was long recognized as an authority on the history of his city, county and state. Major Edwards was one of the founders and a charter member of Plymouth Congregational Church in Lawrence. For half a century he served as treasurer of the church, and was active in its varied affairs, including the Sunday school.

The keynote of his character was faithfulness. He had many opportunities to acquire wealth, but his sturdy character and innate honesty caused him to seek rather the love of his fellow-men and their respect by constant personal service which seldom has the remuneration of material wealth. Few men who ever lived in Lawrence left so deep an impress for good as did Charles L. Edwards.

The only surviving member of his family is his daughter, Miss Virginia S. Edwards, now connected with the Free Public Library of Lawrence.

ALEXANDER CARRAWAY SPILMAN, living at McPherson at the age of eighty, is one of the few survivors of the true pioneer epoch of Kansas. The range of his experience seems remarkable even for a man of his age. He was in Kansas as a witness and

newspaper correspondent of the factional turbulence of territorial days. He is a civil engineer by profession and was a member of the United States surveying party which surveyed Kansas west of the sixth principal meridian in 1858. It is probable that he is the only living pioneer or the oldest settler west of that meridian in Kansas. He knew the country when it was an absolute wilderness, a vast expanse of prairie and buffalo grass roamed over by the wild Indians and the buffalo. He fought as a soldier in the Civil war. He was one of the original company that founded the Town of Salina, and has been almost equally prominent in McPherson since that city came into existence.

Captain Spilman was born at Yazoo City, Mississippi, October 5, 1837, a son of Dr. James F. and Margaret (Carraway) Spilman. His paternal grandfather Spilman, whose name was Benjamin, was born in Virginia. Dr. James F. Spilman, one of a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, was born in Kentucky in 1788 and died at Bunker Hill, Illinois, in 1870. He became a prominent and successful physician. He gave military service during the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, in which Abraham Lincoln served as a captain of Illinois volunteers. In 1816 Doctor Spilman married Miss Margaret Carraway, who was born in Tennessee in 1790 and died at Yazoo City, Mississippi, in 1838, when Captain Spilman was an infant, and the youngest of her four children, one daughter and three sons. Captain Spilman is the only survivor of his parents' children. In 1838 Doctor Spilman removed from Mississippi to Illinois, traveling by steamer up the Mississippi River to St. Louis. Doctor Spilman located at the historic old Town of Edwardsville in Southern Illinois, and remained there in the practice of medicine during the rest of his active life.

Captain Spilman acquired his early education in the public schools of Edwardsville and also attended Illinois College at Jacksonville. He took special work in civil engineering at the University of Michigan, where he was a student during two years, 1856-57.

Fresh from university, with energy and courage and eager for the big things of life, Captain Spilman arrived in the Territory of Kansas in September, 1857. He was a young man without capital, with a technical education, but with little experience. Locating at Lawrence, he remained there until the following March and acted as special correspondent for eastern newspapers. At Lawrence he met and made the acquaintance of many of the picturesque and prominent pioneers of Kansas, including James H. Lane, Preston B. Plumb, Solon and T. Dwight Thatcher and others. As a spectator and newspaper correspondent he visited the pro-slavery convention at LeCompton, which was then the temporary capital of Kansas Territory, as the name was frequently spelled in those days.

In March, 1858, at Lawrence, the town company of Salina was organized. Captain Spilman was chosen its secretary. The townsite was located on March 4, 1858, and on the 18th of March Captain Spilman came into the new community from Lawrence driving an ox team and wagon with a load of provisions. He was entrusted with the task of making the survey of the site and made the original plat and laid out the original streets. As secretary of the company he also attended to the sale of the lots. This original company comprised five of the stalwart pioneers of Kansas, Colonel William A. Phillips, Alexander M. Campbell, James Muir, David L. Phillips and Alexander C. Spilman. The latter is now the only survivor of the original company. When Saline County was

organized in 1860, Mr. Spilman was appointed a member of the board of county commissioners to organize the county. He was clerk of the board, and in 1860 was elected the first register of deeds of Saline County.

Experiences followed rapidly in those days in Captain Spilman's life. He had hardly become settled in his duties as a civil official when the war broke out early in 1861, and he enrolled in Company F of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry. He was made sergeant, and after a year was commissioned first lieutenant of Company B, Third Indian Regiment. Later he became captain of the company and was in service with that rank until the close of the war. Captain Spilman fought in the decisive battle of Wilson Creek, at Cane Hill, and in several of the campaigns through Indian Territory, being at the battle of Webbers Falls. At the close of the war he was mustered out at old Fort Gibson in Indian Territory.

On returning to Saline County Mr. Spilman filed on a claim of land adjoining the Town of Salina on the east. For a number of years he held the office of county surveyor of Saline County. In 1867 he represented that county and the attached districts in the State Legislature. In the Legislature he was a member of the ways and means committee. His name and service are a permanent part of the annals of early Saline County.

Captain Spilman in 1871 sold his interests in Saline County and bought land in the newly organized County of McPherson. He looked after his land as a farmer until 1886, and in that year retired to the Town of McPherson. In the same year he was elected probate judge of the county, an office he filled with conscientious care and efficient administration for six years. He also served several years as a member of the city council and for four years was mayor.

Captain Spilman has been a loyal and active republican almost since the formation of the party. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a life member of the Kansas State Historical Society.

Captain Spilman has been twice married. In 1866, soon after the close of the Civil war, he married Mary A. Kenison, who was born in Iowa in 1846. Her death occurred March 17, 1871. There were three children: James A. is now a farmer in McPherson County. May is the wife of Andrew Jacobson, a farmer in McPherson County. The third child, Albert, died in infancy. On December 30, 1879, Captain Spilman married Harriet Stevens, a native of Pennsylvania. There have been three children also by this marriage. Mignon is a successful teacher, and was educated in the University of Kansas and holds the degree Master of Arts from the University of Chicago. Marion, an instructor in the high school at McPherson, is a graduate of the University of Kansas. Charles Clay, a graduate of the University of Kansas, is now a chemical engineer at St. Joseph, Missouri. Captain Spilman resides in one of the comfortable homes of McPherson, and though well advanced in years still looks after an abstract business which he has built up since his retirement from public office.

HARVEY ELMER BRUCE is one of Kansas' successful newspaper men, being owner and editor of The Marquette Tribune, which he acquired some years ago and which he has made an influential organ of public opinion in McPherson and adjoining counties of the state.

Mr. Bruce was born on a farm in Logan County, Ohio, March 12, 1865, but has lived in McPherson

County, Kansas, since early boyhood. He was a successful schoolman in this state before he enrolled in the ranks of newspaper men.

His parents were Henry Clay and Louise Jane (Abel) Bruce. His father was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1838, and was reared in Ohio. He brought his family out to Kansas in November, 1878. He is now living retired at Marquette. He spent his active career as a miller and farmer. His wife was born in Logan County, Ohio, February 1, 1847, and died at McPherson, Kansas, January 8, 1887. They were married June 1, 1864, near Huntsville, Ohio, and their children were six in number, three sons and three daughters, namely: Harvey E.; Maude, who was born November 24, 1867, and died December 5, 1873; Frank Aubrey, born August 17, 1869, now living at Roy, New Mexico; Byrmina C., born July 31, 1873, now the wife of D. W. Hull, a farmer near McPherson, Kansas; Wynne D., born February 1, 1877, now wife of E. A. Falgren, of McPherson, Kansas; and Henry Kenneth, who was born February 7, 1882, and is associated with his brother Harvey in the newspaper business.

Harvey Elmer Bruce was thirteen years old when he came to Kansas, had attended public school in Logan County, Ohio, and continued his education in the McPherson High School, graduating with the class of '84. For four years he was a country school teacher, was principal of the Canton public schools from 1888 to 1891, and from that year until 1893 was county superintendent of McPherson County. Mr. Bruce came to Marquette as principal of its public schools and filled that position from 1893 to 1900, founding the present high school department in 1894.

January 1, 1899, he bought the Marquette Tribune, and a year or so later resigned from school work to give all his attention to the editorial and business management of the paper. He has now a complete plant for newspaper publication and printing work, has linotype, binding machines, and all the equipment that a small modern newspaper office boasts. The Tribune is published as a news and town boosting organ and maintains an independent attitude in politics.

For many years Mr. Bruce has been known in some official capacity or other at Marquette. Since 1903 he has been president of the school board and his experience as a teacher gives him unusual qualifications for the administration of the local school system. For fifteen years he served as city clerk, and has been justice of the peace for eighteen years and is now also police judge. Mr. Bruce is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Presbyterian Church, has served as treasurer and recording secretary of the Kansas Editorial Association, and is a member of the National Editorial Association. He puts in odd hours as president of the Community Club, superintendent of the Sunday school, collector for half a dozen lodges and is a notary public.

All these years the inspiration of his work has been his home and family, consisting of wife and children. He was married at Canton, Kansas, July 11, 1888, to Miss Margaret Clark. Mrs. Bruce was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 13, 1865, and is a daughter of Thomas E. and Margaret (Benny) Clark, at this date both deceased. Their children are four sons and two daughters: Elmer Ivan, born July 9, 1889; Margaret Isla, born May 13, 1891; Vida Fay, born March 4, 1896; and Neal Dwight, born January 18, 1900. Two sons died in infancy. All the children have been given a college education.

RICHARD WARING, during his long and active career at Abilene, won the respect and esteem of every citizen. He was a man whose character inspired confidence. He was the trusted adviser of many. Successful in his own affairs, strong in self reliance, he stood as a commanding figure in that community until the close of his life, and his memory will always be revered by the hundreds who knew him as a friend and associate.

His life was the expression of a strong and self reliant nature. Born at Belfast, Ireland, July 4, 1850, coming alone to America in 1868, beginning without friends or capital, and with only the advantages of the common schools of his native land, he found employment as a bookkeeper in New York City and at that remained four years. In 1872 he came out to Kansas and was one of the pioneer homesteaders of Dickinson County. He proved up a claim to 160 acres of land in Ridge Township of that county and was actively engaged in farming for eight years, in the meantime acquiring considerable other lands. It was his business as a farmer that gave him the foundation for the material success he enjoyed.

He allied himself actively with the republican party, but was a man who stood above partisanship and personally was always stronger than his party in Dickinson County. In 1886 he was elected county clerk of Dickinson County, and filled that office with credit for six years, three terms. Mr. Waring was a successful newspaper man. In 1893 he acquired an interest in the Abilene Daily and Weekly, and for a number of years was its editor and manager.

The office to which he gave the services of his later years was as postmaster of Abilene. President William McKinley appointed him to that office in 1897 and he was twice reappointed, by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. He filled it to the satisfaction of all concerned for more than fourteen years. He was still in office when death came to him on August 14, 1912.

The late Mr. Waring was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was active in the Presbyterian Church, and was glad to do good wherever he could in individual cases and stood side by side with his fellow citizens in working for the general welfare.

On April 20, 1874, at Abilene, he married Miss Hattie Shaw. She was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 30, 1857, the only daughter of Henry and Mary Jane (Sanders) Shaw. Mrs. Waring is still living at Abilene in the old home, surrounded by her children. Her father was born at Cincinnati December 6, 1830, was a stone contractor early in life, and coming to Kansas in 1872 homesteaded a claim in Dickinson County and died on the homestead October 2, 1897. He was a veteran soldier of the Civil war, having served as a private in an Ohio regiment. In February, 1856, Henry Shaw married Mary Jane Sanders, who was born in Indiana April 20, 1834, a daughter of Eli Sanders, a native of the same state. To Mr. and Mrs. Shaw were born four children: Mrs. Waring; George William, born July 16, 1859; Charles Marion, born December 4, 1862; and Joseph Lingo, born April 20, 1864.

Mr. and Mrs. Waring became the parents of a large family of nine children, five daughters and four sons, namely: Beatrice Jane, born January 19, 1875, was married March 24, 1908, to Albert L. Young; Mary Estella, born March 21, 1876, married December 14, 1898, James W. Potter; William Richard, born December 8, 1877, married, January 8, 1902, Cora Crimble; Stanley Leroy, born November 4, 1879, was

married June 24, 1908, to Carrie Hess; Charlotte Ann, born July 4, 1882, married, September 30, 1907, John M. Bigley; Clarence Leslie, born October 2, 1884, married in 1903, Esta Kennell; Jessie Blanche, born August 15, 1887, married February 1, 1911, Joseph J. Bleakley; Harriet Alma, born July 30, 1891, married March 28, 1910, George W. McDonald; and Charles Emmett, the youngest, was born March 9, 1897.

EDWARD EVERETT HAZLETT, M. D. From 1880 until his death on June 17, 1915, Doctor Hazlett practiced medicine and surgery at Abilene, Kansas. That was a period of thirty-five years. He was one of the pioneers in his profession at Abilene, and began practice there when the city to some extent still retained the prestige and the somewhat unenviable prominence it derived as a center of the great cattle industry.

Without disparaging the merits and attainments of his contemporaries, it can be stated that Doctor Hazlett was always the leader of his profession in that city, not only in point of time and in the extent of his practice, but in personal character and individual ability. He came to Abilene after a splendid training and experience which had given him almost unlimited opportunities to perfect himself in the complicated science of which he was always a student and close observer.

Doctor Hazlett was born January 10, 1852, at Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Robert and Sarah A. (Leader) Hazlett, and he was sixty-three years of age when he was taken away in death. After being educated in the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio, he graduated from the College of Pharmacy and was also a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. He further enjoyed a special course in New York City in the ear, eye, nose and throat diseases under the eminent Professor Knapp. Besides all this training he had the advantages of practical experience during his association with the Philadelphia Hospital.

In 1880 Doctor Hazlett came to Abilene. He had all the practice he could attend to in a few years, and more and more as the years went on he gave his influence and energies to those movements which were for the benefit of the entire local profession and for the good of the community. He was one of the prime factors in the organization of the Golden Bell Medical Association. The first hospital at Abilene was owned and operated by Doctor Hazlett. He enjoyed the esteem and admiration of his contemporaries in practice in Kansas, and was frequently a prominent figure in the meetings of the American Medical Association.

Doctor Hazlett was one of the leading members of the Episcopal Church at Abilene, and for many years was junior warden; he was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and was three times eminent commander of the Knights Templar.

On June 16, 1885, at Glens Falls, New York, Doctor Hazlett married Miss Alice Elizabeth Mott, member of an old and prominent family and daughter of Judge Isaac and Mary A. (Cox) Mott. Mrs. Hazlett was born at Glens Falls, New York, October 23, 1857, and since her husband's death has continued to live in her old home at Abilene. She is the mother of two children. Helen is a graduate of Bethany College at Topeka, Kansas. Edward Everett, Jr., who was born at Abilene February 22, 1892, was graduated from the United States Naval Academy with the

class of 1915, and is now a young officer in the United States navy.

WILLIAM THOMAS DAVIDSON, an old soldier, a pioneer in Western Kansas, and an expert abstractor at Abilene, was born in a log house on a farm in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1842.

Several years ago he celebrated the birthday which made him three score and ten years of age. His has been a long and active lifetime, and his experiences for more than forty-six years identify him with Abilene.

On January 1, 1860, Mr. Davidson started to keep a diary, and it illustrates the persistence of his character that he has never missed a day in itemizing some fact connected with his individual history or otherwise, and the record now covers a period of fifty-seven years.

Mr. Davidson is a son of Major John and Mary (Beatty) Davidson. His parents were also natives of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Up to the age of twenty-eight Mr. Davidson spent most of his time on the home farm with his parents, and gained an education both in public and private schools. He also had a commercial course at Pittsburg. He was twenty-two when in August, 1864, he volunteered his services to the Union, enlisting as a private in Company B of the Fifth Pennsylvania Artillery. This regiment was largely engaged in the campaigning and in the defenses around the City of Washington. He saw one year of active service.

In 1870 Mr. Davidson bought a farm in Warren County, Tennessee, and spent one year cultivating his land and also conducted a wood yard.

On St. Patrick's Day in 1871 he arrived in Kansas. From the first he has been identified with the City of Abilene. He knows what Abilene was in its earlier history, when it was the chief shipping point for the cattle brought up over the trails from Texas. He spent one year in the stockyards, helping load Texas cattle, being paid \$60 a month and board. Then for several years he was clerk in a general store at Abilene, and in 1876 he opened the second set of abstract books in Dickinson County. He sold these books in 1881, but soon afterward opened a new set and he still owns them and undoubtedly is the best authority on land titles in the county. Mr. Davidson is not only an expert in the general technique of abstracting, but has almost perfect penmanship, acquired by long practice, and every paper that comes from his office bears the stamp of authority and of neatness and accuracy.

He has always been an active republican, served fifteen years as justice of the peace, forty years as a notary public, and thirty years as pension agent. He is a past commander of Abilene Post No. 63, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, and is a Knights Templar Mason.

On December 27, 1882, at Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Davidson married Miss May Davidson. Though of the same name they are not related except by marriage. Mrs. Davidson is a daughter of Alexander and Jane (Bates) Davidson, both of whom were natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Davidson was born on September 15, 1852. They are the parents of two children: Ralph C., of Abilene, who was born November 1, 1887, at Abilene; and Frank B., of Kansas City, Missouri, was born May 11, 1890, at Abilene.

JOHN AUGUST LINDAHL. One of the families that came as pioneers to Dickinson County in 1870 were

the Lindahls. The head of the family, the late August Swenson Lindahl, was a very poor man, having barely enough to bring his family across the ocean and reach this situation almost on the frontier of civilization in Kansas. Like other early settlers he took up a tract of Government land, locating in Center Township, and 2½ miles northeast of the present Town of Enterprise in Dickinson County. There he began the hard work to which he had become accustomed in his native land, and by strenuous efforts he managed to bring a livelihood to his household of growing children and was getting to a point where he could look into the future without dread and see a reasonable provision for himself and his family. Then, on April 9, 1883, he died. At the time of his death his oldest child and son, John August Lindahl, was only fifteen years old. This son was equal to the responsibilities suddenly thrown upon his youthful shoulders. He took his father's place in the home, in the fields, in the management of the farm, and worked early and late for many years, until his brothers and sisters were able to do for themselves, and while later years have never brought him great wealth they have brought him a comfortable competence and what is more valuable still the satisfaction of having performed his duty to those nearest him, and having played an honorable and straightforward part in life.

John August Lindahl was born June 5, 1867, at Hvetlanda, Sweden. His father was born in that country in 1859, and had served in the Swedish army before coming to America in 1870. The father was an active member of the Swedish Lutheran Church. In Sweden in 1865 he had married Maria Sandquist, who was born in Sweden June 25, 1838, a daughter of J. P. Sandquist. Her father came to America in 1885, and died at Enterprise, Kansas, in 1892. August S. Lindahl and wife had six children, four sons and two daughters, namely: John August; Amel C., who was born in Sweden June 3, 1870, and is now a farmer in Dickinson County, Kansas; William P., born October 5, 1872, in Kansas, and died August 26, 1906; Anna L., born November 15, 1874, the wife of Albert Cooper, a railroad man living at Kansas City, Missouri; Adolph G., born February 9, 1877, a farmer and now treasurer of Center Township in Dickinson County; and Hulda, born October 2, 1879, the wife of Albert Bockstrom, a farmer in Dickinson County.

After his many years of effort in behalf of his mother and brothers and sisters, John A. Lindahl in 1911 had reached the point where he was able to buy a farm of his own, and he still owns that place, which is well improved and highly valuable, situated 2½ miles east of Enterprise. Mr. Lindahl has always taken an active part in public affairs. For eight years he served as trustee of Center Township. Politically he is a democrat. In 1912 he was his party nominee for membership on the board of county commissioners, being defeated by only a narrow margin. For twenty-five years he was a member of the school board of his home district No. 15. On January 20, 1914, Mr. Lindahl was appointed by President Wilson as postmaster of Enterprise, and he is now giving his time and attention to the competent administration of that office. He is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

On May 17, 1911, he married Miss Matilda Johnson, who was born in Sweden March 28, 1882. Her parents never came to America, and Mrs. Lindahl made the journey alone in 1904. They have three children, two sons and one daughter: Ethel Maria,

born April 11, 1912; Melvin August, born July 26, 1914; and Harold Woodrow, born March 17, 1915.

GEORGE W. HURD. In 1869, a few years after the close of the war in which he had fought for the Union with an Illinois regiment, George W. Hurd pioneered into Dickinson County, Kansas, and established himself on a homestead. However, during his long residence in the county and at the City of Abilene, he has been best known and distinguished as a lawyer. He was one of the pioneer members of the bar, and has long held a place of leadership in the profession and in public affairs.

Born at Lafayette, Illinois, June 20, 1846, he has recently passed the mark of three score and ten, and to some degree is lightening the professional burdens on his own shoulders and shifting them to his sons, two of whom are active lawyers. His own parents were Theodore F. and Catherine M. (Driscoll) Hurd. Theodore F. Hurd was born in 1814 at Sparta, New Jersey, a son of Stephen and Nancy (Hineman) Hurd, natives of the same state. Theodore Hurd, who died at Galva, Illinois, in 1899, spent his active career as a merchant. It is noteworthy that he was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature from Stark County in 1860, his name as a candidate being on the same ticket as that of Abraham Lincoln, who at that time headed the republican ticket as candidate for president. Catherine M. Driscoll was born in 1824 in Connecticut and died at Galva, Illinois, in 1904. She was the mother of five children, three sons and two daughters.

George W. Hurd spent his boyhood at Galva, Illinois, attended the public schools there, and his education was still incomplete when he enlisted in Company G of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry and went away to fight the battles of his country.

From the homestead which he took up when he came to Dickinson County in 1869, Mr. Hurd removed to Abilene in 1877, and opened a law office, beginning the active practice of law which he has continued ever since. In 1880 he was elected county attorney of Dickinson County, an office he held six consecutive years, by repeated elections. As a republican he has long been a forceful leader in his party in that part of the state. He has been a delegate to state conventions and otherwise has rendered yeoman's service for the republican cause. Fraternally he is a member of Abilene Post No. 63, Grand Army of the Republic.

On April 4, 1869, the year he came to Kansas, he was married at Davenport, Iowa, to Miss Ella Frances Comstock. Mrs. Hurd was born at Little Falls, New York, April 4, 1850, and after an ideally happy married life of more than forty-five years she passed away at her home in Abilene June 3, 1915. She was a daughter of Francis A. and Anna M. (Boothroy) Comstock, who were also natives of New York. Mrs. Hurd was a very religious woman, active in church, and also long prominent in clubs and literary circles at Abilene. As a member of the Federation of Women's Clubs she was a delegate to both state and national conventions.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurd had four children, all sons. Theo W., born May 20, 1872, died May 20, 1878. Paul, born May 20, 1875, died May 20, 1904, just at the entrance to a promising career as a lawyer, having begun practice after graduating from the law department of the University of Michigan. Arthur Hurd, who was born February 10, 1878, is also a graduate of the law department of the University of

Michigan, and is now actively associated with his father in the firm of Hurd & Hurd; in 1909 he married Miss Maud Rogers, and they have two children, George Arthur and Janet. Bruce Comstock, the youngest son of Mr. Hurd, was born January 1, 1890, was graduated from the Abilene High School in 1909, and from the law department of the University of Kansas with the class of 1914, and since his admission to the bar has practiced as a junior member of Hurd & Hurd. He was married November 20, 1913, to Miss Madeline Nachtman, a daughter of Andrew Nachtman, of Junction City, Kansas, where she was born July 23, 1893.

BROR G. GRONDAL. At the very head of the profession of photography in Kansas stands Bror G. Grondal, who for thirty consecutive years has conducted the leading studio at Lindsborg. Mr. Grondal both in his profession and in other lines of activity is a man of widely diversified experience. His career is an interesting one since he came to America in childhood years and has fought continuously a brave and unremitting struggle until he placed himself in a position where he is master of a congenial profession. Mr. Grondal is a former president of the Kansas State Photographers Association.

He was born in the famous university City of Upsala, Sweden, January 11, 1855. His parents, John G. and Sophia (Yack) Grondal, spent all their lives in Sweden. He lived in his native country until he was fourteen and in the meantime attended the University of Upsala. Bravely facing the world alone, he set out for America, and landed at Savannah, Georgia, without means or influence. The first year he worked as clerk in a general merchandise store at Sanford, Florida. The next year he was employed as a chainman with a surveying corps and also put in one year in a sawmill. Other experiences followed and for a year he was a salesman in New York City and then enlisted as a sailor, and sailed for five years, two years in the United States Revenue Service and three years in the Deep Water and Coastwise Service, going around the world and seeing all the different foreign countries.

On leaving the sea he came inland and lived in Chicago for a number of years. While there he was a grocery salesman five years and then took up the study of photography. Mr. Grondal worked under the guidance of some of the experts and masters of the art in that city, and later he was employed for three years in some of the best studios of St. Paul, Minnesota. For four years he had studios of his own at different cities in Texas, and in 1887 he came to Lindsborg and opened a studio which he has conducted now for thirty years. His proficiency and the quality of his work have improved from year to year, and there is great advantage derived from the fact that he has been so long situated in one community. He has had customers from all over the state and his work has received unstinted praise both in and out of the profession. He knows all aspects of practical photography and is also an expert in color work. Some years ago Mr. Grondal erected a brick building especially designed and equipped for the purposes of a modern photographic studio. Besides his service as president of the Kansas State Photographers Association he was its treasurer a number of years.

On October 21, 1886, at Round Rock, Texas, Mr. Grondal married Miss Sarah M. Noyd. Mrs. Grondal is of Swedish parentage and was born in Illinois February 4, 1859. Seven children have been born to their marriage. Edith, who graduated from Bethany

College at Lindsborg, is now the wife of Paul Carlson, of Seattle, Washington; Bror L., also a graduate of Bethany College, is an instructor in the Washington University at Seattle; Ruth Sarah, who graduated from Bethany College, is now a teacher; Eunice has graduated from Bethany College and is teaching in the State of Washington; the daughter Rose is now deceased; Lillian and Elsie, the youngest daughters, were both educated in Bethany College. Mr. Grondal and his family are popular members of social circles in Lindsborg and are active members of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

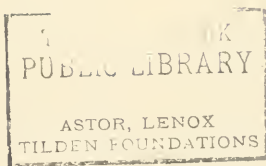
THOMAS H. BOWLUS is president of the Allen County State Bank at Iola. He practically grew up in the atmosphere of that bank, which was founded by his father, and the name Bowlus has been prominently identified with the history of Allen County and Iola since pioneer times.

He was born at Iola January 3, 1874. His father was the late George A. Bowlus, and his grandfather was George Bowlus. The family were originally settled in Maryland. George A. Bowlus was born at Middletown, Maryland, in 1841, and grew up there. In 1869 he came out to Kansas, locating in Iola, where he married and where for several years he was engaged in selling railroad lands. In 1884 he and W. M. Hartman established the Bank of Allen County, now the Allen County State Bank. Mr. Bowlus was president of the institution from its start until his death at Iola in 1908. He was a very successful business man, and his estate is one of the largest in the county. In Iola he served as a member of the school board and was affiliated with Iola Lodge of Masons. George A. Bowlus married Miss Clara Kepler, who was born in Ohio in 1849, grew up in that state, and afterwards came out to Kansas. She is still living at Iola. Of her children, Thomas H. is the oldest. Charles W. is vice president of the Allen County State Bank. George R. is assistant cashier of the bank. Bruce J. conducts a furniture exchange at Coffeyville, Kansas; Clara died February 5, 1915, at the age of thirty-two, unmarried. Hazel E. is still living with her mother. Leigh V. is employed in the Allen County State Bank.

Thomas H. Bowlus grew up at Iola, attended the public schools and graduated from high school in 1891. His first important experience was as deputy postmaster, an office in which he served a year and a half. He then entered the bank as cashier, and filled that post until the death of his father, when he was made president.

The officers of the Allen County State Bank are: Thomas H. Bowlus, president; Charles W. Bowlus, vice president; J. F. Scott, cashier; George R. Bowlus, assistant cashier. For a number of years it has maintained a capital stock of \$30,000, with surplus and undivided profits of \$90,000. The bank has its home on Madison Avenue on the south side of the Square. It is a modern brick structure, first erected in 1884, when the bank was established, and extensively remodeled in 1906.

Mr. Thomas Bowlus is also president of the LaHarpe State Bank. He is secretary and treasurer of the J. B. Kirk Gas & Smelting Company, the property being owned by himself and Mr. Kirk. Mr. Bowlus is unmarried. He is a republican and for many years has filled the office of city treasurer. He is past exalted ruler of Iola Lodge No. 569, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is past chancellor commander of Iola Lodge No. 43, Knights of Pythias.





W W Watson

ERIC SUNDGREN. One of the best educated of the early settlers in Falun Township of Saline County was Eric Sundgren. In his native Sweden he had received the benefits of a liberal college training. For six years he had taught school. However, the horizon of his opportunities did not seem to widen in the old country and in 1868 he set out for America.

Mr. Sundgren located a tract of Government land in Falun Township, and he applied his energies to the stubborn task of breaking the virgin sod and growing crops. With many adversities and with many experiences of hardship he gradually prospered, and he saw his estate grow and become more valuable under his ownership, and kept his home there until he retired from active business in 1902.

When Mr. Sundgren located in Falun township his home was separated from those of other settlers by many miles, and he lived an isolated existence for several years. His habitation during the first year was a dugout, such as became typical of the western counties in subsequent years. The prairies were covered with grass, the buffalo still abounded and occasionally there was a scare on account of Indians in the neighborhood. Where in the early days only the prairie met his eye as far as he could see he is now able to look over a smiling landscape of farms, towns, villages, schools and churches and everything that makes civilization worth while. Mr. Sundgren was one of the organizers of the first Swedish Lutheran Church in his community. Public affairs have always received a due share of his attention, and he has worked for the establishment of roads, schools and every improvement that would put this section of the state in the lead.

Mr. Sundgren was born in Sweden April 22, 1841, a son of Eric and Anna (Olson) Sundgren. His parents spent all their lives in Sweden and Mr. Sundgren was the only one of their family of five children, three sons and two daughters, to come to America.

On December 25, 1867, the year before he set out for the new world, Mr. Sundgren was married to Miss Catherine Erickson. She was born in Sweden in March, 1848. For forty years they traveled life's journey together and then Mrs. Sundgren was taken away on January 23, 1907. Her death occurred at Lindsborg, Kansas. She was a very devout and faithful worker in the Swedish Lutheran Church.

To their marriage were born eight children. Three daughters died in infancy. The living children are: Ida, born November 1, 1869; Ebbie, born January 20, 1874; Amanda, born February 10, 1876; Mattie Olivia, born June 10, 1883; and Victor, born May 3, 1889. Ida and Amanda are residing in Denver, Colorado. Ebbie is engaged in the hardware and implement business at Falun. Victor is farming his father's original homestead. Mattie O. is now serving as postmistress at Falun.

JOHN PETER DREVETS. One of Saline County's most useful and honored citizens passed away in the death of John Peter Drevets at his home farm three miles northwest of Smolan on March 23, 1914. Mr. Drevets was still comparatively young when death called him. His life's achievements are not to be measured by length of years, but by the quality of the enterprise and the public spirit which characterized his relations among his fellow citizens in Saline County for about thirty-three years. Whether as a farmer, as a private citizen, as an official, as head of a family or member of the church he did the duty

that lay nearest and earned the respect and gratitude of all around him.

Mr. Drevets was born in Smolan, Sweden, December 18, 1862, and at the time of his death his age was fifty-one years, three months, five days. His father was Johan Johnson, and both parents spent all their lives in Sweden.

With an education acquired in the schools and language of his native country, John Peter Drevets immigrated to America at the age of twenty. He identified himself with the Swedish colony of Saline County, and after working for others a few years he bought part of the farm on which he died. He was a progressive farmer and his prosperity enabled him to acquire a magnificent estate of 480 acres. He was first in many things. He was one of the first to breed Hereford cattle in Saline County, and he conducted his cattle raising operations on a large scale. He also handled blooded swine, and was one of the first to introduce successfully the raising of alfalfa. His example was a stimulus to others. He made a success of undertakings and that encouraged others who were perhaps less enterprising and more cautious to do likewise.

For fully twenty years Mr. Drevets was the recipient of some office of trust and responsibility at the hands of his fellow citizens. He served as clerk of school district No. 43 for twenty-one years, and for thirteen years was a trustee of Washington Township. He was a leader in the republican party, and was affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He was identified with the Salsburg Swedish Mission Church and assisted in building the first church at Smolan.

On November 13, 1890, at Salina, Mr. Drevets married Miss Louise C. Johnson, who survived him and lives at her home in Smolan. Mrs. Drevets was born in Sweden October 24, 1863, a daughter of J. P. and Maria (Erickson) Johnson. Her mother died in the old country June 30, 1879, and a few years later the father immigrated to America and lived at Smolan, Kansas, until his death on September 1, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Drevets became the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, and four of them survive the death of their honored father. The children were: Anton Warren, who was born October 27, 1891, and died August 10, 1893; Paul Arthur, born May 23, 1894; Ruth Mabel, born December 16, 1897; Renben Clarence, born April 20, 1900; and Marie Matilda, born March 26, 1903.

WINFIELD W. WATSON. It is quite possible that Winfield W. Watson, now at the head and the moving spirit of large business enterprises which contribute to the prosperity of many sections and afford employment to scores of men, would have made an excellent farmer had he, in youth, followed the family calling and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. Possessing as he does the energy, the good judgment and the broad vision that have made him prominent in commercial life, the same qualities, if brought into play, would probably have made him a forward-going man in any line of activity. Fortunately he was able to follow his preferred line in the selection of a career and he can, in retrospect, look back over a life of business success and forward to enterprises of his founding that are growing continually in volume and importance.

Winfield W. Watson was born in a log house on his father's farm in Kankakee County, Illinois, November 29, 1848. He is a son of John F. and

Sarah Jane (Patterson) Watson. His father was of Scotch descent but was born in Kentucky and was a lineal descendant of President Zachary Taylor. Farming was his business during active years. He died at Wilmington, Illinois, in 1899. In 1841 he was married to Sarah Jane Patterson, who was a native of Ohio. She died in Illinois in 1905. They were the parents of the following children: William B., now president of the First National Bank of Moline, Illinois; Margaret Jane Houghton, living in Illinois; Carrie E., who is deceased; Winfield W.; Edwin L., a retired farmer living at Lowell, Indiana; John T., a contractor and builder at Wilmington, Illinois; Charles E., a farmer near Lincoln, Illinois; Merritt E., living in Chicago; Emma, the widow of Dr. A. R. Fouser, of Canton, Illinois; and George M., vice president of the Watson, Durand-Kasper Grocery Company, of which Winfield W. is president.

Winfield W. Watson attended the country schools near his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age, when he became a clerk in his uncle's grocery store. When twenty-four years of age he embarked in a grocery business on his own account and he has been active in business ever since. In 1879 Mr. Watson came to Kansas and embarked in a general mercantile business at Osborne and also was president of the Exchange National Bank. In 1890 he removed to Salina, and became president of the National Bank of America, which position he held for many years. He organized and for five years was president of the Acme Cement Company. In 1900 Mr. Watson organized what is one of the largest business enterprises of Salina, the Watson, Durand-Kasper Wholesale Grocery Company, of which he is president. He is interested along other lines also and is president of the Duncan Shingle and Lumber Company of Kansas City, Missouri, which does an extensive business in eleven states.

Mr. Watson was one of the very first to espouse the Good Roads cause in Kansas. He helped to organize the Meridian Road Association in 1912 and has served as president of the Kansas Division ever since.

In politics Mr. Watson has always been a consistent republican, serving as a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for President in 1888. For two years he served as mayor of Osborne and gave the people an excellent administration. Mr. Watson is a life member of the Kansas Historical Society and is also a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

On April 14, 1870, at Moline, Illinois, Mr. Watson was married to Miss Clara Butts, who was born in Michigan. They have one daughter, Florence, who is the wife of K. S. Duncan, of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have traveled extensively in European countries as well as in this country and Alaska.

FRANCIS JOHNSON. What the Kansas pioneers went through in their efforts to establish homes and build up a commonwealth of material greatness and high ideals is a subject of knowledge known to Francis Johnson not from books or what other people have told him, but is part of his individual experience and recollection. He was one of the first settlers from Sweden who established homes in McPherson County in the years following the Civil war, and has always been one of the strong men of that community. His strength of body enabled him to conquer the forces of the wilderness and his strength of character and of heart has made him a source of great good and benefit in founding and upholding those institutions of which the people around Lindsborg

take such justifiable pride. Mr. Johnson since retiring from active business affairs has lived in Lindsborg.

He was born in Sweden December 27, 1841, an only son and child of Eric and Anna (Norquist) Johnson. He grew up in his native land, and while his education was not the equivalent of a college training he came to manhood strong and resourceful in both mind and body and well fitted for the career which awaited him in America.

He was twenty-eight years of age when in 1869 he came to this country and joined the early Swedish colonists in McPherson County, Kansas. He took up a homestead of Government land 2½ miles southwest of the present Town of Lindsborg. With him he had as a companion and sharer in the privations of this early home his young wife, whom he had married at the present site of Lindsborg in 1869, the same year he came to Kansas. Her maiden name was Carolina Magnuson. She was born in Sweden in 1836. She was a loyal wife and mother, helped him through the many weary days in which he earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, enjoyed his later prosperity and was with him constantly in church life and in the varied charitable causes which appealed to them both. Mrs. Johnson died November 14, 1903. After they came to Kansas seven children were born into their household, three of them dying in infancy. The four now living are Ida, Otilia, Carl and Hannah, most of whom are graduates of that splendid institution at Lindsborg, Bethany College.

The first four years in Kansas Mr. and Mrs. Johnson spent in a dugout home. They lived on the prairies, witnessed the prairie fires, and both buffalo and Indians were frequently in their vicinity. Mr. Johnson at one time killed a buffalo not far from his dugout home. For several years he and his neighbors lived in a very isolated community. The nearest railroad station was at Salina, twenty-four miles away. There were no improved highways, and the wagon roads were mere trails or traces leading in haphazard direction across the prairies. Mr. Johnson after he produced a crop would haul the surplus in wagons to the nearest railroad point. It would not be difficult to compile quite a book describing all the hardships and incidents of Mr. Johnson's life on the Kansas prairies, but he fought a good fight, and soon found himself with a little more comfort, a little more prosperity, and a better and broader outlook with each succeeding year. For forty-four years he lived on the original homestead, whose boundaries in the meantime had been largely increased by subsequent purchases until the Johnson farm comprises 710 acres, some of the most valuable land in McPherson County.

Mr. Johnson had kept in mind constantly his parents back in Sweden, and in 1870, from his earnings, he sent them sufficient money to pay for their passage to America, and they lived with him the rest of their days. His father died in 1886 and his mother in 1889.

In 1914, forty-five years after he arrived in Kansas, Mr. Johnson retired from the farm, which is now operated by his son Carl.

It was not alone in the improvement and development of a tract of land in McPherson County which represented Mr. Johnson's best labors and achievements. He was one of the organizers of the Swedish-American Insurance Company of Lindsborg, a mutual fire insurance company which has had a very remarkable record and now has \$8,000,000 insurance in force. Mr. Johnson has served as its president for many years and its success is largely due to his capable direction. He was also one of the founders of the Smoky Valley water mill at Lindsborg and

in other ways has been identified with the upbuilding of that town.

While his first consideration on coming to America was a home, almost his next was an opportunity for religious life, and in 1869 he became one of the organizers of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Lindsborg. He has served continuously as one of its deacons since 1873 and has been secretary of the board since 1883. He also helped to build Bethany College at Lindsborg, in which all his children were educated and for seven years he was a member of its board. In 1915 Mr. Johnson became the first subscriber, and thereby is entitled to the distinction as the founder, of the Old People's Home of Lindsborg. He is now manager of this very excellent institution, which is maintained by the Kansas Conference of the Swedish Lutheran Church. While these are the chief institutions and causes which have benefited from Mr. Johnson's liberality and enterprise, there have been many other minor causes and instances of charity that might be credited to his generous nature.

ROBERT ALFRED THOMPSON. Marquette in McPherson County is one of the thriving towns of Kansas whose population is largely composed of Swedish people, and the community in its industrial and moral aspect has been materially influenced by the substantial character of these people. One of the most prominent men of the town for the past thirty years has been Robert Alfred Thompson, who, successful in business, has studiously sought every opportunity to upbuild and promote the substantial welfare of the town.

Mr. Thompson is a native of Sweden, having been born at Landskrona, near Copenhagen, January 10, 1855. His parents were Sohne and Cecilia (Rasmussen) Thompson. He began his education in the public schools of Sweden, and came to America in 1875, at the age of nineteen years. Mr. Thompson is a scholarly man and has always indulged his taste for books, has a fine private library, and has broadly informed himself by extensive travel. After coming to America he became a student in Augustana College at Rock Island, Illinois, and was graduated in the Classical Course in 1886.

During the next year he filled a clerical position and then moved to Marquette, Kansas, where now for thirty years he has been one of the chief factors in the life of the town. For several years he was successfully engaged in the real estate brokerage business. In connection with the Pihlblad estate he then established a large general mercantile store at Marquette and made that one of the main business institutions of the town. Mr. Thompson was one of the organizers of the Marquette State Bank in 1892, and since 1902 has served as its president. This is now the most substantial banking house in the western half of McPherson County.

Those institutions in McPherson County which are peculiarly the outgrowth of educational and religious influences directed by the Swedish people have all felt the impress of Mr. Thompson's ability and his contributions to their welfare. He has been identified with the management of Bethany College at Lindsborg, is a member of its board of trustees and was secretary of the board for eight years. He is also interested in the Bethany Printing Company of Lindsborg, publishers of the Lindsborg News-Record and of several college and Swedish publications. For eight years Mr. Thompson served as mayor of Marquette and for fourteen years as secretary of its board

of education. Politically he is an active republican, but has never accepted any county or state office. He is one of the strong and working members of the Lutheran Church of Marquette, has served as its deacon for more than a quarter of a century and as superintendent of the Sunday school.

On November 27, 1892, he married Miss Caroline S. Nord, of Lindsborg, Kansas. They are the parents of two children: Ruth, born September 26, 1893, and a graduate of Bethany College with the class of 1913, and Waldo, born August 5, 1895, now successfully engaged in the practice of dental surgery. The Thompson family are leaders in the financial, social and religious life of their section of the state, and there is not a name that is spoken with more thorough esteem and respect than that of Robert A. Thompson.

HON. FRANK L. TRAVIS. A resident of Kansas since early boyhood, Frank L. Travis has been a farmer, public official and insurance man at Iola, but his name is most familiarly known over the state at large through his active leadership in the Legislature of Kansas. During the recent session of the Lower House he was the accepted leader of his party, and some of the most beneficial legislation enacted in recent years has been largely shaped and influenced by Mr. Travis of Iola.

The ancestry of the Travis family goes back to Ireland. There were men of the name who immigrated to America in colonial days and settled in New York. The first point of settlement was near Delhi in Delaware County. The branch of which Frank L. Travis is a member subsequently removed to Otisville, New York. Mr. Travis' great-grandfather was Rensselaer Travis, who was born in New York, followed the occupation of farming and hunting, and died at Otisville in that state. The grandfather was Silas L. Travis, whose mother was an own cousin of Gen. Joseph W. Warren, the hero of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Silas L. Travis was born at Otisville, New York, in 1819, for many years was associated with his son Henry F. as a merchant, and finally retired from business and removed to Allen County, Kansas, where he died in 1895. He married Rosanna Hare, who was born at Wigton, Scotland, and died at Iola, Kansas.

Frank Lomas Travis was born at Newburgh in Orange County, New York, July 28, 1868. His father was Henry Francis Travis, who was born in the same locality, along the Hudson River, October 19, 1841. He grew up and married in Newburgh, was a merchant for many years, associated with his father, and in 1877 removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he followed the business of contracting and building. On April 14, 1879, he arrived at Iola, Kansas, and thenceforward was a farmer until his death, which occurred in Iola November 5, 1915. Wherever he lived he exercised a strong influence in community affairs. For many years he represented the Second Ward of the City of Newburgh as an alderman, and was also a county supervisor of Orange County, New York. In 1909-10 he served as mayor of Iola. He was a republican and had membership in Newburgh Lodge of Masons. Henry F. Travis had a most creditable record as a soldier. On April 19, 1861, a few days after Fort Sumter was fired upon, he enlisted in Company I of the Seventy-first New York Infantry. This company was sent to Washington by railroad. Following the Baltimore riot in which a Massachusetts regiment while passing through that

city had been shamefully fired upon by southern sympathizers, Company I of the Seventy-first New York was the first detachment of Union troops to march through Baltimore. The company was only a hundred strong, and it bravely marched alone through the streets of that hostile community. Henry F. Travis had one year of service with the Seventy-first. He again enlisted in Company I. of the One Hundred Twenty-fourth New York Infantry, and served until mustered out in August, 1865. He became captain of Company I. Through all the four years of the war he was never wounded or absent from duty on account of sickness. His regiment was a part of Ward's Brigade of Carney's Division of the Third Corps, and later was in Ward's Brigade of Birney's Division of the Third Corps. Captain Travis fought in every battle in which the Third Army Corps was engaged. He was at Gettysburg, at Fredricksburg, at Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Spottsylvania Court House and commanded the regiment during the terrible fight at the historic "Bloody Angle."

Captain Travis married Elizabeth Malcolm, who was born at Newburgh, New York, in 1840, and is still living, a resident of Manhattan, Kansas. Frank L. Travis was the oldest of their children. Thomas B. has been lost track of by his family. Rose H. is the wife of A. H. King, a druggist of Manhattan. Robert M. is a field man for a bridge company and is now in Oklahoma. Anna Belle resides with her mother, and Donald M., the youngest, is a druggist at Blue Mound, Kansas.

Frank L. Travis had the advantages of a private school at Newburgh, New York, attended the public schools for a time in Kansas City, Missouri, and completed his education at Iola. He was eleven years of age when he came to Kansas, and after finishing his school course when about nineteen he worked on the farm with his father until 1892. In that year came his first important honor in public life, when he was elected clerk of the District courts of Allen County. By re-election in 1894 he served two terms, four years. In 1897 Mr. Travis engaged in the insurance business, and has continued along that line to the present time. He is a member of the firm of Smith & Travis, with offices on West Madison Street in Iola. His home, a modern residence, is at 911 North Sycamore Street.

From early manhood Mr. Travis has had an influential part in the republican party in his district and over the state at large. In 1908 he was elected a member of the State Senate, serving four years. While in the Senate Mr. Travis was chairman of the insurance committee and a member of the railroad committee and other important committees. He originated and drafted the wife abandonment bill which excited a great deal of comment not only in Kansas but in other states. He also drafted and introduced the anti-discrimination fire insurance law, which was subsequently tested before the Supreme Court and sustained. He was also author of other measures giving the state regulatory powers in the interests of a better justice to the people.

In 1914 Senator Travis was elected a member of the House of Representatives and was re-elected in 1916. In the House he was chairman of the insurance committee and a member of the labor committee, public utilities committee, historical committees, committee on militia and committee on judicial appointments. He was the "whip" of the House during the last session, and his tact and influence welded the republican constituency into an efficient body for the accomplishment of practical results in the matter of

legislation. Representative Travis introduced a bill creating a department of child hygiene in the state board of health.

One incident of his work while in the Senate has special historical value. In 1911 a bill was introduced providing for a constitutional amendment to be offered at the next general election for the purpose of broadening the power of suffrage as granted to the women of the state. This bill passed the House, and when it came before the Senate, Senator Travis was the last man on the roll call. The bill required twenty-seven votes, and before it reached him twenty-six of these votes had been obtained. Previously Mr. Travis had given no intimation of his personal opinion on the bill, but he voted for it and thus secured its passage. Subsequently the measure was submitted to the voters of the state.

Mr. Travis has for thirteen years been an officer in the National Guard of Kansas. He finally retired from the Guard in September, 1915, but when the troubles on the Mexican border became acute in the summer of 1916 he was called back to service and assigned to command of the supply department of the First Kansas Infantry in the quartermaster's department. In looking after the duties of that office he spent four months on the Mexican border, being stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas. He is still serving with the rank of captain in his company. Thus Mr. Travis has had military experience himself, his father was a gallant soldier in the Civil war, and by other ancestors he is eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and the Order of the Cincinnati.

His church home is the Episcopal. He is a member of Iola Lodge No. 38, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Valley Chapter No. 11, Royal Arch Masons, at Humboldt, of Esdraelon Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also active in the Iola Commercial Club and is a director of the State Savings Bank of Iola.

Mr. Travis was married at Iola in 1905 to Miss Anna McDonald, daughter of John M. and Lavina A. (Anderson) McDonald. Her father, now deceased, was a settler in Kansas during the territorial epoch and became a pioneer in Allen County in 1857. Mrs. Travis' mother is still living at Iola, and her family also arrived in Kansas in 1857.

WILLIAM CARROLL. One of the most popular members of the county government of Woodson County is William Carroll, who has recently finished his second term as sheriff. Mr. Carroll has spent all his life since infancy in this section of Kansas, belongs to a family of pioneers of Woodson County, and his own career has been one of hard work and exceptional fidelity to every interest committed to his care.

He was born in Kane County, Illinois, November 2, 1868, but was brought to Kansas when about two years of age. His father, Michael Carroll, was born in Southern Ireland in 1829, and as a youth came to the United States in 1845. He lived in Kane County, Illinois, for a number of years, followed railroading and also spent several winters in the South working on the levees. In 1870 he brought his family out to Woodson County, Kansas, and homesteaded eighty acres four miles north of Yates Center. There he and his family endured those ups and downs which were part of the fortune of every Kansas household in the early days, but altogether he prospered, did a good part by his family, and was able to retire about a year before his death. He died on the old home farm

in 1910. He was a loyal democrat, and a member of the Catholic Church. Michael Carroll married Miss Johanna Terrell, who was born in Ireland in 1835 and died on the farm in Woodson County in 1901. They had a large family of children: James, who died in Woodson County in 1891; Mary, wife of M. F. Moore, who served as under sheriff with Mr. Carroll; Pierce, who died at the age of eight years on the home farm in Woodson County; William C.; Dennis, who died in childhood in Woodson County; Frank, who also died young; John, a farmer in Woodson County; Mrs. Kate Kelley, whose husband is foreman in the cement plant at Iola, Kansas; Josie, wife of Martin Deviny, a carpenter at Neodesha, Kansas; and Edward, who died in infancy.

William Carroll grew up in Woodson County, attended the rural schools for his education, and up to the age of fifteen remained at home and assumed such burdens and responsibilities as were proportionate to his strength. He began life as a farmer and continued along those lines for 16½ years. The greater part of the time he spent with W. M. Cooper, one of the leading cattle men of this section. On leaving the service of Mr. Cooper he spent two years on the home farm, then for two years was with F. H. Conger, another cattleman, and for 8½ years was with Mr. Bedford, a liveryman at Yates Center.

Mr. Carroll was elected sheriff of Woodson County in 1912, but in 1914 was re-elected. It was a splendid tribute to his personal popularity and his qualifications for the office that he was chosen on the democratic ticket in a county which is normally republican by fully 900 majority. Mr. Carroll had 367 votes more than his republican opponent. His present term of office expires in January, 1916.

Mr. Carroll is a member of Oak Hill Lodge No. 71, Knights of Pythias, of Yates Center, of which he is past chancellor commander, and is also a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is unmarried.

H. T. LAIDLAW. One of the biggest crops of Kansas is the hay crop. The buying of hay from the individual producers and its marketing naturally forms a big business in itself. It is the distinction of H. T. Laidlaw, of Yates Center, that he is the premier hay merchant of Kansas. In certain years, if not as a regular thing, he has undoubtedly handled greater quantities of hay than any other individual dealer in the state. Mr. Laidlaw is a well known business man of Yates Center, and is one of the leading cattle men of that locality.

His ancestors came out of Scotland and were Colonial settlers in New York. His father, Thomas Laidlaw, was born in Delaware County, New York, in 1829. He grew up in his native county and as a young man removed to Canada, where he married Mrs. Catherine (Robinson) Laidlaw, wife of a distant relative. She was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1830, and died in Bourbon County, Kansas, in December, 1881. Thomas Laidlaw followed farming in the Province of Ontario, and at Sparta in that Province H. T. Laidlaw was born January 31, 1861.

When the latter was seven years of age the family came to Kansas in 1868, Thomas Laidlaw acquiring an undeveloped farm in Bourbon County. In May, 1884, he removed to Yates Center, and became associated with his two sons in the hay and cattle business. He continued more or less active in these lines until his death in February, 1906. He was an influential republican, served as township treasurer and for a number of years filled the office of alderman at Yates

Center. He was also a liberal giver and worker in the Methodist Church, and served as deacon and trustee. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Laura Belle, wife of W. C. Baker, a bookkeeper and stenographer living at San Francisco, California; John W., who for the past thirty years has been a farmer in Sedgwick County, Kansas; H. T. Laidlaw; and Charles B., who for many years was a partner of H. T. Laidlaw at Yates Center, still retains business interests there, but is making his home at Orange, California.

H. T. Laidlaw passed through the grade schools in Bourbon County, and his life was lived on his father's farm until 1884. In that year he came to Yates Center and with his father and brother Charles engaged in the hay and cattle business. Since 1903 Mr. Laidlaw has handled this large business on his own responsibility. Mr. Laidlaw ships hay to nearly every state of the Union. He also does an extensive cattle business on his fine ranch of 1,920 acres situated 3½ miles south of Yates Center. That ranch is the home of about 200 head of high grade Hereford cattle.

Mr. Laidlaw has a fine home on South Main Street, having built his modern residence at a cost of \$5,000 in 1907. He also has a half interest in a business block in Yates Center, and was formerly vice president of the Yates Center National Bank. For two terms he gave his home city a vigorous administration as mayor, and for a number of years filled a place in the council. In 1910-12 Mr. Laidlaw represented Woodson County in the State Legislature. During his term he was a member of the ways and means, telephone and telegraph, local judiciary and other important committees. A measure he introduced was one to compel railroads to furnish a physical valuation of their property. This bill passed the House but met defeat in the Senate. Mr. Laidlaw is a trustee of the Yates Center Episcopal Church.

In 1889, at Yates Center, he married Miss Annie Knight. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Knight, lives with Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw. They have one child, Paul K., who married Pearl Cantrell, and they make their home on Mr. Laidlaw's ranch.

FRANK C. MILLER. The substantial rewards of a business career seldom come so rapidly and in such liberal measure as has been true in the career of Mr. Frank C. Miller of Humboldt. Mr. Miller has lived in Humboldt since 1891. He was fifteen years of age when he came to the city, and his first occupation was the cigar manufacturing business, which he learned as an apprentice and followed as a journeyman for a number of years. In fact he gave up the cigar business only in 1908.

Since then his interests have become widely and rapidly extended. In 1908 he engaged in the ice business, and is now owner of a large plant located on the Neosho River at West Bridge Street. He supplies the entire City of Humboldt and also a large surrounding territory with his products.

Since 1912 he has been one of the leading oil and gas producers in this section of Kansas. His productions are chiefly in the field two miles south of Humboldt, where he has six producing oil wells and two gas wells. He is interested in many other leases around Humboldt. Among his property interests are a farm of 290 acres 4½ miles southwest of Humboldt; forty-five acres of oil land south and southwest of Humboldt; a farm of 135 acres which he has under lease northwest of Humboldt; a leased farm of sixty-five acres south of the town, and one of eighty acres

east of Humboldt; he has under lease 160 acres southwest and a quarter interest in 160 acres east of Humboldt. Besides his home at No. 1 Water Street he has a dwelling in the southwest part of the city. Thus at the age of forty Mr. Miller has reached financial independence and yet has the promise of many years of usefulness and activity before him.

He was born at St. Charles, Missouri, April 6, 1876, and his ancestors originally came out of Germany and were pioneers in that historic section of Missouri where Mr. Miller was born. His father, August A. Miller, was born at St. Charles in 1848, grew up and married there, and became a cigar manufacturer. In 1881 he removed to Kansas, locating at Humboldt, and followed his trade and business for many years. In 1914 he became interested in the oil fields of this section. He is still living at Humboldt. Politically he is a republican, is a member of the Christian Church, and belongs to Humboldt Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

August Miller married for his first wife Maggie Heckie, who was born in 1850 at St. Charles, Missouri, where she died in 1881. She was the mother of three children: Frank C.; Eugene T., who is a horse breeder at San Ysidro, California; and George, a supervisor of school buildings at Los Angeles, California. August Miller married for his second wife Miss Ellis, of Humboldt, Kansas. They have one daughter, Pearl, wife of E. A. Braucker, who is a hardware merchant at Humboldt, Kansas.

Frank C. Miller grew up at St. Charles, Missouri, attended the public schools, but left off the study of books at the age of thirteen and began working for his self support. His first experience as a wage earner was in a nursery at St. Charles, where he put in two years before coming out to Humboldt, Kansas.

Mr. Miller is a democrat, and has given service on the school board at Humboldt. He is affiliated with Pacific Lodge No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Humboldt, with Valley Chapter No. 11, Royal Arch Masons, at Humboldt, and with the Knights and Ladies of Security in the same place. He is one of the aggressive and influential members of the Humboldt Board of Trade and served that organization as vice president.

On October 1, 1900, at Humboldt, he married Miss Harriet I. Gleason, daughter of E. A. and Mary J. (Nigh) Gleason. Her father is now deceased. He was a farmer and for some years lived retired. Her mother now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Miller. The latter are the parents of one child, Eugene B., born August 4, 1901.

JAMES L. BEGGS, who for six years has been commissioner of streets and public improvements in Kansas City, Kansas, has been a resident of that city thirty-seven years, and first knew the town when it was in the earlier stages of its development. For a number of years he has been well known in public affairs, and is also one of the city's most capable business men.

Mr. Beggs was born on a farm near Belfast, Ireland, December 6, 1869, but he has lived in the United States since two years of age. He was third in a family of eleven children born to Richard and Ann (Leman) Beggs, both natives of Ireland and of Scotch ancestry. In 1871 the family came to America, locating in Chicago, where Richard Beggs was connected with one of the packing companies. In 1880 he brought his family to Kansas City, Kansas, and was head of the curing department in the Fowler

Packing Company for thirty-seven years, until he finally retired in 1907. He is now living in Kansas City, Missouri, with his son. His wife died in 1906. Richard Beggs served on the city council in Kansas City, Kansas, during the early '90s, and was a man of prominence in that locality. He is a republican in politics.

James L. Beggs grew up in Kansas City, Kansas, attended the public schools and left school to become a boy employe with the Fowler packing plant. He remained with them in a progressive routine of duties seven years. The need of outdoor work forced him to leave the Fowler Packing Company, and after one year in Europe he returned and was appointed assistant chief and captain in the fire department. He remained with the department nearly ten years. During 1901-02 he was a salesman for Schwarzchild and Sulzberger, packers, and in the fall of 1902 was elected on the republican ticket to the office of clerk of the Common Pleas Court. He served four years as clerk and one year as deputy clerk, and then retired to take up the fire and general insurance business. Mr. Beggs was identified with that business until 1913, when he was elected to his present office as commissioner of streets and public improvements. This is an office of great responsibility and Mr. Beggs has filled it with admirable efficiency and energy.

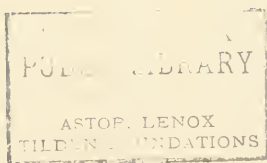
He was married July 16, 1905, to Cora H. Emery, a native of New York City and a daughter of H. L. Emery of Kansas City, Kansas, a well known railway man. Mr. and Mrs. Beggs have three children, Emery Leman Beggs, deceased; Raymond E., nine years of age; and James L., Jr., five years of age.

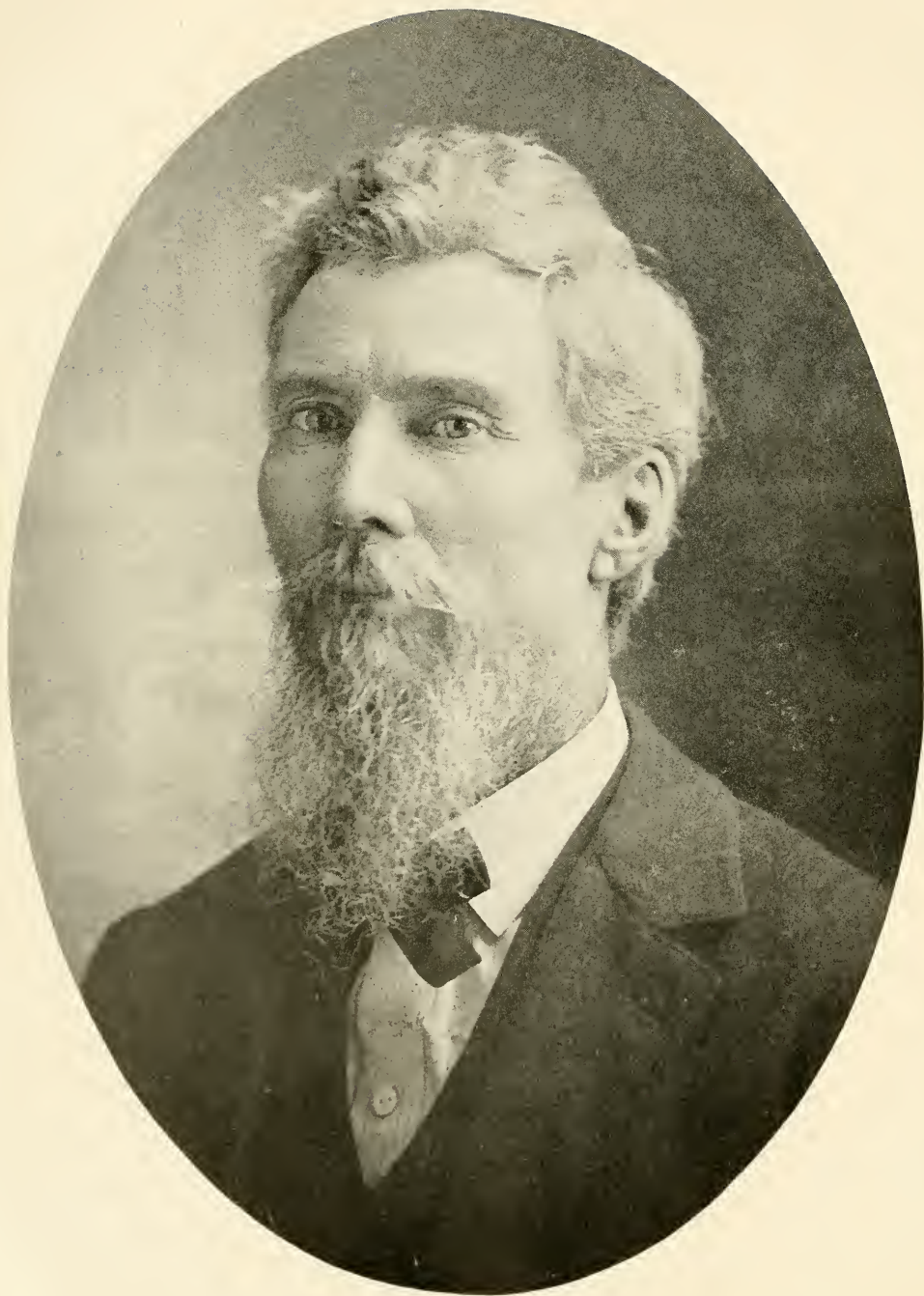
Mr. Beggs is a stockholder and was one of the organizers of the Exchange State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth. When Elks Lodge No. 440 was organized in 1898 he became a charter member and is also affiliated with Lodge No. 3 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, and Mrs. Beggs takes an active part in its work. She also takes an active part in the Parent-Teacher Association of the city and state.

NORMAN B. FALL, M. D. Though established in his profession at Geuda Springs only a few years, Doctor Fall has proved himself a physician and surgeon of thorough competence and equal to all the emergencies and exigencies of his work, and at the same time has taken a decided interest and wholesome part in the affairs of his community.

Doctor Fall is a native of Kansas, having been born at Hutchinson February 7, 1891. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish people who settled in North Carolina in colonial times. His grandfather, Abram Fall, who was born in South Carolina in 1843, was a Kansas pioneer. After leaving his native state he lived in Indiana and Iowa, but in 1874 came to Kansas and spent the rest of his active life as a farmer near Hutchinson, where he died in 1909. He married a Miss Asher, a native of Indiana. She died in Reno County, Kansas.

The father of Doctor Fall is G. T. Fall, who is a resident of Hutchinson. He was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1861, and during his boyhood lived in Indiana and Iowa, and was thirteen years of age when his parents came to Reno County, Kansas. He has had varied experiences as a farmer





John M. Smith

and coal miner, but has done his chief work in agriculture and still lives on his farm just south of the City of Hutchinson. He is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. G. T. Fall married Elizabeth Glick, who was born at Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1863. They became the parents of four children: Howard, a stock buyer living at Hutchinson, Kansas; Nettie, wife of W. F. Redman, city clerk of Victor, Colorado; Robert, a clothing merchant at Hutchinson; and Dr. Norman B. Fall.

Doctor Fall grew up on his father's farm near Hutchinson, attended the public schools of that city, graduating from high school in 1909. He pursued his medical courses in the University Medical School of Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated M. D. in 1913. While in college he was a member of the Greek letter societies Phi Beta Pi and Gamma Delta Theta. After getting his degree he spent a year as interne in the Louisville City Hospital, and thus was fortified by a thorough practical training as well as by a knowledge of medicine in the theoretical sense when he took up his private work in the profession. In the fall of 1914 Doctor Fall located at Genda Springs, and has since given his entire thought and energies to his general medical and surgical practice. In 1916 he interrupted his practice for further study in the Chicago Post-Graduate School of Medicine. Doctor Fall has his offices on First Street. He is local health officer of Genda Springs, has served as a member of the town council two years, and is a member of the Sumner County Medical Society and the Kansas State Medical Society. Politically he is a republican, and is affiliated with Genda Springs Lodge No. 220, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Doctor Fall was married at Hutchinson, Kansas, in 1913, to Miss Nellie Keir, daughter of John and Nellie Keir. Her mother is now living at Winfield, Kansas. Her father, deceased, was an extensive farm owner in that vicinity.

CAPT. JOHN MAY SMITH. An honored veteran soldier and officer of the Civil war, now living retired at Salina, Capt. John May Smith has been identified with Kansas for more than forty years and he devoted much of his rugged strength to the development of a Kansas homestead. He served his country well, has reared and provided for a family of capable children, and in the evening of life he enjoys the honor and esteem of a host of friends.

Captain Smith was born July 26, 1838, in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, a son of Charles and Jane (McClelland) Smith. His parents were also natives of Pennsylvania and were substantial farming people in the western and rugged section of that state. There were ten children, five sons and five daughters, whose names are: Ann, John, May, Lydia, Mary, George William McClelland, Eliza, Ira, Margaret Jane and Charles. Those now living are John M., William M., Margaret Jane and Eliza.

The first advantages enjoyed by Captain Smith in the way of schooling was in country districts and a log school house of Crawford County, Pennsylvania. When he was about eight years of age his parents moved west to Kane County, Illinois. There again he repeated his experience as a student in a log schoolhouse. His parents had located on a new farm,

and they spent the rest of their years there. His father died in 1871 and his mother in 1879.

The Illinois farm was Captain Smith's environment until 1862. In that year he enlisted in Company G of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry. He was at once chosen second lieutenant and before the end of twelve months had been promoted to first lieutenant. In 1864 he was made captain of his company and these promotions were based upon meritorious performance of duty both in the routine of a soldier's life and in the face of the enemy's fire. Captain Smith led his company through part of the Atlanta campaign, and in the battle of Resaca was seriously wounded, a ball passing through his entire body. That was the only wound he sustained, and he escaped capture altogether. On account of disability caused by his wound he was granted his honorable discharge on December 30, 1864.

Following the war Captain Smith returned to Kane County, Illinois, and for a couple of years was a buyer and shipper of cattle. For three years he farmed in McLean County that state, and on his father's death returned to Kane County.

Captain Smith became a resident of Kansas in 1874. He located on Government land in Lincoln County, and was a prosperous farmer in that section until 1902, when he retired and moved to Salina. He still owns his original homestead, and besides improving the land he proved a helpful factor in local affairs in Lincoln County.

Captain Smith is an honored member of John A. Logan Post No. 127, Grand Army of the Republic, at Salina. Politically a republican, he has never sought any office, but in 1891 was nominated by his party for the Legislature from Lincoln County, though the populists were too strong at that time and he was defeated.

On November 6, 1865, in Kane County, Illinois, he married Miss Susan Currier. Mr. and Mrs. Smith celebrated their golden wedding anniversary nearly two years ago. Mrs. Smith has become well known in Salina literary circles and is active in the Woman's Relief Corps. She was born in a log house on a farm in Kane County, Illinois, March 25, 1843, daughter of Hylas T. and Nancy D. (Rice) Currier. Her father was born in Holland, New York, in 1809, and died in Kane County, Illinois, in 1843. He was an early day farmer, school teacher and singing master in Illinois, and was well educated, having attended school at Aurora, New York. Hylas Currier's father had served with the rank of colonel in the French and Indian wars. Hylas Currier was married in 1835 to Nancy D. Rice, who was born in Vermont in 1820 and died at Ottawa, Kansas, in 1906. Mrs. Smith was the youngest of three children. Her sister, Vienna Celestia, was born in 1836 and is now living at Neodesha, Kansas, widow of Isaac Finley. Her brother, Edgar Llewellyn, born in 1838, was a soldier in the Civil war, serving as a private in Company H of the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, and he died at Portland, Oregon, in 1913.

Besides the children that have grown up under their roof Captain Smith and wife now have a number of grandchildren. Everell Dutton, the oldest of the children, was born August 8, 1866, and in 1893 married Minnie Wright and has a son John Smith, born March 20, 1903. Willard, the second of the children, was born January 10, 1869, and died March 24, 1869. Hylas Charles, born February 8, 1870, is now Indian agent in the famous Uintah Basin of Utah. He married June 20, 1905, Marietta Lawson, and their four

children are: Naomi, born in 1907, Eugenia, born in 1909, Sidney, born in 1911, and Elizabeth Susan, born in 1915. Mabel Darling, born August 8, 1871, was married June 2, 1900, to Asa Huffman and has twin children, born January 15, 1906, and named Margreta and Berneta. John Burst, born September 2, 1878, married May 20, 1908, Marietta Smith and has a son John Paul, born February 25, 1912. Jennie Vienna, born August 24, 1882, became the wife of William Ernest Mayer on December 25, 1912.

Mrs. Smith was a teacher for seven years before her marriage in Illinois, and afterwards taught a similar period in Kansas. All of her children have likewise been teachers at some time. The oldest son, Everell Dutton Smith, was for four years county superintendent of public instruction in Lincoln County, Kansas, and is now connected with the United States Agricultural Department.

GEORGE GORDEN DERBY is a comparatively young man but is old in the service of railroads. He began his career in Western Pennsylvania, where he was an employe and rose to large responsibilities with the Erie Railroad. About ten years ago he came West and has since been with the Santa Fe at different points and is now superintendent of the Oklahoma division, with headquarters at Arkansas City.

Mr. Derby was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1876. His paternal ancestors were colonial settlers in Connecticut. His father, Lafayette Derby, was born in New York State in 1844, and is now living at Meadville, Pennsylvania, retired. When fifteen years of age his parents removed to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and later to Crawford County, where Lafayette grew up and married. His first business experience was as a grocery merchant, but subsequently he entered the employ of the Erie Railroad when that was known as the Atlantic Great Western, and was continuously in its service for thirty years. He is a republican, and has served as a member of the school board and city council at Meadville, and in the Presbyterian Church was an elder for a long time and also treasurer. Lafayette Derby is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in 1861 and becoming lieutenant of Company H, One Hundred Fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry. He saw much hard service, was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness and was kept out of the fighting at Gettysburg, where his regiment played a gallant part, because of the wounds keeping him in the hospital. Lafayette Derby married Elizabeth Kleckner, who was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and died at Meadville in 1906. They had just two children. Lena, the older, is the wife of T. M. Patterson, a railroad man connected with the Erie Railroad and living at Meadville.

George Gorden Derby spent his early life at Meadville, attended the public schools and graduated from high school in 1888. One of the finest small colleges in the country is located at Meadville, known as the Allegheny College, and Mr. Derby had its advantages and training through the junior year.

In 1891 he left college to begin work for the Erie Railroad Company. He began at the age of seventeen, worked in various minor capacities for some years, and having shown a fitness for larger responsibilities was in time promoted to general yard master at Jamestown, New York.

Mr. Derby resigned his post there in 1906 and went West to join the Santa Fe. At LaJunta, Colorado, he was general yard master a short time, then filled a similar position for some time at Albuquerque, New Mexico, until May 1, 1907, when he returned to LaJunta as general yard master until October 1, 1909. Coming to Kansas, he was appointed assistant train master at Newton, and from November 1, 1910, until September 15, 1916, was train master. At the latter date Mr. Derby was transferred to Arkansas City and promoted to the superintendency of the Oklahoma Division. Mr. Derby is also president of the Kansas Southwestern Railroad, a line between Arkansas City and Anthony and now a part of the Santa Fe system.

Mr. Derby is independent in politics, is a member of the Congregational Church, and stands high in Masonry. He became a Mason in Pennsylvania, but is now a member of Newton Lodge No. 142, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Arkansas Valley Chapter No. 27, Royal Arch Masons; Newton Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar; Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, and Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita. Mr. Derby owns two sections of farm land in Stanton County, Kansas. His home is at 126 North B Street.

He was married September 9, 1899, at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, to Miss Alice Crittenden. Mrs. Derby was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, at Wellsboro, daughter of Spencer and Lucretia (Havens) Crittenden. Her father, now deceased, was a farmer and miller. Mrs. Crittenden now makes her home with her children.

ROBERT A. LOVITT. As president of the Saline County Bar Association, Robert A. Lovitt's professional status with his brethren may be judged, but his reputation in business, politics, social life and on the lecture platform extends all over the state. He has been a valued resident of Salina since August 5, 1876.

Robert A. Lovitt was born in his father's primitive log cabin in Muskingum County, Ohio, October 10, 1851. His parents were Evan J. and Leah (Stamats) Lovitt, he of English ancestry and she of German revolutionary stock. The father of Mr. Lovitt was born in New Jersey, was married in 1832 near Zanesville, Ohio, and died in 1888, aged eighty-nine years. The mother was born in Pennsylvania and died in 1895, aged ninety years. They were the parents of ten children, four of these surviving: Salina, who is the widow of S. J. Gilbert, of Pomona, California; Ruth E., who is the widow of Mr. McAlister, of Abingdon, Illinois; Alice, who is the wife of John Huston, of Blandville, Illinois; and Robert A.

Robert A. Lovitt had collegiate advantages in Abingdon College, at Abingdon, Illinois, graduating in 1868 with honors and as salutatorian of his class. Afterward he engaged in teaching school and continued several years, during which time he was superintendent of the schools of Blandville, Illinois, Bethany, Missouri, and Bedford, Iowa. In the meanwhile he pursued his law studies successfully and in 1873 was admitted to the bar at Bedford, Iowa. In the same year he settled at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he practiced law for three years and then came to Salina, as above indicated, entering into co-partnership with Col. John G. Spivey.

Mr. Lovitt's career at the bar has been not only

creditable but brilliant. In 1891 he was elected county attorney on the democratic ticket and served until 1895 with a fine record as a prosecutor. For two years he was city attorney of Salina, during stirring times caused by prohibition enforcement according to the law. In 1888 he came out as an independent candidate for district judge and was defeated by a very small majority, 200 votes, carrying Saline County by five votes against a normal adverse political majority of 2,500 votes. His democratic friends prevailed on him to consent to be their candidate from the Fifth District for Congress in 1910, and the small majority that brought about his defeat showed how great is his personal popularity. He is an acknowledged party leader in all local affairs and on account of his fine presence and prominence in every way is always called upon to introduce distinguished guests to their audience.

On January 1, 1877, Mr. Lovitt married at Leavenworth, Kansas, Miss Lillian Marshall, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1860, and is a daughter of Dr. S. A. and Mary (Reeder) Marshall, pioneers of Leavenworth. They have five children, two sons and three daughters: Roy, Alice, Lucile, Katherine and George Donald. Mr. Lovitt with his family belongs to the Christian Church.

Mr. Lovitt has taken a very active and useful part in advancing the educational interests of the city. For six years he was a member of the board of education and during four of these, which was the period of ward school building, he was president of the board. As a public speaker he has long been in great demand and as he is well informed on every subject a wide range is afforded him when called upon. His personal standing in Saline County and all through Central Kansas as a moral and upright man is unquestioned. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity but otherwise confines his membership to strictly professional organizations and social bodies.

VOLNEY P. MOONEY, now probate judge of Butler County, has resided in this section of Kansas more than forty-eight years and has been successively teacher, merchant, lawyer and public official. The people of Butler County know him and trust him as completely as any other citizen.

His father, the late Rev. Isaac Mooney, was one of the notable men in this section of Kansas. He was the founder of a town and community, and throughout his life held that community up to his own high ideals. It is not easy to lose sight of the tremendous influence either for good or evil exercised by the first comers to a new country. It is an old saying that "Birds of a feather flock together," and the presence of one good man and true in a community is an incentive to others of like ideals and aspirations, and thus the pioneer of lofty character becomes the nucleus for the upbuilding of a community in which his purposes and standards of thought and action remain dominant for many years.

That was true of the late Isaac Mooney. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, May 22, 1820, and came to Kansas in 1869. Coming into Butler County, he bought from J. R. Mead, the old Indian trader, the land lying south of Main Street in the present Town of Towanda. He took as his homestead the land north of Main Street, and occupied it in 1870. In 1871 he platted and laid out the Town of Towanda, and his home was in that community until his death on October 20, 1902.

In 1848 Isaac Mooney married Eliza Rhodamel, of Miami County, Ohio. They were the parents of nine children: Mrs. G. W. Lane, of Pomona, California; Sol R. Mooney; Volney P. Mooney; Mrs. Dr. F. T. Johnson, now deceased; Mrs. A. Swigett; Walter Mooney; Mrs. E. A. Spalding; Joseph Mooney, and Mrs. M. Orban, Jr.

While throughout his active career Isaac Mooney was a farmer, both in Ohio and Kansas, the chief impulse of his life was through his effective work as a Christian minister and Christian citizen. He became a convert to Christianity in early life, and in 1843 was ordained a preacher. He made six days in the week count for his livelihood and provision for his family, and devoted the seventh day to extending the influence of the church, never charging a cent of pay for all his ministerial labors. His first sermon in Butler County was preached in June, 1870. He continued preaching until the time of his death. During the summer seasons he preached every Sunday, and in the winter he not only held meetings on Sunday but also many nights during the week. A part of his record was the marriage of more than 1,200 couples during his ministry, and he preached almost the same number of funeral services. His last act was a double wedding about a week prior to his death. It was said of him that he either married or buried almost every one he had ever known. His patriarchal presence in the community in which he lived so long was like a perpetual benediction, and by his goodness, his gentleness, his patience and his rectitude he compelled the respect, affection and reverence of all who knew him, and especially of the little children, to whom his arms, like the Master's, were always outstretched in sympathy and kindness. The Walnut Valley Times, through its editor, Alvah Sheldon, who attended the funeral, said: "Elder E. Cameron of Sycamore Springs, associated for a quarter of a century in church with Rev. Isaac Mooney, preached the sermon yesterday. The attendance was the largest ever known at a Butler County funeral. He was the founder of churches, an establisher of Sunday-schools, and a preacher of the Gospel without money and without price. At his death he left surviving him eight children, thirty grandchildren and five great-grandchildren." In his death a large community felt that a truly good man had passed away. He came as near to living a perfect, unselfish, unblemished, patient forebearing, tireless and effective Christian life as any man ever lived next to the great Master himself.

Volney P. Mooney, probate judge, was born in Darke County, Ohio, September 23, 1852. When he was a boy his parents removed first to Whiteside County, Illinois, then to Henry County, and afterward to Bureau County in that state, and he was sixteen years of age when they came to Kansas. The first winter was spent in Emporia, and in the spring of 1870 they removed to Towanda in Butler County. In Illinois and also in Kansas Judge Mooney had the advantages of the rural schools. The last school he attended was held in a log house at Towanda. His larger education and his larger experience in life has been the result of a constant association with the world of hard knocks and a constant ambition to improve his circumstances. While on his father's farm he proved a diligent worker, also helped in the store and for two years hauled merchandise from Emporia to Towanda. The winters of 1873 to 1875, inclusive, he taught school in Butler County. During the year 1874-75 he was principal of the schools at Towanda. Then after another two years in a store

he removed in 1878 to El Dorado, where he has had his home now more than forty years.

On coming to El Dorado Judge Mooney engaged in merchandising one year. From 1880 to 1883 he was deputy county clerk, and in 1882 was elected clerk of the District Court, an office he filled with characteristic ability from 1883 to 1889. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law, read in private offices and at home, and in 1886 was admitted to the bar. In 1889, on retiring from office, he took up active practice at El Dorado and has been identified with much of the important litigation tried in the local courts for over a quarter of a century. In 1915 he was appointed probate judge to fill an unexpired term, and on November 7, 1916, was elected for the regular term of two years.

Judge Mooney is a republican. He has served on the El Dorado School Board for a number of years, is a member of the Baptist Church and is well known in fraternal circles. He is affiliated with Patmos Lodge No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; El Dorado Chapter No. 35, Royal Arch Masons; El Dorado Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar; and is a past master of his lodge, past high priest of the chapter and past eminent commander of the commandery. He also belongs to El Dorado Camp No. 647, Modern Woodmen of America, and El Dorado Tent, K. O. T. M. Judge Mooney is a director in the El Dorado National Bank. His home is at 209 Star Street, and in 1909 he remodeled it, making a modern residence throughout. That home is endeared to him by many rich associations of a happy and ideal married companionship.

In 1876, in Butler County, Judge Mooney married Frances E. Mooney. Judge Mooney has four children: Cora Adelaide, a graduate of Ottawa University, and now librarian of the El Dorado Public Library; Earl R., who was graduated from the Dental College of Kansas City, Missouri, with the degree D. D. S., and is now practicing at Wichita, Kansas; Walter H., a graduate of the law department of Kansas City University, now claim adjuster for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, living at Wichita; Volney Paul, Jr., a graduate of the El Dorado High School, class of 1917, is living at home and is now in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. He will finish his education in the University of Kansas.

Mrs. Mooney was a daughter of Osburn and Adelaide (Kikley) Mooney. Her father was born in Miami County, Ohio, October 11, 1827, but at an early age went with his parents to Allen County, Indiana. The family located near the Village of Hunteartown, about ten miles from Fort Wayne. There Osburn Mooney lived until the fall of 1872, when he came with his family to Kansas, locating on a farm on the west branch of the Whitewater, 2½ miles west of Towanda. This farm is still owned by his family and was occupied by them until 1897, when Osburn Mooney retired and moved to El Dorado, where he lived until his death February 2, 1908. On August 23, 1857, he married in Allen County, Indiana, Adelaide Kikley, also of that place. They became the parents of three daughters: Frances E.; Harriet E., now Mrs. William R. Green, of Towanda; and Nevada B., Mrs. William B. Gaskins, of Portland, Oregon.

Judge Mooney as a labor of love and as his contribution to the preservation of the local history of Kansas wrote the history of Butler County, published in 1916. At the beginning of this work is a beautiful dedication penned by him in the following words:

"Dedicated to the memory of my wife, Frances E.

Mooney, who fell asleep—crossing the great divide—February 21st, 1916. For forty years my companion and friend; always assisting, never hindering; living on the sunny side, refusing the clouds; whose coming brought the light of gladness; whose departure took away the motive, the incentive, the inspiration of life, leaving an existence of chaos, desolation and gloom. Her household was her joy; her home her treasure; her friends her pride; her faith in Almighty God, and the immortality of the soul, her comfort. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

WILLIAM J. HILL has one of the responsible positions connected with the Santa Fe Railway at Arkansas City. He is master mechanic at that division headquarters and handles the large force of men employed in the immense yards and shops of the railroad at that point. Mr. Hill has been long in the railroad service in the mechanical department, beginning when a boy with the Chicago & Alton in Illinois.

He was born at Bloomington, Illinois, August 20, 1863. His father was William Hill, a native of London, England, where he was born in 1834. He spent his early life in London, where he married, and learned the butcher trade. In 1854 he immigrated to the United States and eventually located in Bloomington, Illinois, where he lived until his death in 1898. William Hill married Hannah Savage, who was born in London in 1822 and died at Bloomington, Illinois, in 1896. There were only two children. The older is Sarah J., who lives at Bloomington, Illinois, the widow of D. B. Lyons, who was a machinist.

William J. Hill grew up at Bloomington, attended the public schools, graduating from high school in 1880, and at that period in his early youth entered the shops of the Chicago & Alton Railway. He served his apprenticeship, and after three years had earned his card as a master in the trade. From Illinois he went out to California, was in the machinist business four years at Sacramento, and returning to Bloomington entered the service of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Later for a time he lived at Denison, Texas, and in 1891 removed to Kansas. At Ossawatimie he became master mechanic for the Missouri Pacific Railway, and filled that position until 1903. The four years from 1903 to 1907 was the only period in which Mr. Hill has not actively followed his trade. During that time he was in the hardware business at Ossawatimie.

In 1907 Mr. Hill entered the service of the Santa Fe as general foreman of the shops at La Junta, Colorado. On April 15, 1909, he was appointed master mechanic of the yards of the Santa Fe at Arkansas City, and has been almost daily on duty there for the past eight years. He has prospered in a business way and is a stockholder in the Building and Loan Association at Newton, Kansas, and in the Drumright Refinery at Drumright, Oklahoma.

Mr. Hill is a republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has had many distinctions in the Masonic order. He is affiliated with Crescent Lodge No. 133, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Bennett Chapter No. 41, Royal Arch Masons; Arkansas City Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar; Oklahoma Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite at Guthrie; Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Arkansas; the Council, Royal and Select Masons, at Wichita; Victory Chapter No. 151 of the Eastern Star. He is past master of his lodge, past high priest of the chapter, past eminent commander of the Knights

Templar, past thrice illustrious commander of the council, and is past patron of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Hill and family reside at 609 South C Street. He married, at Bloomington, Illinois, in 1885, Miss Julia N. Munson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Munson, both now deceased. Her father was also a mechanic and was foreman of the car department and machine mill of the Chicago & Alton Railroad for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have had five children: William E. has been in the regular United States army for ten years and is now a recruiting officer at Wichita. Charles H. is clerk in a large mining company at Hiiawatha, Utah. Frank R. is chief clerk to the master mechanic of the Frisco Railway, with headquarters at Sapulpa, Oklahoma. Nettie H. is still at home with her parents, and Milton F., the youngest, died at the age of twenty years.

JOHN CRAIG. One of the most satisfying experiences of life is to review the career in which hardships and difficulties have been mingled with successes and good fortunes, and out of which has emerged a gratifying competence represented in a large body of agricultural lands, well improved, well tilled, and many times as valuable as it was when it was redeemed from the powers of the wilderness.

An accident by which he lost his right hand caused John Craig to retire from his farm in 1908 and come to a comfortable city home in Salina. While he has lived retired, he has not yet outlived his usefulness and is still active and vigorous and takes a keen interest in the manner in which his sons manage the large estate he acquired during his early years of self sacrificing toil and industry in Western Kansas.

Mr. Craig was one of the pioneers of Saline County. He was born on a farm in Randolph County, Illinois, October 31, 1850, a son of William and Mary Ann (Barr) Craig, both of whom are natives of Scotland. His father was twice married and John was the first child of the second wife. His early years were spent on his father's farm in Randolph County, Illinois, and his education came from the public schools.

He was still a very young man when, in 1872, he came to Western Kansas and bought some land in Saline County, three miles northwest of Salina. That original tract of land which he redeemed by the sweat of his brow and in the face of most discouraging obstacles, including the plagues of grasshoppers and the continuous droughts, is still part of his possessions. At the present time his ownership extends to 350 acres, divided into two farms, both situated in Smoky Hill Township. Each of these farms has modern improvements, modern machinery, and they are worked to a maximum of productiveness consistent with proper conservation of their resources.

In politics Mr. Craig is a republican, and served four years as a member of the board of county commissioners of Saline County. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church. On April 6, 1876, he married Miss Martha J. Crowther, who was born in Illinois, August 23, 1859. They are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters. The sons are William H., born June 1, 1877, and George M., born September 18, 1879, both of whom now are progressive young farmers operating their father's land. The daughters are Effie E., born May 13, 1882, and Amy J., born June 29, 1889. Effie was married April 10, 1902, to C. H. Burke and lives in Salina. Amy J. on December 30, 1915, became the wife of E. G. Burke, and they also reside in Salina.

HENRY T. ASHFORD has had much to do with Kansas newspaper life during the last quarter of a century. He is now editor and proprietor of the Elsmore Leader, which he founded. His name is also familiar in republican party circles in this section of the state, and whatever he undertakes he does with the fullness of enthusiasm which gets results and begets confidence in his ability.

He represents a family of Kentuckians, though his people have lived in Kansas since pioneer times. His grandfather, of Irish-English stock, went at an early day into Kentucky and died near Bowling Green in that state. He married Elizabeth Pochontas, said to have been of the same ancestral stock as the famous Pocahontas of early colonial Virginia.

Henry Talley Ashford was born in Logan County, Kentucky, August 23, 1874. His father, Thomas H. Ashford, who was an only surviving son, was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1838. He grew up in that community, was married in Logan County, Kentucky, and has spent his active career as a farmer, and was also agent for the Singer Sewing Machine a number of years. He first knew Kansas when it was almost an unexplored district. He came out in 1850 and sojourned for several years in the home of a cousin on the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation. He then returned to Kentucky, but in 1879 came to Kansas again, ran a meat market for two years at Salina, and then went back to Logan County, Kentucky, to his farm. In 1883 he returned to Kansas, this time locating at St. Paul, where he followed the trade of carpenter until 1904. From that year until 1907 he was in business as a carpenter and contractor at Chanute, Kansas, and since then has been largely retired and makes his home with his children. He is now with his son, Henry T. Ashford, at Elsmore. Thomas Ashford was a Union soldier, serving eighteen months with a Kentucky regiment. He is a loyal republican, and at one time served as deputy sheriff of Neosho County, Kansas. During the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis he served as postmaster for Kansas on the Exposition grounds. He is an active member and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thomas H. Ashford married Mary Talley, who was born in Logan County, Kentucky, in 1850. She died at Chanute, Kansas, in 1902. There were four children, Henry T. being the youngest. Florence died in infancy. B. H. Ashford is field manager for the Humboldt Oil and Gas Company, living at Humboldt. Myrtle, who died at Nevada, Missouri, in 1910, was the wife of G. B. Thompson, who is a locomotive engineer now living at Kansas City, Missouri.

Henry T. Ashford during his early boyhood in Kentucky attended a private school known as the Cottage Home College in Logan County for two years. After that his education was acquired in the public schools at St. Paul, Kansas. At the age of eighteen he left school and entered the printing office of the Osage Mission Journal at St. Paul (then Osage Mission), serving a complete apprenticeship and acquiring both a knowledge of the printing business and the general routine of newspaper work. He was with the Osage Mission Journal from 1892 to 1896, subsequently spent six months with the Chanute Times, six months on the Longton News, and then for eight years was foreman of the office of the Erie Sentinel. Entering the newspaper and printing business on his own account, he leased a paper at Galesburg and later at Elsmore, and in

July, 1907, purchased the Elsmore Leader of Roy W. Cox. While conducting the paper he also served as postmaster from 1908 to 1911. He resigned the post office and sold the paper, and spent the following year on a farm. The next six months he was with the Humboldt Union, and then acquired a half interest in the Savonburg Record, but sold out at the end of six months. Returning to Elsmore, Mr. Ashford established the Elsmore Leader on February 6, 1913. The paper which he had formerly owned at Elsmore had in the meantime been removed. He is now editor and proprietor of the Leader, and publishes a bright and newsy paper that is a credit to him and to the community. The offices of the plant are in the post office building on Main Street and the Leader has a large circulation over Allen and surrounding counties. It is a republican paper.

Mr. Ashford is himself a republican, and has always been active in the affairs of his party. During the progressive movement Mr. Ashford never wavered in his firm belief of republicanism, and has always stood firm for the principles of his party, and his influence in Eastern Allen County has done much to again unite the two factions of the party. He has served as a delegate to the state and congressional conventions for about twelve years. In 1914 he was elected township treasurer and in 1916 was re-elected for another term of two years. He was city clerk of Elsmore when the town was first incorporated. During his former residence there he built a home, but sold it in 1909. Mr. Ashford is affiliated with the Knights and Ladies of Security at Savonburg. He is also a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

He was married at Erie, Kansas, in 1901 to Miss Anna Smith, daughter of C. D. and Elizabeth Smith, the latter a resident of Coffeyville, Kansas. Her father, now deceased, was a merchant at Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Ashford have two children: Harrison, born September 24, 1901, and now in the first year of the Elsmore High School; and Isabelle, born December 6, 1904.

MRS. R. S. MILLER. The power and effectiveness of woman's work in the community as well as in the home has been splendidly exemplified at El Dorado by Mrs. R. S. Miller. The dignity of woman becomes more than an empty phrase when considered in connection with her many varied activities and lines of useful influence. Her career is a fit subject for consideration in the history of Kansas, along with that of her honored husband, the late Dr. R. S. Miller, who gained the esteem of Butler County citizens by his many years of faithful service as a physician and by his valuable civic enterprise.

Mrs. Miller was born at Batavia, Illinois, January 24, 1852. Her maiden name was Viola DeEtte Waite. Concerning the remote ancestry of the family it is pertinent to recall a tradition concerning the origin of the name. During the reign of William the Conqueror in England from 1066 to 1087 a band of Scotch musicians had gained the favor of the conqueror, who pensioned them and ordered them to wait upon his pleasure. The members of the band had each his individual name, but the king called them collectively Waits or Tarrymen. In the annals of English genealogy the name Waite cannot be found prior to this time. The traditional history goes on to state that nine brothers of the name emigrated to the American

colonies after 1700 and settled in Rhode Island. There the name was spelled Waite.

Simon Waite, father of Mrs. Miller, was born in New York State in 1817. He was reared there, but when a young man removed to Ohio and located near Zanesville, where he married. Soon after his marriage he went to Batavia, Illinois, farmed in that vicinity, and afterwards near Dwight, Illinois, where he remained about fifteen years. Moving into the Town of Dwight, he became a hardware and grocery merchant for about ten years. Moving still further West, he spent 1½ years in Nevada City, Missouri, but in the spring of 1871 took up a homestead of 160 acres 2½ miles southwest of Towanda, Kansas. Thus he became one of the pioneer Kansas farmers in this section of the state and in time increased his holdings to 320 acres. He finally retired from farming and removed to Towanda, where he died in 1890. His youngest son, Wilbur D. Waite, now owns the old homestead. Simon Waite was a republican in politics, and an original stand-patter. While interested in political questions and problems and a loyal supporter of the party candidate, he himself never aspired to office. He was a member of the Congregational Church in Dwight, Illinois.

Simon Waite married for his first wife Miss Goodspeed. By that union there was one child, Clark. This son was a farmer by occupation and finally went out west, and he is now in the soldiers' home in Colorado. For his second wife Simon Waite married Mrs. Maria (Denman) Henry. She was born in Ohio, near Janesville, in 1826, and died on the old farm near Towanda in the fall of 1903. By her first marriage to Mr. Henry she had a daughter Ellen. This daughter married Charles Libby, and both are now deceased and are buried at Denver, Colorado. Mr. Libby was a contractor and builder.

Mrs. Miller was one of the six children of her father and mother. The oldest, Frank, born in 1849, was a farmer and died near Towanda in 1880. His death resulted from his going to the rescue of a neighbor who was working in a well and had been overcome by the "damps" and he too was killed. Frank Waite owned the second quarter of the original farm which his father subsequently acquired. The second of the children is Mrs. Miller. The third, Walter Simon, is a contractor and carpenter and is temporarily a resident of Salt Lake City. Wilbur has been already mentioned as owning the old homestead. The two youngest children, Ada and Lenore, died of diphtheria, the former at four and the latter at two years of age.

Mrs. Miller was educated in the public schools of Dwight, Illinois, graduating from high school, and at the age of fifteen she became a teacher in her native state. She taught there three years, taught one year at Nevada, Missouri, and one year at Towanda, Kansas. She was the third teacher of the Towanda school. She is a talented musician and for a number of years taught music both in Indiana and in Butler County, Kansas. Mrs. Miller has long been prominent in church and club circles. She is a member of the Woman's Mutual Benefit Club, was president of the local organization, and has also been active in the District and State Federations of Woman's Clubs. She served as vice president and president of the Eighth District Federation, as chairman and as member of the Legislative Committee of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs and attended the National Federa-

tion Convention at Boston as a state delegate and the National Federation at San Francisco as the delegate from the Eighth Kansas District. Mrs. Miller was president of the Woman's Mutual Benefit Club when the question of securing a chautauqua for El Dorado was taken up by that organization. Largely through her individual efforts and untiring labors the chautauqua was inaugurated in Butler County under the auspices of the Redpath Bureau.

While the Miller family lived in Towanda Mrs. Miller served as superintendent of the church Sunday school and for several years was assistant superintendent. Her work among the boys of the Sunday school was especially successful. She always had charge of the children's entertainments, and in that and others ways she exercised a strong influence over the developing minds and spiritual natures of her young charges. She also had charge of the choir in the Towanda Methodist Church, and at El Dorado has been president of the Foreign Missionary Society. She is a member of the El Dorado Literary Club and the City Federation Club. For the past two years she has been sub-chairman of the State Civil Service Committee, and is now chairman of the legislative committee of the El Dorado Federated Club.

Wherever possible she has lent her influence and effort to the upbuilding and uplifting of the city. She has served as a member of the Public Library Board of El Dorado almost since its organization. When the city took over the library, Mrs. Miller was the one who circulated the petition to get the required number of signers in order to bring the proposition to a vote. She never ceased her efforts until this project was carried through successfully, and when that had been accomplished the first forward step had been taken to give El Dorado a public library worthy of the name.

On December 24, 1872, on the old home farm near Towanda, Miss Viola Waite and Dr. Richard Smith Miller were united in marriage. Reference to the career of Doctor Miller is made elsewhere. Doctor and Mrs. Miller had six children. Noble Eugene died in infancy. Tessie May was born May 28, 1876, and died in August, 1904. She was a graduate of the El Dorado High School, had taken art courses in the University of Kansas and had also continued her artistic instruction under New York teachers. She was married in January, 1904, a few months before her death, to D. C. Porter. Mr. Porter is a prominent educator and is now superintendent of the schools at Bridgeton, New Jersey. Pearl De-Ette, the third child of Mrs. Miller, was born January 12, 1880, is a graduate of the El Dorado High School, has the degree of A. B. from the University of Kansas, and is now living at home with her mother. She has taught in Butler County, two years in the high school at El Dorado, two years in the high school at Douglass, and also served as deputy in the county register of deeds' office. Grace Lavera, the fourth child, was born December 12, 1884, is a graduate of the El Dorado High School and of the University of Kansas with the degree of A. B., and taught at Whitewater, Kansas, one year, and two years in the El Dorado High School. She was married June 13, 1913, to Robert H. Worline, who is a successful attorney at Kansas City, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Worline have two children, Bonnie Bess, born August 3, 1914, and Marian Miller, born January 15, 1916. Frank, Mrs. Miller's fifth child, was born January 15, 1887, and died when five and a half years of age. Bess,

the youngest of the family, is living at home with her mother in El Dorado. She was born August 2, 1890, finished the course of the local high school and was graduated Bachelor of Music from the University of Kansas.

RICHARD S. MILLER, M. D. A singularly gifted and useful citizen was the late Dr. R. S. Miller, who for forty years or more was a resident of Butler County. He died at his home in El Dorado January 15, 1916, and was interred in the Towanda Cemetery, where the three deceased children are also buried. He had first become acquainted with Butler County when it was in its earliest pioneer development, afterwards spent a number of years in Indiana, but returned to this county and made it his permanent home from the late '70s until his death.

Doctor Miller was born in Green County, Wisconsin, December 9, 1851, a son of Jacob and Ann (Breaks) Miller. His parents were both born in Indiana. The father died when Doctor Miller was young, and the widowed mother soon returned to Indiana and lived at Crawfordsville in that state until her death in 1865. Doctor Miller was the youngest of three children. His oldest sister, Elizabeth, married James Taylor and now lives in Crawfordsville, Indiana. The second child, John, died when a young man.

As a boy in Indiana Doctor Miller had the advantages of the common schools. He also attended the historic institution of higher learning, Wabash College, at Crawfordsville. In the summer of 1868, at the age of seventeen, he first came to Kansas, locating at Topeka, where he lived for a year and a half. While here he attended the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia about a year and then removed to Butler County, locating at Towanda. He came to Towanda with Doctor Angel, with whom he had read medicine at Emporia, and at Towanda Doctor Miller established the first drug store of the town. The public well on the main street in Towanda stands as a memorial to Doctor Miller's interest in public welfare. He suggested digging the well, threw out the first shovelful of earth and assisted in the work until it was completed. While looking after his store he continued the study of medicine under Doctor Angel. Later he expanded his mercantile interests by entering the hardware business at Towanda in partnership with Harvey Dickey. In 1872, while living at Towanda, Doctor Miller was married to Miss Viola De-Ette Waite.

In 1875, having sold his mercantile interests, he returned to Crawfordsville, Indiana. For four years he was in the drug business there, and in the meantime pursued the regular course of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, where he was graduated M. D. in 1878. Doctor Miller practiced one year at Crawfordsville and then at Linden, Indiana, until 1882.

His health failing, he determined that Kansas climate was what he most needed for its restoration, and on giving up his practice in Indiana he returned to Butler County and again located at Towanda. Here he spent his time chiefly on the farm, and in a few years was restored to robust health. Doctor Miller resumed practice at Towanda in 1892, but two years later moved his home and office to El Dorado. From that city as his headquarters he extended his service as a physician and surgeon over a wide scope of country and continued

active until his death twenty-four years later. He was an able physician, always had all the practice he could attend to, and was a leader in professional circles as he was in other matters with which he became identified.

In 1909 Doctor Miller was the choice of the citizens of El Dorado for the office of mayor. He served two terms. In the opinion of the best informed citizens El Dorado never had a more efficient and progressive mayor than Doctor Miller. Much of the history of real municipal improvement and advancement might be written in connection with his four years of administration. It is said that the first official letter he penned upon becoming mayor was to Andrew Carnegie, calling the attention of that philanthropist to the need of a library at El Dorado. He worked first and last heartily with other promoters of the library project and he rendered a signal service toward the final culmination of the plans when he appointed a committee of live and energetic citizens who were willing to push the matter to success. While he was mayor the first permanent paving was done in El Dorado. This consisted of fourteen city blocks. The first concrete crossings were laid, and El Dorado's White Way was installed. At the same time the other business of the city went on apace and with efficiency and economy. The people of El Dorado regard with special admiration his administration because it was economical as well as progressive. He had unusual judgment in financial matters and saw to it that municipal affairs were conducted on a systematic business plan.

It is proper to cite his fidelity to his trust as a public official as something worthy of emulation. During all the time he was mayor of El Dorado he missed only one meeting of the city council. For seven years he was a member of the school board, part of the time president, and throughout that period he never missed a single meeting, either special or regular. This is the more remarkable when it is recalled that he was burdened with a large practice as a physician, which made the most exacting demands upon him. Doctor Miller in school affairs first advocated the erection of the McKinley school building as a separate and independent structure. His plan was carried out and the judgment of later years has especially approved his wisdom. More than anything else his service to the school board was invaluable in meeting the financial problems involved. When he became a member of the board the school finances of the city were in a critical condition. While for several years the board had levied the legal limit of taxes, there was a regular annual deficit. Doctor Miller proposed a radical reformation. As a result of his plan the schools were maintained without creating additional burdens, though it was necessary to reduce the school term one month each year and the teachers' salaries correspondingly. As there was no other alternative, this situation was accepted cheerfully by those who understood the difficulties confronting the board.

The citizens of El Dorado can point to many things and say that Doctor Miller's hand and influence was here and was there and always to benefit. He was the first to advocate the purchase by the county of the entire square where the new court house stands. It had been the original purpose to erect the new building upon the site of the old court house. In these prosperous times the wisdom of his proposition is clear to everyone,

though at the time many deemed it impracticable. Doctor Miller also inaugurated the movement for the erection of Murdock Memorial Fountain on the court house square. This work was carried out by popular subscription at the cost of \$600, and Doctor Miller was the chief contributor and was largely responsible for the success of the campaign.

Such a citizen is an asset to any community and any state. What he did so wisely and so well for his city and county he did indirectly for the entire commonwealth of Kansas, which should properly value his services and consider his example as one to be followed and esteemed by subsequent generations.

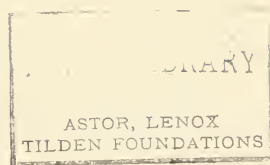
Doctor Miller was affiliated with the Fraternal Aid, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he was a republican and was always able to justify his allegiance by forceful argument.

Doctor Miller left his family well provided for. He owned 800 acres of land in Butler County, now under cultivation and in the immediate vicinity of the oil fields now being developed; also owned a two story office building, opposite the court house in El Dorado and a beautiful home at 115 Mechanic Street. His other property included three dwelling houses and a four section flat, all in the residential section of El Dorado. All of his property is without any debts against it.

ERNEST FRITZHOFF SWANSON. While Kansas gave its approval by liberal majority to the national administration in the election of 1916, it is noteworthy that the normally republican counties retained their political complexion and with few exceptions returned republicans to local offices. One of these exceptions occurred in Saline County, where with a normal republican majority of 500, Ernest Fritzhoff Swanson, the democratic candidate, was elected sheriff by a majority of 1,243 over his republican opponent. Long experience in the sheriff's office, unusual qualifications for his official duties, and strong personal popularity were no doubt the principal factors in Mr. Swanson's election.

Mr. Swanson is a native of Saline County and belongs to one of the Swedish families that came with the original Swedish colonization movement to Saline County in 1870. Sheriff Swanson was born February 15, 1871, and his birthplace was a house whose location is now described as 226 North Third Street in the City of Salina. His parents were Andrew Peter and Emma Christina (Lindgren) Swanson. His father was born in Sweden June 10, 1831. In 1869 he emigrated with his family to America, and in 1870 came with a large colony of Swedish people to Saline County. While most of his compatriots located in the southern part of the county, he himself established a home in Salina. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, and learned that occupation in Sweden, and for ten years he was employed in a furniture store at Salina. He was industrious and thrifty and from his earnings he saved enough capital to buy 160 acres of raw land, which he subsequently developed as a fine farm and which is still his home. This old farm with its many fine improvements and comforts is located in Smoky View Township, fourteen miles southwest of Salina. He and his family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and in politics he is a democrat.

Andrew Peter Swanson was married in Sweden in 1858. His wife was born in 1835, a daughter of Nels P. Lindgren, who came to America in 1869 with





L. S. Ong

his daughter and died at Lindsborg, Kansas, in 1904. Mrs. Andrew Peter Swanson died at Salina October 14, 1887. She was a very religious woman, and exerted all her influence to bring up her children in the fear of the Lord. She was the mother of seven children, four sons and three daughters, and the five oldest were born in Sweden. Carl, born October 6, 1860, is now a farmer in Saline County; Emma, born November 3, 1863, was married December 31, 1883, to August J. Engborg, also a native of Sweden and now a retired farmer at Salina; William died in infancy. The fourth child, Anna, also died in infancy. Emil S., born February 9, 1868, is a cigar manufacturer at Salina. The sixth in the family is Ernest F. Jennie H., born in Salina August 25, 1873, was married in 1900 to Charles A. Hanson, a native of Saline County, and their children are Clarence, Floyd and Bernice.

Sheriff Swanson acquired his early education in the Salina public schools. Much of his early experience was as a farmer, and he continued agricultural pursuits in Saline County until 1900. In that year he returned to Salina and became associated with his brother Emil in the cigar manufacturing business. He was at that five years, and in 1905 took a position as receiving clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment at Salina. He was there three years and then for five years was a salesman. In 1909 he was appointed under-sheriff of Saline County, and filled that office three years. Following that came another year in which he sold goods, and in 1913 he was again appointed under-sheriff. He thus had about six years of practical experience in the sheriff's office before his election as chief of the office in 1915.

Mr. Swanson stands high in Masonic circles, being affiliated with Salina Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite. He belongs to the Swedish Lutheran Church. On November 12, 1895, in Saline County, he married Miss Mary Hanson. She was born on a farm in Smoky View Township of Saline County March 15, 1872, a daughter of Erick and Brita Hanson, both natives of Sweden. Her parents came to America in 1870 and are now deceased.

CHARLES L. ONG and his family bore an important part in the pioneer commercial and civic life of several communities in Western Kansas and he spent his last years at Salina. Mr. Ong brought his family to Kansas in 1883. Though the name has the flavor of foreign origin, it is in fact one of the oldest in America. The forebears of the late Charles L. Ong came out of England, crossing the ocean on the ship *Lyon*, and reaching the American colonies on February 5, 1631. Dr. A. R. Ong, A. M., M. D., now deceased, a brother of the late Charles L. Ong, was author of an elaborate history of the Ong family. This book was published in 1906 and followed the course of the family lineage through all its important branchings and ramifications during its American residence of nearly 300 years. The great-grandfather of Mr. Ong, the Rev. Jacob Ong, was one of the earliest Quaker preachers in Eastern Ohio. He served in the American Revolution, but owing to his faith would not apply for a pension, and destroyed the papers so, as he said, they would do neither himself or his descendants any harm.

Charles L. Ong was born on a farm in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 21, 1842, a son of Moses Harland and Mary (Cain) Ong. His father was also born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 15, 1810, spent his active career as a farmer and miller in that city, was a member of the Quaker Church, and died

at Smithfield, Ohio, May 22, 1890. His death was due to an accident. He was married August 20, 1833, to Mary Cain a daughter of Walter and Anna Naylor Cain. To their marriage were born fourteen children, ten sons and four daughters. The seven now living are: Judge Walter C., a prominent lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio; Shepard, of Portland, Oregon; Harland H., of Smithfield, Ohio; Emma, widow of Charles Smith, and living in Los Angeles; Mary E., wife of DeWitt Haines, and living at Union Bridge, Maryland; Iola C., who is unmarried and resides at Pasadena, California; Rev. Osborne B., an evangelist of the Friends Church, whose home is at Pasadena. The deceased children were: Lewis; Mifflin; Samuel Naylor; Finley, who was killed during the Civil war in the battle of the wilderness; Anna Medill; Dr. Albert R.; and Charles L.

The early education of Charles L. Ong was acquired in the public schools of Jefferson County, Ohio. He grew up on the farm and was a farmer there and in Iowa until he removed to Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Ong came to Kansas in September, 1883. The reason of their removal to the Sunflower State was to benefit Mrs. Ong's health. Their first location, where they spent only two weeks, was at Spearville. Moving to Kinsley and later to a ranch in that vicinity, the summer of 1885 found them at Cimarron, where Mr. Ong built a feed and flour store and a feed barn and camp house. While there he went to Kinsley to look after his cattle and was caught in a blizzard. The storm was so severe that the trains could not get through the snow drift for an entire week. The train on which he was traveling finally reached Dodge City, and from there Mr. Ong walked to Cimarron, a distance of nineteen miles. In the meantime Mrs. Ong had looked after the store. In the summer of 1886 they removed to Syracuse, Kansas, and he again established himself in the feed and flour business. At that time Syracuse was one of the newest towns in Kansas. There was neither church nor school building and the first settlers were building their rough houses on the neighboring homesteads. The family spent over six years in Syracuse, their business prospered, the store was enlarged, and stocks of groceries, boots and shoes and a small meat market were included. Mr. Ong also remodeled an old hotel into an elevator, and he had the distinction of buying the first wheat ever raised in Hamilton, Stanton and Morton counties. While at Syracuse Mr. Ong served two terms on the city council. Mrs. Ong also found a place of usefulness in the new community and was especially active in the founding and upbuilding of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ong's health became too much impaired to continue his large business affairs at Syracuse, and in 1894 the family removed to Salina. At Salina Mr. Ong was in the grocery business a year, in partnership with C. H. York. He also had some cattle interests and looked after them until a few years before his death.

Mr. Charles L. Ong died at Salina February 6, 1914. His wife was a charter member of the Fortnightly Section of the Twentieth Century Club of Salina, was very active in the First Methodist Episcopal Church and in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The death of this good woman occurred July 23, 1912. Mr. Ong was one of the organizers of the Occidental Mutual Benefit Association of Salina, and was affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

On October 7, 1873, at Smithfield, Ohio, Charles L.

Ong married Miss Lidie Scott. She was born October 2, 1850, at New Rumley, Ohio, a daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Wheeler) Scott. Her father was born in Pennsylvania in 1811 and died in Ohio in 1893, having devoted his active years to farming and stock raising. Her mother was born in Smithfield, Ohio, in 1813 and died October 11, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Scott had four children: Mary J.; Amanda; Ragan and Lidie.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Ong left only one child, Zella Dell, who was born at Smithfield, Ohio. She still resides at Salina, and bears an important part in church and social circles. She is active in the affairs of the Methodist Church. She is a graduate with the degree Bachelor of Elocution from the old Salina Normal and also had some of her education at the Kansas Wesleyan University of Salina.

HOWARD L. SNYDER, M. D. Doctor Snyder is of old American family. His paternal ancestors came out of Holland in colonial times and located in Southern Pennsylvania. From that state the family by successive stages has come fully half way across the continent.

Doctor Snyder was born in Woodford County, Illinois, October 10, 1878. His father, David Snyder, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1820. He moved west to Woodford County, Illinois, in 1848, and became one of the leading farmers and stock raisers there. He died in Woodford County in April, 1895. David Snyder was a republican in general politics, but during his last years he voted the national prohibition ticket. In Woodford County he did much to support and always took an active part in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in Woodford County to Miss Mary E. Whittaker, who was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and died in Winfield, Kansas, in 1911. Of the six children, Doctor Snyder was the fourth. The oldest, John D., is a farmer, and has an interest in a furniture business at Hutchinson, Kansas, where he resides. The daughter, Mary E., died of typhoid fever at the age of nine years. David L. is a farmer near Winfield, Kansas. Thomas B. is also a farmer and stockman near Winfield. Anthony K. is in the drug business at Winfield.

Doctor Howard L. Snyder spent his early life on his father's farm in Illinois. He attended country schools and also the high school at Washburn, Illinois, and had a preparatory course in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. He was a student through the Freshman year in the Southwestern College at Winfield, Kansas. Doctor Snyder attended one of the oldest and best known medical schools in the country, Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated M. D. in 1904. Every year since then he has taken some time away from his work for post-graduate study.

Doctor Snyder after graduating in medicine began practice at Winfield. He is surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital at Winfield. He is a man of the highest standing in medical circles, and is president of the Cowley County Medical Society, is vice president from Kansas and chairman of the surgical section of the Medical Association of the Southwest for 1917, and is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

He has his offices in the First National Bank Building, and his residence is at 1210 East Ninth Avenue. Doctor Snyder is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has fraternal relations with Winfield Lodge No. 110, Ancient Free

and Accepted Masons; Winfield Chapter No. 31, Royal Arch Masons; Winfield Commandery No. 15, Knights Templar; Winfield Lodge No. 732, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Winfield Camp No. 583, Modern Woodmen of America; Winfield Lodge No. 18, American Order of United Workmen, and Council No. 16, Fraternal Aid Association.

He was married at Guthrie, Oklahoma, in 1902 to Miss Genoril E. Dawson, a daughter of George W. and Cora (Orvis) Dawson. Her parents now reside at Winfield, Kansas, her father being a traveling representative for the Winfield Marble Works. Doctor and Mrs. Snyder are the parents of five children, all of them at home and all except the youngest being educated in the local schools. Their names and dates of birth are: Howard E., March 15, 1903; Cecil D., March 13, 1905; Catherine E., October 29, 1906; Robert E. L., January 5, 1909; and Dorothy Marguerite, September 16, 1915.

IRA C. BUZICK was one of the pioneer lawyers of Lincoln County. He was the first man elected to represent that county in the State Legislature after the county was formally organized in 1870. He had a long and active career as a lawyer and in public affairs, and the name is still continued on the professional rolls of the Kansas bar through his son, Alonson Ruckman Buzick of Salina.

Ira C. Buzick was born June 21, 1841, at Dayton, Ohio. His parents were also native Ohioans. At the age of twenty-two he took up the study of law, and when twenty-five years of age graduated from Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He soon afterwards went west and first located for practice at Oregon, Missouri. In 1868 he represented Holt County in the Missouri Legislature. He also founded the New Era, the first republican paper ever published at Savannah, Missouri. Besides his newspaper work and his practice as a lawyer he served for a time as principal of an academy at Savannah.

In 1870 Ira C. Buzick came out to Kansas and located in Lincoln County. Lincoln County was created about 1867, but it had no civil organization until 1870. Mr. Buzick took an active part in that process by which the county was organized, and in the election of November of that year he was chosen to represent the county in the State Legislature during the session of 1871. He was very active at Topeka in behalf of his constituents and also gave important service on various committees. As a lawyer he built up a splendid practice at Lincoln and his services were in demand in litigation in other counties and also outside the state. As a criminal lawyer he had few peers and was also an orator of great power and effectiveness. He stood high in the public affairs both of his town and state. He was a thorough lawyer, was devoted to the science of jurisprudence, and was one of the most scholarly men of the Kansas bar.

Ira C. Buzick died suddenly in the Union Station at St. Louis, Missouri, in November, 1904. His brother, A. R. Buzick, is a prominent business man of Lincoln County, being president of the Sylvan State Bank and owner of the Buzick Stock Ranch.

Ira C. Buzick married in 1873 Miss Elizabeth Farrel, who was born in New York state September 4, 1853. She now makes her home with her son, A. R. Buzick in Salina. She was the mother of two children, the older being Mary Myrtle, who is now the wife of J. P. Lang of Salina.

Alonson Ruckman Buzick was born at Lincoln, Kansas, July 19, 1889, and since an early age has

directed his studies and efforts toward excellence in the same profession which his father adorned. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Kansas with the class of 1914, and for about two years practiced at Kansas City, Kansas. In 1916 he opened his offices at Salina and has already acquired a substantial practice in that community.

On January 16, 1915, he married Miss Phyllis Margaret Burrough. Mrs. Buzick was born in Kansas City, Missouri, June 27, 1896, a daughter of Phillip E. and Cora (Swanson) Burrough. Both her parents died in 1903. Her father for a number of years was British Vice Consul at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Buzick have one son, Ira C., born December 24, 1915.

HARVEY L. SONGER is a native of Butler County, Kansas, has had a long and varied experience in business affairs, though he is still a young man, and is now filling with complete satisfaction to his constituency the office of clerk of the District Court, with home at El Dorado.

Mr. Songer was born in Butler County, October 19, 1881. His paternal ancestors came out of England, the immigrant ancestor in this country having been his great-grandfather, who located in Ohio. Mr. Songer's grandfather, George Songer, was born in Ohio April 25, 1824. During his infancy in 1826 his parents removed to Indiana, and he lived in that state in Fountain County until 1871, when he came out to Kansas and was a pioneer homesteader in Butler County. He spent his life as a farmer and died in the county at Rosalia in March, 1910. George Songer married Susanna Bonebrake, who died in Fountain County, Indiana. Of their children the only one now living is Louisa, whose home is at El Dorado. Her husband was E. Howe, a successful business man of this community.

M. L. Songer, father of Harvey L. was born in Fountain County, Indiana, May 15, 1852. He came to Kansas at the age of twenty, having been reared on a farm in Fountain County, Indiana. As one of the early settlers he homesteaded some land, but never proved it up. He sold his farm but continued to be a farmer until his death at Rosalia on January 7, 1913. In politics he was closely affiliated with the greenback and populist movement in the '80s and '90s. He was a member of the United Brethren Church. He was married in Greenwood County, Kansas, to Miss Sophronia Goodnight. She was born in Shawnee County, Kansas, in March, 1862, was reared in Greenwood County, and is now living at Rosalia in Butler County. Of her children Harvey L. is the oldest; Laura died in infancy; H. A. Songer is a farmer at Benton in Butler County; Orpha married J. M. Withrow, a railroad man living at Englewood, Kansas; Eva is the wife of Harry Dilts, a carpenter and contractor at Leon in Butler County; Frank is a member of the Class of 1917 in the El Dorado High School.

Harvey L. Songer grew up in Butler County, attended the public schools at Rosalia, and finished his education at the age of eighteen. After that he was a successful and popular teacher in the county for three years, and then put in a year as a practical farmer. Leaving the farm, he entered the mercantile business at Pontiac and was one of the well known merchants there for eight years. In 1912 Mr. Songer embarked in the wholesale hay business, having his warehouses and headquarters both at Pontiac and El Dorado. In August, 1913, he moved his home to El Dorado in order to afford his children better

school advantages. He continued as a wholesale dealer until March, 1916, when he accepted the responsibilities of the office of assessor of El Dorado. In November, 1916, Mr. Songer was elected clerk of the District Court.

He is looked upon as one of the rising young men of Butler County, and has always shown an efficiency and reliability in any trust that has been imposed upon him. He has a host of friends and his popularity is justly merited. While living at Pontiac Mr. Songer served as postmaster for two years under Roosevelt and two years under Taft. He was also a member of the school board there for six years. He has some farm interests in the county and owns his residence at 314 North Emporia Street. His offices are in the courthouse.

Mr. Songer is a republican, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a teacher in its Sunday school, and has fraternal affiliations with Patmos Lodge No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at El Dorado; El Dorado Lodge No. 74, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand; El Dorado Camp No. 647, Modern Woodmen of America; El Dorado Lodge No. 128, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Imo Lodge No. 48, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Songer is married and has a happy family and an ideal home. On April 19, 1903, he was married at Pontiac to Miss Jennie Bishop, a native of Kansas and a daughter of Elias and Charlotte (Childers) Bishop. Her mother is now deceased. Elias Bishop was one of the very early pioneers of Butler County, coming in 1868, at the age of sixteen. He still owns his homestead in Fairview Township, but is now retired from active farming and a resident of El Dorado. Mr. and Mrs. Songer have three children: Carl Lyman, born January 25, 1904; Mabel Merle, born February 11, 1906; and Marvin Fletcher, born January 5, 1908.

WILLIAM L. NESMITH is one of the Kansas pioneers. He has lived in this state more than forty years, having come here in 1874 with his young wife and their wagon trip from Iowa was in the nature of a honeymoon journey.

For a great many years William Nesmith was actively engaged in merchandising and in other affairs at Wilson, and is now a resident of Salina and a member of the grocery house of Nesmith & Son. His public spirit as a citizen and his generous contributions to educational institutions and moral movements have been on a par with his notable business success.

His birth occurred April 24, 1852, in a log house on a farm in Van Buren County, Iowa. His parents were Joseph T. and Jane (Truscott) Nesmith, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of England. His father was born September 1, 1823, and spent his life as a farmer. For many years he lived in Ellsworth County, Kansas, and died at Wilson in this state December 1, 1898. He was an active member of the Methodist Protestant Church. In 1845, in Van Buren County, Iowa, he married Miss Truscott, who was born in 1829 in England, and came to America in 1836 with her parents, Stephen and Ann (Benny) Truscott, who lived to be past ninety years of age. Both the Nesmith and Truscott families were among the early pioneers of Iowa, having settled there when Iowa was still a territory. Mrs. Joseph Nesmith died in Iowa County of that state in 1904. All her life she was very sincere and devoted to the Christian religion. To their union were born ten children, five sons and five daughters, namely:

Henry Trusecott, born October 28, 1846, and died December 23, 1915; Eliza Jane, born September 3, 1850, and now the wife of S. E. Barton, a retired resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota; William L., who was the third in order of birth; Vinette, born April 5, 1854, now living at Fort Scott, Kansas, the widow of D. W. Tilton; Mary Luella, born April 20, 1856, the wife of George White, a farmer at Haigler, Nebraska; Cyrsey Ann, born October 28, 1860, and the wife of Orren Jordan, a farmer in Iowa County, Iowa; Ellwood, who died in infancy; Cora Maude, born in 1867 and the wife of I. D. Jordan, a fruit grower at Hotchkiss, Colorado; Frank Raymond, born September 15, 1870, and died October 26, 1895; and Roscoe Workman, born September 8, 1873, a merchant at Wilson, Kansas.

William L. Nesmith grew up on the old farm of his parents in Iowa. His early education was acquired in the public schools. At the age of nineteen he qualified as a teacher and began that profession, which occupied him chiefly for a number of years. Altogether he taught seven terms in Iowa County.

In April, 1874, at Sigourney, Iowa, he married Miss Clara H. Carhartt, who was born in a log house on a farm in Clark County, Missouri, February 15, 1854, a daughter of Lewis and Nancy W. (Pearson) Carhartt, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio. Mrs. Nesmith, like her husband, became a teacher and taught four years before her marriage and one year after. A few days after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Nesmith as bride and groom set out in a wagon on a wedding tour and arrived in Kansas on the 22nd of April. They remained in this state only three months, and then returned to Iowa, where Mr. Nesmith resumed his work as a teacher and farmer.

His permanent location in Kansas was in 1877. At that time he located at Wilson and for thirty-one consecutive years was actively identified with merchandising in and around that point. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nesmith know what life in Kansas forty years ago meant. Their first home was a dugout. Practically all the hardships incident to pioneer life were part of their experience. The buffaloes had not yet disappeared from the plains and much of their provender was buffalo meat. Mr. Nesmith was one of the earliest members of the Episcopal Church at Wilson, and has always borne a large share in its activities. At Wilson he served as a member of the town council and one year as mayor. For more than a quarter of a century he was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school at Wilson. He was also a leader in the temperance movement and other reforms in his community from their inception and it has always been a great gratification to him that he lived to see these moral movements accepted as a part of the practice and creed of the great majority of the people of the state.

At the same time he prospered as a business man. In 1908 he removed to Salina, and there continued the mercantile business under the firm name of Nesmith & Sons. Mr. Nesmith owns the Nesmith Block, and was formerly owner of the well known Shaeffer cattle ranch in Lincoln and Russell counties. This ranch he sold in 1915 for \$60,000.

Since 1892 Mr. Nesmith has been one of the prominent members of the board of trustees of the Kansas Wesleyan University, and for four years served as president of the board. In 1913 he started the campaign for the endowment of a Bible chair at the university, a chair whose express purpose it is to teach Bible holiness. The endowment fund was set

at \$25,000 and he gave his personal check for \$15,000 of that amount. Mr. Nesmith has never been a member of any secret society.

He and his wife have four children, all sons, and briefly mentioned as follows: Edgar LeRoy, born January 25, 1876, married April 7, 1897, Anna Greenhalgh, and their three children are named Clarence Richard, William C. and Clara Lois. Hal Joseph, born September 10, 1882, married June 6, 1906, Essie Stryker, and their three children are named Frank Albert, Harold and Margie. Verne Louis, born September 9, 1886, married Vera McGuire on April 18, 1908, and they have one child named Donald Louis. Aura Case, born July 4, 1893, graduated from the Kansas Wesleyan University with the class of 1914, won the first honors as orator of his school in the Inter-State Prohibition Oratorical Contest at Clinton, Missouri, June 20th of that year, and is now an active minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married November 10, 1915, Neva Porter, and has one child, Vera Lynette, born August 28, 1916.

CHESTER C. SHELDEN has followed in the profession which his father, the late Alvah Shelden, did much to dignify and honor, and is now proprietor and editor of the Walnut Valley Times at El Dorado, his father's old paper.

The late Alvah Shelden was for thirty years owner and editor of the Walnut Valley Times. He was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, January 13, 1849, a son of Benjamin and Louisa (Vaught) Shelden, the former of German and the latter of Dutch ancestry. When Alvah was three years old his parents removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, and a year or so later to Helena in Karnes County, Texas. Benjamin Shelden was shot and killed in 1859 in his own door yard by a Southern sympathizer because of Mr. Shelden's fearless and outspoken anti-slavery sentiments. Martin Vaught, the brother of Mrs. Benjamin Shelden, then living in Jefferson County, Kansas, started at once for Texas to bring back his widowed sister and her five children. He made the journey on horseback, starting early in October, 1859, and made the trip in thirty-five days. After settling up the affairs of his brother-in-law, he started for Kansas in May, 1860, in a covered wagon drawn by five yoke of oxen. Fifty head of cattle and eight horses were also driven along, and the trip to Kansas consumed six weeks. There were adventures and dangerous experiences along the road through Texas and the Indian country. Indians made several attempts to stampede the cattle.

Arriving at Chelsea, Kansas, the family remained there until the next fall, and then went to Paris, Illinois, where Mrs. Shelden and her children made their home with John Vaught, her father. In the meantime Alvah Shelden had been growing to a vigorous manhood and in 1868, at the age of nineteen and the responsible head of the family, he started for the West and arriving on the South Fork of the Cottonwood River in Chase County, Kansas, rented a farm.

From the money that represented the profits of that year the family bought 240 acres in Chelsea Township on Cole Creek, and built a house of native lumber, much of it walnut. Alvah, aided by his younger brothers and his uncle Martin Vaught, framed the house and finished it. The readers of Kansas history will appreciate the hardships and privations incident to the development of and payment for a home at that time. Upon Alvah Shelden, the oldest of the three sons, rested the greater part

of the burden. Through his perseverance, pluck and ambition he succeeded in the accomplishment of his object.

From early youth Alvah Shelden was an inveterate reader. Through his grandfather's library and the country schools, which he attended in winter months, he acquired a good education. This was supplemented by his keen observation and a thorough understanding of human nature. In 1872 he taught his first country school; in 1874 he was made assistant cashier in the Farmers and Citizens Bank of El Dorado, and in 1876 was elected county superintendent of public instruction of Butler County.

On January 28, 1877, he married Miss Mary M. Lamb, who was born in Ohio April 19, 1856, and is still living in El Dorado. Her career is sketched under her name on other pages of this publication. After his marriage Alvah Shelden established a home of his own. In 1878 he was re-elected superintendent of the county schools and in 1879 was appointed to succeed Mrs. M. J. Long as postmaster of El Dorado, a position he held five years.

In March, 1881, Alvah Shelden bought the Walnut Valley Times from T. B. Murdock. After thirty years of continuous ownership and editorial management he retired from active work March 1, 1911, transferring the newspaper and the business to his son, Chester C. Shelden. In June of the same year he was stricken with angina pectoris and never recovered, his death occurring December 17, 1911.

Chester C. Shelden was born in El Dorado August 30, 1880, was educated in the local public schools, graduating from high school in 1898. In the meantime he had learned the printer's trade in his father's office. He worked in that office for several years, and then went on a tour. He was employed in newspaper establishments from coast to coast, as reporter and desk man. A varied experience has given him not only technical knowledge but an acquaintance with the country and its people. In 1911 he succeeded to the place of his father in the ownership and management of the Walnut Valley Times and has been giving his best energies to his profession and business. From time to time he has become interested in the local oil industry.

Mr. Shelden is an old-line republican, but has been well satisfied to exert his influence on politics and civic affairs through his work as a newspaper man and not as an office holder. He is affiliated with Patmos Lodge No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with Imo Lodge No. 48, Knights of Pythias, with El Dorado Lodge No. 128, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a former member of Wichita Lodge No. 427 of Elks. He belongs to the Kansas Editorial Association and while on the road had a card in the International Typographical Union. Mr. Shelden's home is at 215 Mechanic Street.

He was married in Wichita in 1904 to Miss Elizabeth Summers, daughter of E. O. and Sarah Summers. Her parents still live in Wichita, her father being an engineer for the Missouri Pacific Railway. Mr. and Mrs. Shelden have three children: C. C., Jr., born February 8, 1906; Frances, born August 4, 1908; and Alvah E., born February 10, 1913.

WALTER E. CONNELLY of Salina has had some unusual experience as an educator in the western part of the state. As a boy he attended one of the old dugout schoolhouses of Kansas, and he spent seventeen years teaching, concluding that service with a term as superintendent of instruction in Saline County. Since retiring from that office he has

founded and is manager of the Salina Collection Agency, the first and only exclusive collection agency in the city.

He represents a family that during the past century have by successive stages progressed half way across the American continent from New England to Western Kansas. His grandfather, Alexander W. Connelly, was born in Massachusetts, and in 1811 went out to the extreme western frontier, along the Wabash River in Southern Indiana, and secured a tract of Government land, now occupied by the City of Terre Haute.

Robert W. Connelly, father of Walter E., was born on that land and within the present limits of Terre Haute, August 16, 1831. In 1860 he removed to Illinois, where he was a farmer until 1883. In that year he went to Nebraska, spent three years as a farmer in Thayer County, and in 1886 brought his family to Thomas County, Kansas. He homesteaded land there and for ten years was postmaster of DeMunn, and also a justice of the peace. In 1898 he removed to Sherman County, where he died September 20, 1905. He was an active member of the Christian Church and assisted in organizing the first church of that denomination in Thomas County. In 1854 Robert W. Connelly married Miss Catherine Young, who was born in Kentucky September 21, 1833. She died in Thomas County, Kansas, March 20, 1886. They became the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters: Rhoda, born in 1855 and died in 1883; Henry B., born in 1856; Charles E., born in 1858 and died in 1907; Julia, born in 1861 and died in 1881; James H., born in 1863; Mary, born in 1865 and died in 1881; Emma, born in 1868 and died in 1915; William A., born in 1872 and died in 1914; Walter E.; and Sadie R., born in 1879.

Walter E. Connelly was born January 22, 1876, in a log house on a farm in Piatt County, Illinois. He was still a child when his father moved to the West and was ten years of age when the family located in Kansas in 1886. He continued his education in the public schools of this state, and for a time was a student in a dugout in Thomas County. In 1897, at the age of twenty-one, he began his career as a teacher. His first school was taught in a sod house in Sherman County. Altogether he taught seventeen years, seven years in rural schools and nine years in the towns of Waldo, Bunker Hill, Luray, Salina and Sylvan Grove. In 1910 Mr. Connelly was elected on the democratic ticket as superintendent of public instruction of Saline County, and filled that position two years. It was in 1914 that he established the Salina Collection Agency, and he has since developed that to a profitable business and an important service in the community.

On July 6, 1902, at Monument, Kansas, occurred his marriage with Miss Lizzie Belle O'Brien. Her parents were Thomas and Susan O'Brien, her father a native of Maryland and her mother of Ireland. Mrs. Connelly was born near Lincoln, Nebraska, April 1, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Connelly have one child, Mildred Lillian. She was born May 22, 1903, at Hays, Kansas. At that time Mr. Connelly was a student during the first year after the opening of the Kansas State Normal at Hays, and his daughter Mildred has the distinction of being the first child born to a student in that institution.

V. E. CREIGHTON, president of the Traders State Bank of Arkansas City, has spent most of his active career in Kansas, began life as a teacher, afterwards

was a railroad clerk, and by hard work and a certain special ability in financial affairs has promoted himself to his present standing and influential connections as a banker.

The Traders State Bank of Arkansas City was organized in 1905 by B. C. Straughan, J. E. Heard and W. M. Bummell. The original capital was \$25,000. On May 1, 1914, Mr. Creighton and his associates bought the institution, and besides Mr. Creighton the active officers are J. R. Hayden, cashier, and S. E. George, teller. The bank still retains its capital of \$25,000, while its surplus and profits amount to \$25,000 and the average deposits aggregate \$500,000. It is a strong bank, of big resources, and its officers and directors are all men of standing in the community. The bank is located at 200 South Summit Street.

Victor Ernest Creighton is a native of Missouri, born in Daviess County December 14, 1874. The Creightons are a family of Scotch-Irish stock. On coming to America they lived in Pennsylvania, and George Creighton, father of the Arkansas City banker, was born in Ohio in 1841. He spent his early life in Ohio and Missouri, and in 1878 removed to Lyon County, Kansas. He was one of the early farmers in that section, having homesteaded 160 acres. He finally retired from business in 1905 and has since lived at Okmulgee, Oklahoma. He is a democrat, and has almost been a lifelong active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. George Creighton married Maria Harrison. She was born in Ohio in 1841 and died at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, May 4, 1915. Their family of children were: Elmer O., who was a farmer, newspaper man and active in other lines, and died at Roswell, New Mexico, in 1904; May, wife of J. F. Seward, who is in the novelty business at Venice, California; H. S. Creighton, a veterinary surgeon living at Coffey, Missouri; Victor Ernest; Thomas E., a traveling salesman whose home is at Omaha, Nebraska; Bertha, wife of C. H. Rush, a wholesale grocery merchant at Texarkana, Texas; Nellie, wife of Ben Weldon, in the automobile business at Kansas City, Missouri; Lillian, wife of B. B. Williamson, postmaster at Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

Four years of age when brought to Kansas, V. E. Creighton spent his early life on his father's farm in Lyon County. He attended the public schools there and also the State Normal School at Emporia. Besides the four years spent in the State Normal School, he was a student for one term in the University of Chicago. In 1897 Mr. Creighton became instructor of science in the Sumner County High School. He filled that position four years. Seeking a line of work more to his inclinations and with better prospects of profit in proportion to the expenditure of time and efforts, he next became an employe in the Santa Fe Railway offices at Wichita. When the offices were removed to Arkansas City in 1902, he went along, and continued with the Santa Fe until 1909. He had in the meantime been promoted to the office of chief clerk. Mr. Creighton resigned from the railroad company to take charge of the Savings Investment Company, a mortgage organization at Arkansas City. He was with that concern until May 1, 1914, when he and his associates bought the Traders Bank and has since been its president. He is also president of the Home Building and Loan Association. His home is at 421 South B Street.

Mr. Creighton is an independent in politics. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a strong believer in fraternalism and is a member of most of the orders having their homes in Arkansas

City. His affiliations are with Crescent Lodge No. 133, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Bennett Chapter No. 41, Royal Arch Masons; Arkansas City Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar; Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita; Canal City Lodge No. 352, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Inaugural Camp No. 867, Modern Woodmen of America; Arkansas City Lodge No. 89, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Arkansas City Lodge No. 972, Loyal Order of Moose; Arkansas City Lodge No. 956, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Welcome Homestead No. 1277, Brotherhood of American Yeomen; Arkansas City Lodge No. 116, Knights of Pythias; Mistletoe Camp No. 945, Royal Neighbors; and Kansas Fraternal Citizens.

Mr. Creighton married January 24, 1906, Miss Margaret Virginia Pottle, daughter of W. H. and Virginia (Kinney) Pottle. The mother now resides at Huntington Park, California. Her father, deceased, was a dry goods merchant.

WILLIAM I. SHRIVER. The financial interests of a section of country are exceedingly important and their healthy growth an indication of public prosperity. Directly connected with this growth are the men whose knowledge, judgment, foresight and energy are necessary in the organization and maintenance of these enterprises and in the retention of public confidence. Capital with no wise directing hand or stabilizing intellect would be useless and the results of unregulated effort would be unsubstantial and retrogressive. William I. Shriver, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of El Dorado, is one of the men well known as a helpful force and factor in banking circles of Butler County. He has won his way, step by step, to his present position, having been continuously identified with this institution since 1898.

William Ingram Shriver was born at Bristol, Perry County, Ohio, February 25, 1846, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Rhinehart) Shriver. The family was founded in Pennsylvania during colonial times by immigrants from Germany, and the grandparents of William I. Shriver, William and Delilah Shriver, were born in the Keystone State. William Rhinehart, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Shriver, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, went to Perry County, Ohio, as a pioneer, and there passed the rest of his life in agricultural pursuits. John Shriver, father of William I., was born September 23, 1818, in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and was about twenty years of age when he went with his parents to Perry County, Ohio. He had received an ordinary public school education, but was possessed of good inherent business talents, and became one of the leading business men and citizens of the City of Bristol, where his activities were centered. For a number of years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, also carried on agricultural operations and was the proprietor of a saw-mill, and through honorable dealing won and held the confidence of his associates and the patronage of the people. He was a whig originally and later a republican, and served as constable and postmaster of Bristol for a number of years. He was fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Shriver died at Bristol, April 22, 1871. He was married March 24, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Rhinehart, who was born March 16, 1826, near Bristol, Perry County, Ohio, and died there May 10, 1890, and they were the parents of the following children, all of whom were born in Perry County: Mary Elizabeth, born January 13, 1845, was married to George Ellis April 14, 1869, who was born July 23, 1844, at New

York City, and died June 16, 1911, at El Dorado, where he was a farmer and stockraiser, and in which vicinity, in Sycamore Township, Mrs. Ellis is now the owner of a finely-cultivated farm of 560 acres; William L., of this notice; John Henry, who was born May 4, 1848, was a partner of his brother, S. C. Clay Shriver in merchandising, and died in Perry County, Ohio, February 28, 1907; Delilah J., born April 9, 1850, died as the wife of D. W. Saffell, a property owner of Columbus, Ohio, June 9, 1910; Martha A., born March 23, 1853, who was married November 24, 1898, to John Burgess, a farmer, and resides in the vicinity of Shawnee, Ohio; Isaac A., born April 29, 1855, who for many years taught school and engaged in merchandising and died February 25, 1876, at Bristol, Ohio; S. C. Clay, born February 23, 1858, who has banking interests at El Dorado; Ida May, born April 20, 1861, who died March 21, 1862; William E., born May 21, 1864, who died May 26, 1864.

William Ingram Shriver attended the rural schools of Perry County, Ohio, and the high school at Bristol, and resided with his parents until the Civil war came on. Like many of the youths of his day he was fired with patriotism and anxious to join the ranks of those marching to the front, but his parents felt that he was too young and would not allow him to enlist. Therefore, in 1863, he ran away from home and enlisted as a substitute in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the winter of 1864-5, when he received his honorable discharge. His service was principally in West Virginia, along the border, where his regiment came into frequent contact with the guerillas. After the completion of his military service he returned to his home at Bristol, but soon went to Ross County, Iowa, and there was engaged in teaching school. He soon returned to Bristol to assist his father, but in 1869 again struck out for the West, this time coming to Butler County, Kansas, where for a time he was engaged in farm work. After 1½ years he was called home by the fatal illness of his father, of whose business he took care and wound up the estate, and then went to Shawnee, Ohio, a new town, where he was engaged in the mercantile business on his own account. During all the years, however, Mr. Shriver had remembered Kansas, and in 1898 he came to El Dorado, where he entered the Farmers and Merchants National Bank in a minor capacity. Starting at the bottom, he steadily worked his way up to the office of cashier, and that position he retains today. He has a wide acquaintance in banking circles, and is considered a sound, conservative and careful financier, with an excellent knowledge of banking affairs and special ability to apply this knowledge. At the present time he is the owner of his residence, at No. 388 Washington Street, a modern home which he completed in 1916. He has disposed of other real estate holdings at El Dorado and recently sold the farms which he owned in Butler County. Mr. Shriver is a republican in his political views, and while a resident of Ohio served for four years as treasurer of Perry County.

Mr. Shriver was married in Perry County, Ohio, in 1872, to Miss Harriet J. Kinsel, who died in that county, of which she was a native, in 1896. One child was born to this union: William H., who had held a Government position at Washington, District of Columbia, for twelve years prior to his death in Perry County, Ohio, in March, 1915. Mr. Shriver was again married, in 1916, at El Dorado, to Miss Sadie A. Jamison, of Illinois, whose parents were pioneers of Butler County, Kansas.

HUGH CARLIN. From their quiet firesides in their comfortable homes at Salina, Kansas, there are men now retired from active life who can recall without an effort of memory the days when this busy city was little more than an Indian camping ground and pioneer conditions existed for miles adjacent. The hardy men who have been the upbuilders of Saline County have known both stirring times and hardships. They have lived in dugouts, have pursued and killed game for sustenance and have suffered from the depredations and offenses of hostile Indians. In counting the years they do not seem so many since those pioneering days, and there are many who passed through them and can tell of their dangers and pleasures. One of the well known representatives of this class is found in Hugh Carlin, retired farmer and resident of Salina, who has spent forty-five years in Saline County.

Hugh Carlin was born at Bowmanville in Ontario, Canada, November 30, 1849. His parents were Hugh and Mary (Holland) Carlin. The father was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, where he learned the trade of a weaver. In 1847 he came to Canada, and during the remainder of his life followed agricultural pursuits. In 1871 he brought his family to Kansas and took up Government land in Saline County, being one of the first settlers. In 1882 he retired from active farm work and in 1887 he died at Salina. In 1839 he was married to Mary Holland, who was born in Ireland and died in Saline County in 1887. Her parents were James and Mary Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Carlin had a family of nine children, eight sons and one daughter, all of whom were carefully reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church: James, who is deceased; Samuel, who is a prominent citizen of Salina; Edward, who is a resident of Salina; Hugh; Daniel, who was killed in an accident on a railroad in 1887; John, who is deceased; Thomas W. and Anne, both of whom live at Salina; and Charles, who is deceased.

Hugh Carlin attended school in Canada and afterward assisted his father and in 1871 accompanied him to Saline County, Kansas. He secured a tract of Government land and in the course of time purchased other tracts until he became a large land owner. For many years his agricultural operations were on an extensive scale and very profitable. He gave much attention to raising swine, blooded cattle and fine horses, importing Clydesdales from Scotland. In this business he was associated under the firm name of Carlin Brothers from 1871 until 1911, when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Carlin retired to Salina in the latter year, but still retains the ownership of his original homestead seven miles south of Salina. He has some other interests and since 1906 has been a director of the Farmers National Bank.

On November 15, 1893, Mr. Carlin married, in Saline County, Miss Laura T. Agin, who was born in 1862 in Pennsylvania and is a daughter of William and Margaret (Carlin) Agin. The father of Mrs. Carlin died in Philadelphia in 1915. He was awarded a bronze medal of honor by the Pennsylvania State Legislature as one of the defenders of the capital, being one of the first to offer his services on April 13, 1861. Three of his children survive: Mrs. Carlin; John F., who is a resident of Gypsum, Kansas; and Margaret Stella, who resides with Mr. and Mrs. Carlin. They have three sons and two daughters: Mary A., born October 5, 1895; Helen M., born July 2, 1897; Hugh Holland, born July 9, 1899; Thomas F., born October 13, 1902; and John E., born June 27, 1905.

For some years prior to her marriage Mrs. Carlin was a very acceptable teacher in Saline County.

Mr. Carlin and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. In politics he is a democrat, but he has never consented to hold public office. He is a member of the National Geographic Society; a member of the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association, holding certificate No. 92762; and of the Lincoln Farm Association, holding certificate No. 49506.

Samuel Carlin, older brother of Hugh Carlin and also one of Salina's retired farmer residents, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, March 14, 1843, in the Parish of Killen. In 1847 he crossed the Atlantic Ocean to Canada and attended school for four years at Bowmanville, in Ontario. He learned the carpenter's trade there, including bridge building, and after he came to the United States in 1865 for two years was engaged in building bridges in Tennessee. In 1867 he came to Kansas and was engaged as one of the carpenters in the construction of old Fort Harker, and in 1868 he assisted in the building of Fort Dodge. Mr. Carlin was engaged by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1869 in its bridge building department, and he was made foreman of a district extending from Ellis, Kansas, to Las Animas, Colorado, and continued in this position for three years.

In 1876 Mr. Carlin retired from work of the above kind and turned his attention to livestock, forming a partnership with his brothers Hugh and Edward and operating under the firm name of Carlin Brothers. This firm bred blooded stock, cattle and horses, on a large scale. He continued his interest in this business until 1913, when he retired.

Mr. Carlin has been a prominent factor in the democratic party in this section for many years and in 1884 was his party's candidate for representative from Saline County, being defeated by only seven votes. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church. He is gifted with fine conversational powers and his stories of early days in Kansas possess much interest, combining as they do truth, romance and adventure.

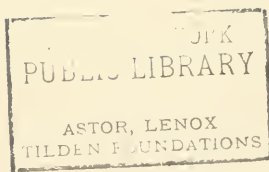
AIKMAN BROTHERS. As farmers, merchants, lawyers and active citizens the Aikman family have been prominent in Butler County for over forty-five years. The father of the Aikman brothers, lawyers and business men at El Dorado, was the late William A. Aikman, who on coming to Kansas in 1871 took up a homestead in Butler County and contributed his share of the heavy work involved in converting the virgin prairies into fertile farms. He was the father of four sons. Granville P. has long been a lawyer of El Dorado and has been distinguished by long and capable service on the bench. C. L. Aikman, the second of the brothers, is also a lawyer, and is now in practice with his brother Judge Aikman. J. S. Aikman is a wholesale merchant at San Francisco, California, while C. A. Aikman is the leading feed and grain dealer at El Dorado.

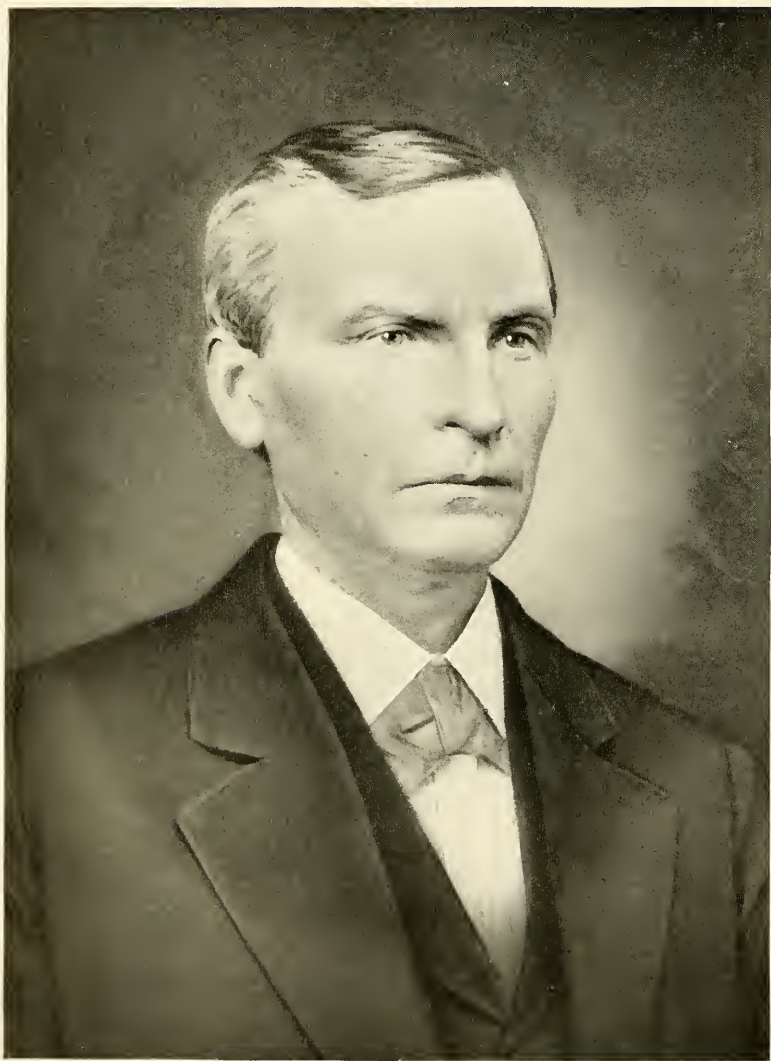
William Allison Aikman was born in Laurel County, Kentucky, a son of John Aikman, a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and grandson of Alexander Aikman, a native of Scotland who came to America with two brothers before the Revolutionary war. One of these was killed while an American soldier at the battle of Brandywine. John Aikman moved to Kentucky about 1793, and was one of the pioneers in that state, where he spent the rest of his days. William Allison Aikman grew up in Laurel County, Kentucky, and was living there when the war broke out between the

states. He remained loyal to the Union, and tendering his services to the Federal Government was placed in charge of the blacksmith shops at Camp Dick Robison and had the supervision of several men. After the war he became a druggist, but in 1871 came out to Kansas, locating in Benton Township of Butler County. Here he took up a homestead and continued to be identified with farming until 1883. In that year he removed to Towanda Township, and continued his efforts along the same line until 1898, in which year he removed to El Dorado. He was one of the honored and highly respected citizens of the county and his death on December 16, 1906, marked the passing of the pioneer. His widow is still living at El Dorado. Her maiden name was Martha Angeline Graves. She was born in Madison County, Kentucky. Her father, William Graves, was a Virginia planter, and lost his fortune during the conflict at arms between the states. Mrs. W. A. Aikman was the youngest of nine children, is the only one now living, and her physical and mental powers are wonderfully preserved for a woman of her advanced years.

Judge Granville P. Aikman was born in Laurel County, Kentucky, but has lived in Butler County, Kansas, since early youth. As a boy he attended the London Seminary in Kentucky, one of the most thorough educational institutions of that state. After his parents removed to Butler County he was in the local schools for five years, and then entered the law office of Sluss & Hatten, under whose capable direction he read law. He was admitted to the bar at Wichita and at once began practice in El Dorado. Judge Aikman has since become recognized as one of the ablest representatives of the legal profession in Kansas. Soon after his admission to the bar he was elected judge of the Probate Court of Butler County, being the youngest man ever elected to that office in the county. He filled the position four years, and gave a most careful administration of the delicate and responsible duties of the office. In 1904 Judge Aikman was elected judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, and was re-elected for two terms, serving altogether twelve years. During that period he contributed some of the best traditions to the Kansas judiciary. Several years ago William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, said of him: "That his decisions, made necessarily upon the spur of the moment, have been sustained by a reviewing court, after months of close examination and deliberation, prove him to be an able lawyer as well as a just judge. Few Kansas judges have made such a creditable record." The higher courts, including the Supreme Court, frequently paid his decisions rare compliment. Many important civil and criminal cases came before him as judge, and he sat as judge in one of the most noted criminal trials ever conducted in Kansas, a case that attracted wide attention both in America and in foreign countries.

Retiring from the bench, Judge Aikman has resumed his large private practice. Learned in the law, fortified by a large and varied experience with men and affairs, he also possesses that inestimable quality of courage and fighting ability, and while one of the closest observers of ethical and honorable means who ever practiced in Kansas, he has been considered a lawyer who will fight for the interest of his clients to the last ditch. He has long been an active figure in the republican party, and the political history of Kansas gives him the distinction of having written and offered in a republican state convention the first resolution endorsing woman suffrage in Kansas. He





W. Hagaman

proposed this resolution against the advice of many leading republicans, who opposed the measure and predicted that his offering it would spell his political ruin. Being convinced of its wisdom and justice, Judge Aikman was undeterred by this advice, had the resolution carried before the convention at large and came home to undertake an active and effective campaign in Butler County in behalf of the plank. He was the only political speaker in the county who took that position during the campaign, and then and since he has been a determined fighter in behalf of woman's suffrage.

Judge Aikman is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He married Miss Carrie Sandifer, whose father, the late George M. Sandifer, was a well known citizen of El Dorado.

Christopher Leonidas Aikman, who was admitted to the Kansas bar over a quarter of a century ago, has been in practice at El Dorado and much of the time has been an associate of his brother, Judge Aikman.

He was born at London, Kentucky, October 22, 1865. He was six years of age when the family came to Butler County, Kansas, and here he attended country schools and the town schools at Augusta and El Dorado. He was also a student in the Fort Scott Normal College at Fort Scott, and for a number of years before entering the legal profession was a successful teacher. He taught at Towanda, Haverhill, Rosalia and White Station.

After his admission to the bar in 1889 he was for two years a partner with the late Major Kilgore, of El Dorado. He was then associated with his brother Judge Aikman until 1905, when his brother was elevated to the bench of the District Court. In 1905 C. L. Aikman was elected county attorney of Butler County, was renominated without opposition in 1907 and re-elected, and in 1912 was again given the nomination without opposition, but declined to enter the campaign. In 1915 he and his brother Judge Aikman again formed a partnership. This firm stands in the front rank of lawyers in Southern Kansas. They have a large and profitable clientele, and their professional interests extend over many counties.

As a diversion from his profession C. L. Aikman has given more or less active supervision for a number of years to his farm in Butler County. He is a lover of thoroughbred Jersey cattle and has built up a herd of Jerseys second to none in quality and pedigree. On December 31, 1894, at Nevada, Missouri, he married Miss Anna D. Gilbert.

C. A. Aikman, youngest of the Aikman brothers, has chosen to express his energies and inclinations in the lines of business rather than at the law. He is the only one of the brothers who are natives of Butler County, Kansas. He was born in Benton Township July 5, 1874. He had the advantage of the common schools during his youth, and also had a business course in the Wichita Commercial College.

He started life as a farmer, and while still living on his farm he engaged in the buying and shipping of field seed and grain in 1898. By 1903 this business had developed to such proportions that it required all his attention. At that time he bought the old Christian Church building on North Main Street in El Dorado, converted it into a warehouse, erecting a suitable office building in connection, and soon expanded his business to handle coal and other supplies. He has since developed one of the most successful concerns of the kind in Butler County. In 1910 he built a large elevator on the Missouri Pacific tracks at El Dorado.

On September 20, 1905, he married Miss Lucinda Green. Mrs. Aikman was born in Sumner County, Kansas, a daughter of D. M. Green, who came out of Kentucky and was a Kansas pioneer. He is now living retired at El Dorado. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Aikman have two children: Conrad A., Jr., now ten years of age, and Daniel Robert John, aged five.

While always an active supporter of the republican party, C. A. Aikman has had little to do with practical politics. He is essentially a business man, and has conducted his business upon the high plane of performing an adequate service for all the remuneration of profits which he enjoys. His chief diversion from business has been the following of a pronounced literary bent. While only his closer friends are aware of the fact, he frequently writes verse for his own entertainment, and some of his short poems have the literary merit which would deserve for them a wider appreciation and reading.

FRANK HAGEMAN, president of the National Bank of America at Salina, the largest bank in that city, and one of the strongest financial institutions in Central Kansas, is all but a native of Kansas and has been a resident of this state nearly continuously since the close of the territorial period. His name is one that has a very honorable and important connection with Kansas commercial life, his father, the late Miller Hageman, having been one of Leavenworth's foremost wholesale merchants.

The late Miller Hageman was born at Reedsburg, Ohio, in 1826. His was an example of the typical American career of a youth who begins life without special influence or advantages and struggles to the top in business affairs. He was both a teacher and farmer in early life, but when about twenty-two years of age he engaged in merchandising with his brother Adam at Beardstown, Illinois. That firm prospered and his success there influenced Miller Hageman to direct his energies in a newer field and one promising great opportunities. In 1859, accordingly, he came to Kansas and established himself at Leavenworth, which then was by all means one of the first cities in point of commerce and trade along the Missouri River. He engaged in the wholesale grocery business under the name M. Hageman & Company. For a long period of years this firm stood second to none in the scope of its business connections in Kansas. Besides the main object of distributing supplies over a constantly enlarging retail district, the company also had retail stores at Pleasanton, Girard and Paola, Kansas. The wholesale territory included Salina and the entire northwestern part of Kansas. Before railroads were built across Kansas this firm distributed its goods to the retail merchants from wagons drawn by ox teams. Miller Hageman was the leading spirit and mainspring of this company's large activities and success. He finally retired from business in 1884 and after that made his home in Kansas City, Missouri. He died in that city honored and respected on May 9, 1912. Though he never affiliated with any one church, he was a man of highest character and of utmost rectitude in both his personal and business relationships.

In 1854 Miller Hageman married Mary H. Chamblin, daughter of Samuel and Caroline (Thornbury) Chamblin, who were natives of Virginia. Mrs. Miller Hageman was born at Springfield, Illinois, in 1836, and died at Kansas City, Missouri, December 4, 1905. She was a life-long member of the Congregational Church. There were three children, one son and two daughters, the first born, a daughter, dying in

infancy. The other daughter, Medora, born August 1, 1856, was married in 1875 to Harry C. McConnell, a native of Kansas and now a retired jeweler at Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have two children: Harry, born August 1, 1876; and May, born May 1, 1878.

Mr. Frank Hageman was born at Beardstown, Illinois, November 1, 1858, but was brought by his parents to Leavenworth in 1859, so that he has no conscious recollection of his birthplace. He grew up at Leavenworth in the palmy days of that city, and derived his education from its public schools. In 1874, when he was sixteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship in commercial life as an employee of a wholesale show house at St. Louis, Missouri. He worked there as a shipping clerk until 1876, when he became bookkeeper for Neal W. Evans & Company. This was a firm of military traders operating at Old Fort Reno in Indian Territory. Mr. Hageman's duties at that frontier post included acting as postmaster. He remained there several years. It was an eventful time in what is now Western Oklahoma. Fort Reno did duty not only as a point for distribution to the wild Indians of that section, but many times the soldiers were called upon to preserve order among the mutinous and hostile tribes, and there were several outbreaks. Mr. Hageman came into close touch with life on the frontier and he is one of the old timers who saw Western Kansas and Western Oklahoma when the prairies were frequently covered with large herds of buffalo and when the Indians were not the peaceful and thoroughly subjugated people they now are. The nearest railroad station to old Fort Reno while he was there was Wichita, Kansas.

In 1879 Mr. Hageman accepted another place as bookkeeper in a general store at Lindsborg, Kansas. He was in that town until 1882, in which year he removed to Salina and became bookkeeper for the local flouring mill. Gradually his interests took on a larger scope, and in 1884 he became assistant secretary for a local fire insurance company. He was with that organization until 1886, and helped set a vigorous record of business in that time.

For two years Mr. Hageman was in the real estate and loan business at Salina, and he then accepted his first connection with the American State Bank of Salina as assistant cashier. In 1890 this bank took out a national charter and he became its cashier. In 1894 the business was reorganized and the name changed to the National Bank of America, and since shortly after that date Mr. Hageman has guided the destiny of the bank as its president. There is good reason to associate the stability of the institution with the judgment and character of its president. The National Bank of America at Salina has a capital of \$100,000, surplus of \$50,000, undivided profits of \$75,000, and its deposits according to a recent report aggregate \$1,500,000.

Mr. Hageman while never a seeker for public office has used his personal influence and business position in many ways to the advantage of Salina. He has served as president of the Commercial Club and for twenty years was president of the Public Library Association. In politics he is a republican.

On December 6, 1882, at Lindsborg, Kansas, he married Miss Edith Bean, daughter of J. W. and Sallie (Jenkins) Bean, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Mrs. Hageman was born at Wilmington, Ohio, January 26, 1866, and has lived in Kansas since 1872, when she came to the state with her parents. She was educated in the public schools of Salina. Mrs. Hageman is not only a devoted home woman but

has taken much interest in woman's affairs at Salina, and was one of the organizers of the Current Literature Club and has held all its offices. She is also active in the Presbyterian Church and in other clubs and charitable organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Hageman have two children. Claire Dell, born October 20, 1887, finished her education in Ferry Hall at Lake Forest, Illinois, and in the University of Kansas. On June 15, 1910, she was married to Christopher N. Hoffman, who was born at Bainbridge, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1885, and is now assistant cashier in the National Bank of America at Salina.

Leah Mildred, the second daughter, was born May 20, 1890, and her finishing education was acquired at Lindenwood College at St. Charles, Missouri. In 1912 she became the wife of Theodore P. Worsley, Jr., who is teller in Mr. Hageman's bank. They have one child, Frank William, born February 5, 1917.

CHARLES L. KING, president of the Butler County State Bank at El Dorado, has been actively identified with business affairs in this county for fully thirty years. His people were among the early settlers in that section of the county where Leon is now located.

Mr. King is a native of Missouri, having been born in Mercer County February 28, 1862. His King ancestors came out of Germany originally and were early settlers in the State of Ohio. His father, Jacob King, was born in Mercer County, Ohio, in 1840. He was reared and married there, and soon after his marriage moved west to Mercer County, Missouri. In 1870 he came to Butler County, Kansas, and homesteaded the quarter section of land where the Town of Leon is now built. All his active career he was a farmer, was a sturdy and enterprising citizen, and did his work well in whatever relationship he bore to his community. He finally sold his farm and retired to Augusta, Kansas, where he died in 1905. He was a republican, a member of the Christian Church, and always attentive to his church duties and for a number of years served as an elder in the church. Jacob King married Lydia S. Miller. She was born in Mercer County, Ohio, in 1850, and died in Douglas County, Kansas, in 1911. Their children were as follows: W. A., a traveling salesman living at Trinidad, Colorado; Ida S., wife of Johnson Butts, their home being at Oklahoma City, where Mr. Butts is retired; Clara A., wife of John Butts, a loan and real estate man at Wichita, Kansas; Charles L.; H. E. King, who was formerly cashier of the Leon State Bank and died there at the age of thirty-eight years; Nellie, who died when twelve years of age.

Charles L. King has lived in Butler County since he was eight years of age. He attended a rural school and spent the first nineteen years of his life on his father's farm. He early determined upon a commercial career, and on leaving the farm he gained his first experience as clerk in a general store at Leon. After nine years there he became an independent business man in the real estate and loan field at Leon, but in 1887 removed to El Dorado. Mr. King conducted one of the leading real estate and loan agencies in that city until 1911. In that year, when the Butler County State Bank was organized, he became its president and has directed the destinies of this institution ever since.

Mr. King is one of the substantial men of property in Butler County. He has a fine farm of 800 acres six miles northeast of El Dorado, and associated with Mr. J. B. Adams, cashier of the Butler County State Bank, he owns 320 acres situated in the oil belt of

Butler County. In 1914 Mr. King erected his handsome modern residence at 205 South Star Street.

He is well known as a banker and business man over the state, and under appointment from Governor Bailey he served as a director on the penitentiary state board. The City of El Dorado adopted the commission form of government in April, 1917, and Mr. King was elected as one of the commissioners. The commission in turn elected Mr. King as mayor. He is a republican, is an elder in the Christian Church at El Dorado, and has fraternal relations with Patmos Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, El Dorado Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, El Dorado Commandery, Knights Templar, with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

Mr. King was married in 1890, at Leon, Kansas, to Lydia Chambers, a native of Missouri. Her mother is now deceased, and her father, L. P. Chambers, is a retired resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

HARRY PRINCE FARRAR. The spirit of enterprise which has stimulated and has produced a development that now makes Arkansas City one of the most important industrial centers of Southern Kansas has no better representative than H. P. Farrar, who came out to this then frontier post on the Southern Kansas border in 1872 and has ever since been closely identified with the town's upbuilding and growth. Mr. Farrar is known among his associates as a man of remarkable personality, energy and capacity for business, and while absorbed in the management and direction of his private affairs has at the same time taken upon himself a concern with the larger life and activities of Arkansas City and Cowley County.

Several prominent men in this section of the state go back to the old Pine Tree State of Maine as their place of nativity. Harry Prince Farrar was born at Phillips, Franklin County, Maine, September 28, 1851, a son of Byron and Mary (Howland) Farrar. In both his paternal and maternal lines his ancestors went back to early Colonial days, and the names were represented in their respective communities and states as leaders in commercial affairs, as soldiers in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, and in various lines of achievement. Byron Farrar was born in Buckfield, Maine, and for many years served as postmaster and as a justice of the peace at Phillips.

His wife, Mary Howland, was a daughter of Isaac Howland, who was descended from one of the first settlers of Maine. In 1890 Byron Farrar retired from active business and spent his last years with his son in Arkansas City, where he died in 1906. He and his wife had four children: Harry Prince; Fred W., a merchant at Pawhuska, Oklahoma; George B., a banker at Edmond, Oklahoma; and Ora, wife of Arthur M. Heard, president of the Amoskeag National Bank at Manchester, New Hampshire.

Mr. H. P. Farrar was just twenty-nine years of age when he came out to Kansas. In the meantime he had lived the years of his youth in his native state, had attended public school at Phillips, and had taken a course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College at Portland. His first employment was as bookkeeper with firm of Plummer Brothers, founders and machinists at Portland.

Coming to Kansas in September, 1872, Mr. Farrar entered the general merchandise business at Arkansas City. This was a town then on the extreme frontier, the Indian Territory to the south being restricted from the advance of improvement and civilization for many years afterwards. Nevertheless, Arkansas City even at that time had magnificent prospects, and it

was due to the presence of a group of capable and farsighted men, including Mr. Farrar, that these resources were not allowed to go to waste or serve a competitive community. In 1874 Mr. Farrar sold his store and became cashier in the Cowley County Bank of Arkansas City, one of the first banking institutions of the county. In 1885 this bank took out a national charter as the First National Bank of Arkansas City and from the first Mr. Farrar demonstrated forcefulness and ability as a financier and executive. In a few years he had become recognized as one of the keenest financiers in Southern Kansas.

In 1885 Mr. Farrar became active in organizing the Johnson Loan & Trust Company of Arkansas City. He became its president and when the original firm was liquidated in 1892 he organized in its place the Hill Investment Company with a capital of \$325,000. Mr. Farrar has since been president of this company, which in point of resources and scope of business connections is one of the largest real estate, mortgage and loan organizations in the Southwest. Those chiefly identified with its organization were Mr. Farrar, A. D. Prescott, J. P. Johnson and other capitalists from Concord, New Hampshire. The company operates over Southern Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and while its record has always been on the side of conservatism the company has done as much perhaps as any other similar organization to maintain and uphold stability of values and promote general development of large sections of agricultural lands. As the controlling owner and executive head Mr. Farrar has realized a substantial fortune and at the same time effected a constant steadying influence on Kansas finance.

Those in close touch with the business history of Cowley County recognize in Mr. Farrar a man whose connections have been greatly varied and have been interlaced almost continuously with every forward movement. He is also vice president of the Arkansas City Savings, Building & Loan Association and vice president of the Land and Power Company of Arkansas City. He was connected with the Arkansas City Gas and Electric Light Company and the Arkansas City Water Power Company until they were taken over by the Kansas Gas & Electric Company. With a multiplicity of business interests, sufficiently varied and extensive to demand his constant vigilance, he has, nevertheless, identified himself with every movement and enterprise affecting the development of this section. He is a broad minded and liberal business man, and while he has not considered it his duty to mingle in politics, he has exercised many opportunities to promote public welfare. He is a strong republican and at different times has wielded considerable influence in the party. Mr. Farrar is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Midian Temple of the Mystie Shrine at Wichita, and belongs to Arkansas City Lodge No. 956, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Besides his home at 200 North A Street in Arkansas City, he owns a number of farms in Cowley and Sumner counties, Kansas, and in Kay County, Oklahoma, and associated with the estate of the late A. D. Prescott he is interested in about 40,000 acres of land in Western Kansas. He personally owns much of the valuable real estate in Arkansas City.

On March 18, 1875, Mr. Farrar was married in his native state to Miss Celia H. Foss. Mrs. Farrar was born in Maine in 1853, a daughter of James A. Foss, a well known citizen of Portland, Maine, and member of the prominent Foss family of New England. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar have four children: Caro Pearl,

still at home; Arthur H., who graduated from the Thornton Academy at Saco, Maine, in 1900, and is now in the abstract business at Pawhuska, Oklahoma; Foss Farrar, secretary of the Hill Investment Company; and Lucile, who is a graduate of the Principia School of St. Louis, and is now the wife of L. D. Mitchell, a dentist at Arkansas City. Mrs. Farrar has long been a leader in social circles at Arkansas City, and is an active member of the Church of Christ Scientist.

Foss Farrar, son of H. P. Farrar, was born at Arkansas City November 17, 1887. He was educated in the local grammar and high schools and attended into the junior year the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Leaving school in February, 1909, he became assistant cashier of the Union State Bank at Arkansas City. In February, 1910, he took the post of assistant cashier of the Home National Bank and had a thorough training as a banker. He resigned from the bank in May, 1911, and since July 1, 1911, has been secretary of the Hill Investment Company. He is one of the most capable of the younger element of business men in Arkansas City. He owns considerable local real estate, including his home at 225 North A Street.

Mr. Foss Farrar is a republican, is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity and of Crescent Lodge No. 133, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite and Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita; Arkansas City Lodge No. 956, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Inaugural Camp No. 867, Modern Woodmen of America; and Arkansas City Lodge No. 89, Ancient Order of United Workmen. Foss Farrar was married May 1, 1911, at Wellington, Kansas, to Miss Fannie Hunter, daughter of Senator George H. and Frances Hunter. Her mother is now deceased and her father is a prominent miller at Wellington. Mr. and Mrs. Foss Farrar have one daughter, Helen Frances, born July 14, 1914.

REV. JAMES J. BARRY since his ordination as a priest of the Catholic Church has been identified with various Kansas missions and pastorates, and in the fall of 1915 became pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Humboldt.

Organized Catholic services were first held in Humboldt in 1866. The first church was begun in that year, though not completed in detail until 1868. The old church was replaced by the present substantial brick edifice in 1911. This is situated on the large grounds owned by the parish at Fifth and Central avenues. There is also a substantial rectory. The parish has sixty families and includes territory five miles north, eight miles west, six miles east and five miles south of Humboldt.

The old building during the '60s was superintended in its construction by Fathers Shoemaker and Ponziolone. Colonel Thurston, a prominent pioneer, took the financial responsibility and bought the ground on which the church now stands. The original grounds comprised forty acres. The few Catholics then living in the vicinity of Humboldt lent all the aid they could toward the building of the original church. In 1869 Bishop Miede sent Father Heller to take charge of Humboldt and the surrounding Catholic community, but Father Heller gave up the task at the end of 1870. After that St. Joseph's had no resident pastor for several years, though occasional services were held by Father King, who was then staying with the Carmelite Fathers at Scipio. In 1876 Father Bierhurst became resident pastor, and

was succeeded in 1877 by Father Diesterman. Both of them were compelled to leave owing to ill health. Then Father Scholl had temporary charge of the church, but on the arrival of Father Perrier he removed to Independence, where he built up a large and prosperous parish. In 1878 Bishop Fink sent Father Kearful to Humboldt, Father Perrier then returning to his own diocese at Concordia. During Father Kearful's incumbency the deed which Colonel Thurston held on the church property was turned over to Bishop Fink for a consideration of \$2,700 dollars. That deed forever secured the church and the five acre tract of land to the members of St. Joseph's congregation. In 1887 Father Hardis became pastor, but soon left on account of ill health. In November, 1888, Father Shultze became pastor at Humboldt. He was succeeded in 1893 by Father Hudicek, and he in turn by Father Hundt, who remained until 1896. The pastor from 1896 until 1900 was Father Weikman of Ellinwood. Then came Fathers James Donohue and John J. MacInerney, the latter continuing until January 4, 1903. Father MacInerney was author of a history of Humboldt called "Past and Present" and published in 1910. This history includes a substantial account of St. Joseph's Church.

Father Barry was born in County Wexford, Ireland, February 9, 1886. He attended the National schools until the age of fifteen, then continued his education in the classics and in rhetoric in St. Joseph's College in County Cork, where he was graduated in 1905. After that he spent four years at Lyons, France, a student of theology and philosophy in the Seminary of African Missions. Returning to Wexford, he remained for two years as a student of course in September, 1909. He was ordained June 10, 1911, and almost at once set out for America.

In September, 1911, Father Barry arrived at Wichita, Kansas, remained there as assistant four months, was temporary pastor at Garden City from January to June, 1912, was pastor of Seward from June, 1912, to September, 1913, and then gave up his regular pastoral duties to pursue post-graduate work in the Catholic University at Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained until 1915. That institution awarded him the degree A. M. On October 1, 1915, Father Barry took up his duties as pastor of St. Joseph's Church at Humboldt.

Father Barry is a son of James Barry, who was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1853 and has spent his active life as a farmer. He now resides at Saltnills in County Wexford. His father was also James Barry, passed his life in that part of Ireland as a farmer and merchant, and married Ann Drennan. James Barry, Jr., married Mary O. Molloy, who was born in County Wexford in 1854. Besides Father Barry their children are: John, who was attached to the Jesuit University at Dublin, Ireland; William, a farmer in Wexford, Ireland; and Mary Ann, still at home with her parents.

GEORGE L. ATKESON. To those parents who value the intellectual development of their children, it is a matter of vital importance that in the early and formative period of their lives, their instructors in the public schools should be thoroughly qualified for such responsibility in scholarly attainments and in personal character. In securing so widely known and so experienced an educator as George L. Atkeson as superintendent of their city schools, the good people of Altoona, Kansas, displayed exceptional wisdom. Intelligent public opinion here, as at other points,

makes more insistent demands, asks for more decided results than in old days, a realization having come that the needs of future generations must not be imperiled by any narrowing of public school education in the present. A wider and deeper service is demanded than ever before, and to this field of effort a welcome is given the able, the understanding, the progressive educational leader, a worthy example of this class being found in George L. Atkeson. He is a native of Missouri, born near Tipton, in Morgan County, September 20, 1866. His parents were Francis M. and Mary A. (Frye) Atkeson.

Francis M. Atkeson was born in 1830, near Charleston in Kanawha County, West Virginia, in which section the early ancestors of the family had settled after coming from England. His father, Andrew Atkeson, was also born in what is now West Virginia, and from there, probably in 1832, removed with his family to Morgan County, Missouri. He became a farmer there and operated the first blacksmith shop in Tipton.

Practically Francis M. Atkeson spent his entire life near Tipton, Missouri, having been taken there in childhood by his parents. He followed agricultural pursuits exclusively, acquired property and became a substantial citizen. During the Civil war he served two years as a member of the First Missouri United States Reserves. He gave political support to the republican party but accepted no public office. He was married in Morgan County, Missouri, to Mary A. Frye, who was born in North Carolina, in 1834, and died at Tipton in 1906. The following children were born to them: Joseph, who died in childhood; Walter, who died at the age of seven years; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Susan, who lived to the age of twelve years; Weeden, who is a farmer residing near Versailles, Missouri; George L.; and Ella, who resides at Fortuna, Missouri, is the widow of Alfred Akin, who formerly was a farmer and merchant. The father of the above family died in 1898, at Tipton, Missouri, at the age of sixty-eight years.

George L. Atkeson was reared on his father's farm and remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, in the meanwhile gaining much practical knowledge of agriculture. He was, however, afforded educational advantages and after completing the public school course at Tipton, attended Hooper Institute, at Clarksburg, Missouri, following which he became a schoolteacher in his native state, a natural choice of profession and one with which he has continued to be identified ever since. In 1890 Mr. Atkeson came to Fredonia, Kansas, and after teaching school at Elder Branch for two years, entered the State Normal School at Emporia. In 1898 he was graduated, receiving a teacher's first grade certificate, with which document, desirable as it was, he was not satisfied until in 1914 he added to it a teacher's life certificate, won through attending the summer schools at Emporia, securing also the right to place B. S. after his name.

In the meanwhile, however, Mr. Atkeson had been building up a sound reputation in the educational field and making personal friends wherever located. He taught through 1892 in District No. 3, Wilson County, Kansas, and then for one year served as principal of the schools of Allen, in Lyon County, during the following year serving in the same capacity at Lafontaine, in Wilson County, during the next year being principal of the Coyville schools, in Wilson County, and for three succeeding years was principal at Burr Oak, in Jewell County. In 1902 public approval was shown by the election of Mr. Atkeson to the impor-

tant office of county superintendent of schools of Wilson County and this was emphasized by his reelection in 1904, without opposition, and he continued county superintendent until the close of his second term. He then took up his residence at Fredonia and was interested there in a hardware and implement business until 1912, when he re-entered active school work, accepting the position of superintendent of schools at Altoona. Here he has under his supervision two schools with fourteen teachers and an average of 500 pupils. He is a man of progressive ideas, not only in politics but in other lines, particularly in his profession, and he has brought about many changes and improvements during his many years of tenure of office. During the three years he served on the board of education at Fredonia it was largely through his efforts that a most efficient superintendent of schools was retained long enough to enable the building up of the present admirable school system at that place, and his efforts in relation to the Altoona schools have met with like success. As superintendent his views are clear cut and practical and, while his standards are high they are not beyond the comprehension of his teachers, by whom he is held in the highest esteem. Mr. Atkeson is a valued member of the Kansas Teachers' Association and of the Southeast Kansas Teachers' Association, representative educational bodies of the country.

At Burr Oak, Kansas, in 1903, George L. Atkeson was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. McCormick. Her parents, now deceased, were James and Jessie (McCammon) McCormick. Her father was a substantial farmer of Jewell County and for twenty years was postmaster at Burr Oak. The family was one of much social prominence in that section and Mrs. Atkeson was carefully reared and liberally educated. Mr. and Mrs. Atkeson have two children: Wilma E., who was born November 11, 1904; and George L., who was born September 20, 1908. It is very certain that their educational future will be well planned. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church, in which Professor Atkeson is an elder. He is identified fraternally with Fredonia Camp No. 1224, Modern Woodmen of America, and with Twin Mound Lodge, No. 57, Knights of Pythias at Fredonia. He owns a comfortable residence at 1011 Quincy Street, Fredonia.

Perhaps one reason why Mr. Atkeson has been so eminently successful in his profession is, that to him teaching has always seemed a high form of human service, and he can feel compensated in a realization that through his efforts the younger generation is being daily developed in finer perception; in more thorough realization of the meaning of trained faculties, in greater taste for that which is enduring in education. Under his wisely directed efforts the Altoona schools have a wide opportunity.

JOHN FRANKLIN COFFMAN, M. D. For nearly ten years Doctor Coffman has successfully practiced as a physician and surgeon in Marion. Throughout that period he was associated with Dr. E. P. Marner, one of the oldest physicians of Marion County, and their relations were dissolved only when Doctor Coffman answered the call for duty in the medical department of the American army.

He was born July 1, 1883, at Glenwood, Iowa, a son of John Franklin and Mary E. (Turpin) Coffman. His father, who was born in Hagerstown, Indiana, June 25, 1850, spent all his active career as a farmer and is now living retired. The mother was born September 16, 1856, in Monroe County,

Indiana. They were married at Lexington, Illinois. Their five children, four sons and one daughter, are as follows: William Turpin, born July 19, 1870, at Lexington, Illinois, died April 14, 1912, at Unadilla, Nebraska. He was also a member of the medical profession. James A. was born October 10, 1872. Merten M. was born May 5, 1875, in Ringgold County, Iowa. Doctor Coffman was the fourth in age. Mabel, born October 19, 1884, at Tingley, Iowa, is now the wife of Earl Ross, of Galena, Kansas.

Doctor Coffman was educated in the public schools of Ringgold County, Iowa, attending country schools at first and afterwards the Tingley High School, and in 1902 graduated from the Lake High School of Chicago. At the age of twenty-one, in 1904, he entered the Ensforth Medical College of St. Joseph, Missouri, and took his degree Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1908. In September of the same year he came to Marion and entered upon active practice, associated with Doctor Marner. Doctor Coffman was elected coroner of Marion County in 1912 and has held that office to the present time. On June 7, 1917, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Medical Staff, Third Regiment, Kansas National Guard. At this writing he is awaiting the call to the front.

Doctor Coffman is a republican in politics. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

At Chanute, Kansas, October 15, 1908, he married Miss Elizabeth G. Kaemmerling. Mrs. Coffman was born at Collinsville, Illinois, daughter of John and Mary Kaemmerling. Her father was born in Germany, March 24, 1844, and her mother at Sheffield, England, September 3, 1853. Her mother died in Chanute, Kansas, January 28, 1914. They were married in 1868 and their eight sons and three daughters were: Samuel, born June 28, 1874; John Jr., born January 21, 1876; William, born November 16, 1877; Thomas, born May 3, 1879, died February 25, 1916; Herman, born September 4, 1881; Anna, born July 20, 1883, died August 15, 1897; Elizabeth G., Mrs. Coffman; August, born December 24, 1886; George, born November 20, 1888; Lewis, born September 30, 1890; and Minnie, born January 30, 1893.

Doctor and Mrs. Coffman have one child, Delphos O., born October 13, 1909.

MAMLEY B. MATSON is one of the younger and very energetic newspaper proprietors and editors of Kansas, and has succeeded in making the Miltonvale Record not only a medium for all the local and state news but also a source of influence for uplift and benefit in that section of Cloud County. The Record was established by Pinkerton Bow & Company in 1882. During the thirty odd years of its existence until it was purchased by Mr. Matson the plant changed hands a number of times and had all the ups and downs of the average country weekly's experience. Mr. Matson bought it January 1, 1914.

A native of Kansas, born in 1890, Mr. Matson is a son of Zebedee and Emma Matson, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Ohio. The grandparents on both sides were homesteaders in Kansas. The paternal grandparents, Asael and Mary Matson, with their children migrated to Kansas in 1871 and did their share of the hard work and self sacrifice required for making homes in one of the newer sections of the state.

Mr. Matson attended first the common schools, graduated from high school, and completed his edu-

cation in the Manhattan Business College, where he was graduated in 1913. In 1914 he married Miss Melena Sauvain. Mrs. Matson was born in Kansas in 1895. They have one daughter, Maxine.

Mr. Matson has a well equipped newspaper plant, and besides the publication of the Record his outfit is fully equipped to meet all the demands of the public in the way of job printing. The circulation of the Record under his management has been built up to one thousand, and the entire business is highly gratifying to the owner and to his many friends.

ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND HENDRY, who for more than a quarter of a century has practiced law at McPherson, is a member of the Hendry family which was so conspicuously identified with the early history of this section of the state. His father was one of the founders of the Ashtabula Colony and for years was prominent in the public and business life of McPherson.

His father was the late Hiram A. Hendry, born at Jefferson, Ohio, in 1837, son of Samuel A. Hendry, likewise a native of the same section of Ohio. Hiram Hendry had a college education, and at the age of twenty-two years took up the profession of pharmacy at Ashtabula, Ohio. His business and professional partner was Doctor King. In 1871 the Ashtabula Colony was organized in the Hendry and King Drug Store. Doctor King was sent by the organization to Kansas for the purpose of viewing a location where the members of the colony might settle, secure lands, and introduce the influences and ideals represented by the organization. Doctor King favored the conditions in McPherson County, and in 1872 the colony arrived, each of its twenty-five or thirty members securing government land in King City Township, in the central part of McPherson County.

Hiram Hendry was very active in the colony's affairs from the beginning and one of its official members. In 1872, when the McPherson Town Company was organized, he became its secretary, and held that office until the company was dissolved. From participation in the affairs of the colony his interests became widespread so as to include both the town and county. He was one of the charter members of the Congregational Church of McPherson. He was also a Mason and a republican, though never a seeker for public office. The death of this honored pioneer occurred at McPherson November 20, 1907.

He married May 22, 1864, at Mansfield, Ohio, Miss Julia M. Sutherland, second daughter of Dr. A. and Maria (Bowland) Sutherland, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hendry was born at Mansfield, Ohio, and died at McPherson, Kansas, September 7, 1901. She was active in the Congregational Church all her life. To this pioneer couple were born three children, two sons and one daughter: Alexander Sutherland; Harry Sutherland, who was born February 22, 1867; and Ada E. Hendry, who is now city librarian of McPherson.

Alexander Sutherland Hendry was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, May 20, 1865. He has lived in McPherson County since he was seven years of age, secured his education in the public schools of McPherson, and was graduated from the high school in 1884. Taking up the study of law with Judges N. P. Simpson and Lucien Earle of McPherson, he pursued his work steadily until admitted to the bar January 28, 1890, at McPherson. Since then he has practiced in all the courts, has handled a large volume of litigation and is one of the prominent lawyers of Central Kansas. He was admitted to the Kansas Supreme

Court June 7, 1916. Mr. Hendry has been active in state and county republican politics, but has never held any official place. He is a member of the Masonic and Elks orders. He is unmarried.

MATTHEW A. BRENNAN has been a resident of Kansas since 1903, was identified with farming, railroad and other lines of business for some years, but is now one of Topeka's successful undertakers.

He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, February 16, 1882. The Brennan family furnishes one of the old and respected names of Limerick County. His grandfather was John Brennan, a farmer, and the father was Bartholomew Brennan, a native of County Limerick and a cooper by trade. Bartholomew Brennan married Johanna O'Shea, who was born in County Limerick, daughter of Matthew O'Shea. The eight children of Bartholomew Brennan and wife were John, Bartholomew, Matthew, Margaret, Patrick, Thomas, Mary and David. John, David and Mary are still living on the old homestead in County Limerick. Bartholomew is a traveling man in California. Margaret is a Sister of Charity and is connected with the St. James Hospital at Butte, Montana. Patrick is a salesman in the W. A. L. Thompson Hardware Company of Topeka. Thomas is a stenographer employed in the offices of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

Matthew A. Brennan was reared and educated in Ireland. Coming to America in 1903, his first experiences were on a farm near Holy Cross in Pottawatomie County, Kansas. Two and a half years later he came to Topeka, was employed for a year and a half in the shops of the Santa Fe, and then joined the Topeka Fire Department. He gave three years to that public service and in the meantime had settled upon a career and had begun the study of embalming and funeral direction. For a year and a half he was with H. W. Bomgardner, and then for five years was with L. M. Penwell. In February, 1916, Mr. Brennan opened an undertaking business of his own at 301 Kansas Avenue, and has already built up a reputation and a good clientele. Mr. Brennan has traveled much over America and is especially loyal to the State of Kansas, which he believes the greatest state in the Union.

M. A. GUPTON, D. D. S. There are many requirements demanded of all professional men and probably more of dental surgeons than in any other line. Sound health is almost a necessity and to this must be added mechanical ability, artistic perceptions, delicacy and sensitiveness of touch, gentleness, tact and patience, all these in addition to technical knowledge that gives skill and a very fair amount also of medical learning. In truth, according to modern investigation and the results of research, the dentist not only makes life comfortable but he prolongs and sometimes saves it. In these days there are few communities in which dentists of skill do not find it possible to command a substantial practice. This is the case with Dr. M. A. Gupton, of Mitchell County, Kansas, who maintains two offices, one at Hill City, where he has practiced for the past fifteen years, and one at Scottsville, where he opened an office in 1913.

M. A. Gupton was born in 1873, in Cloud County, Kansas. His parents were W. H. and Eliza Gupton, who came from Missouri to Kansas in 1871. They experienced many of the hardships of pioneer life of that period in the state. Securing a homestead in Cloud County, the father of Doctor Gupton broke the virgin soil and finally developed a fine farm. In

those early times before the railroads he also hauled freight between Solomon and Beloit. He was a hard-working man, honest and reliable. He died in middle life in Western Kansas. He was the father of the following children: Thomas, Owen, Edward, Claud, Pauline, Clement, Volney, Oma, Elmer and M. A. Of these, Thomas, Volney and Oma are deceased.

M. A. Gupton grew up and attended the public schools in Cloud County. Early developing a taste for the dental profession, he entered the office of a first class practitioner and through study and practical experience became thoroughly qualified and in 1901 passed the required examination of the Dental State Board. As indicated by his necessary maintenance of two offices, Doctor Gupton has a large practice, his appointment book in both cities disclosing the names of many prominent residents of this section.

Doctor Gupton married in 1893 Miss Pearl Parrish, who was born in Beloit, Kansas, and they have one daughter, Maizie. Doctor Gupton belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He takes no very active part in politics, his professional duties preventing even if his inclinations lay in that direction, but his civic interest is not dormant and he heartily co-operates in all movements that in his judgment promise to be beneficial for the public at large.

ROSWELL LEONARD KING, who is now serving his tenth year of consecutive service as judge of the eighth district of Kansas, which is comprised of the counties of Marion, Dickinson, Geary and Morris, was appointed by Governor Bailey in 1904 to fill a vacancy on the bench of the eighth district, and has since been elected three times judge of that district, the last time, in the election of 1916, being elected on the republican ticket without opposition by any candidate upon any other ticket. His record since being upon the bench, tested by the few reversals of his decisions of the Supreme Court, will compare favorably with any other district judge of the state.

He was admitted to the bar in Clark County, Missouri, in 1879, and was engaged in practice there until 1884, during which time he was deputy or assistant prosecuting attorney for "Dap" Reed, who was then prosecuting attorney of Clark County, Missouri. He was elected on the republican ticket in 1880 public administrator of Clark County, Missouri, and served for four years in that office. He moved to Kansas in 1884 and located at Marion, Marion County, and engaged in the practice of law and served as city attorney and mayor of Marion and three terms as county attorney of Marion County, Kansas, resigning the office of county attorney to take the appointment as judge of the eighth judicial district.

Roswell L. King was born at Croton, Iowa, February 19, 1851, a son of Charles Edwin and Mary Jane (Smith) King. His father was a native born American, having been born in one of the eastern states, the particular one not being definitely known, and took up his residence in Iowa at an early period in the history of that state. He was a stone cutter by trade, a merchant, and also engaged in contract work in doing railroad grading and the building of levees in Lee County, Iowa, and Clark County, Missouri. He died in Clark County about 1858. In about 1848 Charles E. King married Mary Jane Smith, she having been born in Ireland and came to this country when she was about nine years old. Her death occurred in Clark County, Missouri, in 1865. There were six children born of this marriage, three sons and three daughters. The daughters are now deceased. The

sons are Judge King, William A., of Portland, Oregon, and Charles Edwin of Keokuk, Iowa.

Judge King at the age of thirteen years was thrown upon his own resources, his parents both having died before he reached that age. He is self-educated, attended the public schools until he could qualify as a teacher. Also attended the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and afterwards taught for eight years in Lee County, Iowa, and Clark County, Missouri, during which time he served as principal of the public schools at Saint Francisville, Alexandria and Kahoka, in Clark County. He read law during the time that he was engaged in teaching school.

Judge King has been twice married, first in 1875 to Miss Margaret Layport, she having been born in Clark County, Missouri, in 1854. She was a daughter of David and Margaret (Scott) Layport. There were three daughters born of this marriage, two dying in infancy. The surviving daughter is Mrs. Amy Fox, of Clark County, Missouri. In 1884 Judge King was married to Vina Nichols, of Clark County, Missouri, a native of Illinois. They are the parents of four children: Ruth, now the wife of C. C. Brooker, of Marion, Kansas; Rosecoe, a graduate of the University of Kansas and now county attorney of Marion County, Kansas; Bessie, the wife of Charles Casidy, of Wichita, Kansas; and Cassius Willard, the youngest, also a graduate of the law course of the University of Kansas and now attending the Wichita Business College, not having yet located or commenced the practice of the law.

W. SCOTT, M. D. Among the original settlers of Republic County who lived to share in the prosperity which had come to this fertile section of Kansas as a result of the labors of themselves and those who have followed them was Dr. W. Scott, who had the distinction of being one of the first settlers of the present site of Norway and the only one of his company to survive to a recent date. Among the pioneers he served as physician, surgeon and dentist, and at the same time took part in the development of the soil and shared in the hardships that were a part of the existence of the men who came forth from the East and Central West to reclaim a new section for their country. While he gave up his professional labors prior to his death he still carried on his agricultural operations and was the owner of a fine property in the vicinity of Norway. The death of this fine old pioneer occurred January 27, 1917.

Doctor Scott was born in Indiana, December 28, 1838, and was reared and educated in his native state. There he studied medicine in young manhood, and as soon as his knowledge of the profession would permit began its practice according to the tenets of the allopathic school. In 1862 he enlisted for nine months' service as a private in Company D, Seventy-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he took part in four large engagements and a number of smaller skirmishes. He was honorably discharged, but almost immediately veteranized, becoming a private of Company C, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war. In this enlistment he took part in twenty-three fierce engagements, including some of the bloodiest and most important battles of the entire war, was promoted first sergeant for meritorious service, and was finally commissioned second lieutenant and as such received his honorable discharge after peace had been declared. His record as a soldier was one that reflected the greatest credit upon his brav-

ery and fidelity, and he was admired by his comrades and respected by his superior officers.

On March 1, 1866, Doctor Scott was united in marriage with Miss Christine Smith, of North Carolina, and they became the parents of six children: Lenileoti, Alfaretta, Alexander, George, LeRoy S. and John L., of whom George is now deceased. In 1870, with his wife and two children, he migrated to Kansas, where he took up his present farm in Republic County as a homestead. Into the new community the doctor came as a godsend. The ills of the early settlers were many, for while they were as a rule a rugged people, conditions in the new country were such that disease bred rapidly and accidents were numerous. No weather was too inclement, no hour too late, no private business too pressing, to keep him from hastening to the bedside of some stricken settler, and he performed equally as well in curing their sicknesses, in setting their broken limbs and in extracting their troublesome teeth. The pioneer physician in the early days was called upon to be a man of many parts and many talents, and Doctor Scott lived up to his responsibilities and made his equipment conform with his needs.

Doctor Scott took his place among these hard-working, industrious people, and soon found them to be neighborly, generous and kind-hearted, sharing their work, each with the other, lending their possessions for the carrying on of this work and laboring in harmony and co-operation toward the general welfare. There were many hardships to be overcome. It was necessary to travel a distance of fifty miles to the nearest mill—located at Waterville—and it took a week to make such a journey and secure a sack of flour, for there were no roads and the traveler was compelled to depend upon his own sense of direction to guide him aright. During one of Doctor Scott's trips to Belleville for a sack of flour, another journey which took the best part of a week, he found the river risen to such a height that it could not be forded, and he was compelled to unharness his horses and swim them across the swollen stream, while he followed in his boat. Doctor Scott was fortunate in that during the entire time he was in Kansas he lost but two crops, a remarkable record for forty years. In 1874 he lost his grain by the grasshopper plague, and he did not suffer another loss until 1915, when the floods swept away his crops. In March, 1872, he encountered a blizzard which lasted for three days and three nights, during which a man could see only as far as he could feel and it was sure death to venture forth into the storm. In 1876 there was a cloudburst which caused much damage to the pioneers, the water falling to a depth of twelve inches, the greatest downpour for its length of time ever known in Kansas. One man in the vicinity of Doctor Scott's home lost his mill dam, the water backing up and taking the dam at its weakest point. Happily these accidents and occurrences did not affect Doctor Scott's property to any considerable extent.

Doctor Scott early gained the confidence of the people of his section as one in whom they could place absolute faith in times of sickness, and as the years passed his practice grew until it was the largest in Republic County. However, in 1912 he gave up active practice and turned his entire attention to his homestead, which until his death he continued to cultivate with the same ardor and interest that he did forty years before. In the line of public service he was always ready to give of his time or his talents, and at various times served as a member of the board of township trustees, as township treasurer and as a

member of the school board, and in each office discharged his duties faithfully and well. He was fraternally connected with the Masons, and his old army comrades knew him as a valued and popular member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

When this fine old citizen passed to his final reward his life-long friend, Markel A. French delivered an address to friends and neighbors which in part is given here:

"Today we meet together at the grave of a long time friend and neighbor. In 1870, when Kansas was considered by most people as the Great American Desert, a young physician left the train at Waterville, the then western end of the railroad, and walked to a point on the Republic River just west of what is now known as Norway. There he located a homestead and walked to Junction City, the then nearest U. S. land office, where he filed on this newly located claim and again walked the weary miles back to his new home. That physician was Winfield Scott, then just past 31 years of age. When a young man at the beginning of the Civil war he joined the 75th Indiana Volunteers, he being the second volunteer from his county and would have been the first were it not for the fact that a chum of his went to the place of enlistment on a horse while Mr. Scott had to walk. After serving his time in the 75th Indiana he was mustered out and again enlisted in the 130th Indiana Volunteers, which company he served during the remainder of the war and mustered out as first lieutenant.

"After the war he decided to finish his education as a physician, but like most discharged soldiers he had not the means to support himself while studying for his profession. He went to work with a determination to win regardless of this handicap and made an arrangement with a physician to study under him, and while he was compelled to work in a ditch during the day to obtain money to buy clothes and pay board and lodging he studied at night until he was competent to obtain his permit to practice medicine. Thus we see the trials that he was, even in early manhood, compelled to endure in order to gain an education. But this was but a small part of the privations that he was compelled to go through in his long life of 78 years. As a citizen he was very patriotic and upon his homestead where he has lived for so many years and where he died was a grove grown by his own labor and known as 'Scotts Grove' and I dare say there is not a person in the sound of my voice who has not attended one or more celebrations in this grove on a Fourth of July or other public holiday and we all know the enthusiasm and patriotism displayed by the deceased on such occasions.

"The deceased was perhaps as well read a man as there is to be found in this part of the state and many a time has he talked with me on varied subjects, in fact nearly every time he chanced to be in Concordia during recent years he would visit my office and pass away a friendly hour in social talk. His views on any subject were well defined and while he often expressed them he never was a man that believed in trying to convince others that his views were in all things correct. In fact he was a man with a broad view on all subjects believing that each person had the inalienable right to believe on any subject as he saw fit and to practice the precepts and live the life as he saw it, and that it was his duty to obey the dictate of his own conscience in his every day life so long as it did not in any way interfere with the rights of society and the liberties of his fellow men. Perhaps there was no man of my acquaintance who was as well

read in the line of religion as was the deceased and on the last time he was in my office he talked at length on his religious views and told me to some extent of what he wanted done at the time he was taken to his last resting place.

"Knowing the deceased as I do I feel free to speak as I have. I know how vain it is to guide grief with words and yet I wish to take from every grave its fear. Here in this world where life and death are equal kings all should be brave enough to meet what all the dead have met. And he whose body lies before us was such a man. He was conscious up to nearly the last moments of his life. For some time before his death he realized that the end had come and calling his sons and daughters, his grandchildren and his friends around his bedside he bid them all a last goodbye and went to meet his death as calmly 'as one who wraps the mantle of his couch about him and lies down to peaceful dreams.' 'The future was not filled with fear stained and polluted by a heartless past.' And as he expressed it to me the last time that we met, 'why should we fear that which comes to all that lives and breathes? I do not know whether the grave is the end of this life or the door of another or whether the night here is not somewhere else a dawn,' and thus we feel that while he could not believe in a future life yet he lived in hope of a future existence and let us all remember as we lay his mortal body away in its last long resting place that he lived this life as he saw the right, always ready to give all he had, that joy, peace and happiness might be the lot of all his fellowmen. It was his often expressed desire that when his end should come that those who gather round his bier should not sorrow and mourn for him. For eight years more than the three score years and ten that is the allotted time of man he lived and added to the sum of human joy, and were everyone for whom he did some loving service to bring a blossom to his grave he would sleep tonight beneath a wilderness of flowers. So let us today kind friends write his faults upon the ever shifting sand but record his virtues indelibly upon the pages of our memory."

F. A. DICKIE, of Mitchell County, has found that type of success which is a product of a well balanced mind, of sound judgment, of long and persistent industry, of straightforward dealings in all his varied relationships, and there are none who can begrudge and envy his prosperity.

He belongs to some of the fine old pioneer stock in the state. He was born in Illinois April 4, 1862, a son of W. H. and Charity Dickie, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. About the time he was born his father was away fighting the battles of the Union as a private in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry. W. H. Dickie served three years in the army, and he made a most creditable record, terminating in an honorable discharge. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, and the five now living are Mary, F. A., Nettie, William and Nancy.

F. A. Dickie's parents were good, honest and substantial people, and while they did not give their son wealth they gave him what was much more valuable, a training and inheritance of those virtues which are fundamental to every successful career.

It was in 1869 that the Dickie family came out to Kansas. They remained a short time in Johnson County, and then removed to the St. John and Parker farm, where they made several crops. They then went to Cedar Junction, but finally returned to Olathe, where the parents remained three years.

In 1884 F. A. Dickie started out for himself, and

coming to Mitchell County bought his present farm of eighty acres. That was the foundation of his career, and with that as a nucleus he has steadily continued his labors and has extended his land holdings until he is now the owner of 720 acres, all under a high state of cultivation. He has farmed this most profitably and progressively for many years, and while his farming has been conducted along general lines, one special feature of it has been the raising of Poland China and Duroc hogs.

Naturally a man of his substantial interests has been drawn into local business affairs. He is president of the State Bank of Asherville and is also president of the Asherville Elevator Company. Long active in the Baptist Church, he is now superintendent of the Sunday school.

In 1892 he married Miss Clara S. Brown, daughter of C. L. and E. C. Brown. Fraternally Mr. Dickie is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

SAMUEL WARD. One of the worthy, industrious and progressive agriculturists of Republic County, Kansas, is Samuel Ward, who is engaged in operating a finely-cultivated farm in Belleville Township. He has been a resident of Kansas since 1883, and in addition to being a skilled farmer, has at various times held positions of trust in the gift of the people, in which he has displayed ability and fidelity.

Mr. Ward was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1813, and is a son of H. B. and Elizabeth Martha (Clinkenbear) Ward, who, with their son, came from the Hawkeye State to Kansas in 1880 and located in Republic County. Mr. Ward received a public school education, was reared on the home farm, and on attaining manhood engaged in farming on his own account. He has occupied several farms in this county, has improved much land, and has bettered his own condition through successful investment and able management in the handling of his farm transactions. In 1912 he located on his present property in Belleville Township, a tract of 160 acres, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. Mr. Ward devotes this land to the raising of corn, wheat, alfalfa and oats, and uses modern methods in his operations. He has installed good improvements upon his farm and it now compares favorably with any in this county, which has become noted for its good homesteads.

In 1893 Mr. Ward married Miss Amanda Connell, daughter of James and Elizabeth Connell, who emigrated to Kansas during the same year that the Wards came. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ward: Pearl, Lula and Sunshine. Mr. Ward is a citizen in whom his fellow-men place implicit trust, as is shown in the fact that he has been honored by election to the offices of justice of the peace, member of the school board and constable, the last named of which he is now filling very acceptably. He belongs to the class of agriculturists to whom the county must look for its agricultural development in the future.

HARRY D. HALL. A very necessary business house in every community is a first-class drug store, one conducted, in an open and honorable way, by a well qualified man who holds himself responsible for the remedies he compounds and recommends. A druggist of this character is found in Harry D. Hall, who is the leading man in his line in Lincoln, Kansas, his drug store on Main Street being an old landmark, the site of the first drug store in this section of the state.

Harry D. Hall was born at Toulon, Illinois, February 17, 1872, the fourth in a family of five children born to his parents, Dr. H. M. and Alice (Hubbard) Hall. Heredity may have had something to do with his choice of profession, his father and his grandfather both being eminent physicians, the former still surviving and the latter, Dr. Thomas W. Hall, who died at Toulon, Illinois, in 1878, being the pioneer physician in Stark County. He was born in England in 1786 and was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in London. He came with his family to the United States when his son, H. M. Hall, was an infant and settled at Toulon, in Stark County, Illinois, as the first physician, and he spent his subsequent life there.

Dr. H. M. Hall, father of Harry D. Hall, was born in England in 1834 and from infancy was reared in Toulon, Illinois. He prepared for his medical examinations under his father and later entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he received his degree, when he returned to Toulon and engaged in medical practice there until 1884, when he came to Lincoln, Kansas, and continued in practice here for thirty-two continuous years. In 1916 Doctor Hall consented to retire but by no means has become an indifferent citizen, on the other hand still being vitally interested in all that concerns the welfare of the city. He served one term as mayor and has always been useful and public spirited.

Doctor Hall married at Toulon, Illinois, Miss Alice Hubbard, who was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1833, and died at Lincoln in 1903, the beloved and revered mother of five children, namely: Charles, who is a printer by trade; Maude, who resides with her father; A. R., who is a furniture dealer; Harry D.; and B. G., who is a dealer in furniture, all being residents of Lincoln. Doctor Hall during his active professional life was a member of the Lincoln County and the Kansas State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. He is one of the oldest Masons in Kansas and is a member of Lincoln Lodge No. 154, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also one of the oldest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lincoln.

Harry D. Hall attended the public schools at Lincoln until he was sixteen years old and then became a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and while so connected for the following eleven years utilized his spare time in perfecting his knowledge of pharmacy. He then bought his present drug store, which was established by J. D. Sherrick when the town was first founded. In addition to standard drugs, Mr. Hall's stock includes all the adjuncts and commodities of a modern drugstore, including the best of toilet articles and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. He has a large trade and his patrons have learned to rely implicitly on his business integrity. In addition to his drug store Mr. Hall owns his handsome residence on the corner of Yauger and Fourth streets, and three other dwellings in Lincoln. He is a director of the Farmers National Bank of Lincoln.

Mr. Hall was married in 1898 at Larned, Kansas, to Miss Blanche Moorehead, a daughter of R. E. and Sallie (Allen) Moorehead, the latter of whom is deceased. The father of Mrs. Hall is a retired business man, formerly in the wholesale merchandise line, and his home is in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had three children: Pauline, who lived but seven years; and Robert and Laura, born in 1902 and 1905, respectively.

Like his father, Mr. Hall is a democrat and has always been a very active and enterprising citizen.

At present he is serving as a member of the city council and is wide awake to the needs of the city in the way of public improvements. His only fraternal connection is with Lincoln Camp No. 3457, Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN S. STOVER. During an unusually busy life many important interests have claimed the attention of John S. Stover, one of Lincoln's representative and substantial citizens, these including financial, agricultural, mercantile and political, and few men are better known in Lincoln County or more generally trusted and esteemed. He comes of old Pennsylvania stock and in that state the name of Stover is yet well and honorably represented.

John S. Stover was born at Boalsburg, Center County, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1870. His parents were David and Elvina (Sechler) Stover. David Stover was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, in 1838, and was a son of Jacob Stover, who spent his life in that locality and died at Pine Grove, Pennsylvania, in advanced age. David Stover grew to manhood on his father's farm and contentedly followed the peaceful pursuits of agriculture until the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted and served all through the war as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, the greater part of his service being with the Army of the Potomac, and he participated in such battles as Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, and in the engagement at Poe River received a gunshot wound in the arm. He was a brave soldier and did his full duty. After the war closed he returned to his home near Boalsburg and resumed farming and later worked for several years in a foundry at Oak Hall. But farming was his chosen vocation and in 1878 he came to Kansas with the intention of securing a homestead and secured 160 acres in Lincoln County, situated twenty miles southeast of Lincoln. He lived on that property until 1890, when he moved to near Beverly, Kansas, where he bought and conducted a farm until 1900, when he retired from active business. His death occurred during a visit to his son John S., then residing at Blairstown, Missouri, in 1910. He was a well informed man and always interested in public affairs. For many years he was a staunch republican but later united with the organization named the populist party. He married Elvina Sechler, who was born at Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and died in 1893, near Beverly, Kansas. Six children were born to them, namely: John S.; Charles E., who is a contractor and builder at Lucas, Kansas; Robert, who is a farmer near Beverly; Mary, who is the wife of Frank Cludas, a farmer near Buhl, Idaho; Luther, who is a farmer near Beverly; and Richard, who is a resident of Salina, Kansas.

John S. Stover attended the rural schools during boyhood and remained on the home farm until he was twenty-one years old, and then spent three years as a student in the Kansas Christian College at Lincoln. Two years of school teaching followed and in the fall of 1897 he was elected county clerk of Lincoln County and entered upon his duties in January, 1898, and after serving one term of two years was re-elected and served a term of three years. In 1904 Mr. Stover organized the Farmers National Bank of Lincoln and was cashier of the same until 1906.

In that year Mr. Stover went to Finney County, Kansas, and for two years followed farming near Garden City, when he traded that farm for one that suited him better near Blairstown, Missouri, and after farming for two years, organized the Farmers State

Bank at Blairstown, of which he was the cashier for one year. In January, 1911, he sold his banking interests at Blairstown and also his farm, and after returning to Lincoln was cashier of the Farmers National Bank here until August, 1916, when he resigned. After retiring from the financial field Mr. Stover again went into business, purchasing the garage and automobile interests of R. E. Curtis on Main Street, and practically does all the business in this line in the city. He has fine display quarters, his floor space being 50x120 feet, and he is the agent here for the Ford automobiles. He owns a fine residence in the city and one of the most valuable farms in Lincoln County, consisting of 640 acres situated one mile east and five miles north of the city limits.

Mr. Stover was married in 1900, at Weaubleau, Missouri, to Miss Ada Whitaker, who is a daughter of Simeon and Louisa (Ernst) Whitaker, residents of Luray, Kansas, where the father owns a nearby farm. Mr. and Mrs. Stover have three children: Harry, Helen and Roland, all of whom are attending the public schools of Lincoln and enjoying other advantages. Mr. Stover and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee.

In his political affiliation Mr. Stover has always been a democrat and a faithful party worker. In addition to serving as county clerk, as previously noted, for five years Mr. Stover served as treasurer of Elk Horn Township and also for some time was city treasurer of Lincoln. He is identified with several fraternal organizations, is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of Ellsworth Chapter and is past master of Lincoln Lodge No. 154, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He belongs also to Lincoln Camp No. 3457, Modern Woodmen of America, and to Lincoln Lodge No. 206, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

DANIEL B. MARSHALL, assistant cashier of the Saline Valley Bank at Lincoln, represents a family that has been identified with this section of Kansas for a great many years and is at once one of the wealthiest and most influential in Lincoln County.

Abram Marshall, his father, is not only a banker, but has employed his means and energy in the development and upbuilding of the City of Lincoln and the agricultural interests of this part of the state. Abram Marshall was born on the Brandywine River in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1851. He belongs to some of the original stock of that historic part of Pennsylvania. This branch of the Marshall family originated in Holland and the ancestors came to Pennsylvania at the same time with the colony of William Penn. The Marshalls received a deed to a tract of land direct from William Penn, and Abram Marshall spent his early life in an environment that had associations with the Marshall family going back for a number of generations. He was a vigorous young man of twenty-eight years when he came to Kansas in 1879 and took a position as railroad telegraph operator at Minneapolis. In 1880 he arrived at Lincoln and in the following year established the Saline Valley Bank. He took the role of assistant cashier with that new institution, but after a year or so was promoted to cashier, and since 1890 has owned the controlling interest in the bank and has been its president since 1910.

The Saline Valley Bank is one of the strong and substantial financial institutions of Northern Kansas. It has a capital stock of \$50,000, surplus and undivided profits of \$30,000, and it is conserving deposits aggregating half a million dollars. The bank home is still in the two-story building at the corner of Lin-

coln Avenue and Fourth Street, which was erected for that special purpose in 1883. The officers of the bank are: Abram Marshall, president; George Hawkins, vice president; J. A. Schellinger, cashier; and D. B. Marshall, assistant cashier.

Abram Marshall is one of the well known bankers of both the Kansas Bankers' and the Kansas State Bankers' associations and also belongs to the American Bankers' Association. He is also president and director of the Denmark State Bank and a director of the Farmers State Bank at Ash Grove, Kansas.

Though he came to Kansas comparatively a poor man and had lived here only about thirty-five years, his interests have grown and have assumed great magnitude. He is the owner of five business buildings on Lincoln Avenue in the City of Lincoln, has 1,705 acres of farm and ranch land in Lincoln County, owns ranches aggregating 1,920 acres in Trego County, and has 24,000 acres in Sherman and Wallace counties of this state. While this constitutes a magnificent domain of territory in itself, his interests in Oklahoma include about 1,000 acres of land. Mr. Abram Marshall constructed a modern residence on Second Street in Lincoln in 1890.

He is now representing Lincoln County in the State Legislature, having been elected on the democratic ticket in the fall of 1916. He was one of the men responsible for the progressive program of legislation enacted during the session of 1917. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lincoln Lodge No. 154, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which he has served two terms as master, with Salina Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite, and with Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina.

Abram Marshall married Belle Crowe, who was born in Iowa in 1863. They have three children, one son and two daughters, Daniel B. being the oldest. Lydia, living with her parents, is a graduate of the University of Kansas in the musical department and is a very skillful instrumentalist. The daughter Rachel attended Kansas University two years and for two years was a student in the well known woman's college of Bryn Mawr at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. She is now the wife of D. B. Cogswell, of Lincoln. Mr. Cogswell is now a second lieutenant of the Officers Reserve Corps in the National Army.

Daniel B. Marshall was born at the home of his parents in Lincoln, Kansas, March 23, 1885. He attended Kansas University two years and for two the high school, did two years of preparatory work at Stamford, Connecticut, and for two years was in the collegiate department of Kansas University and another two years in the law department. With these thorough qualifications for a business career Mr. Marshall left school in 1906 and entered the Saline Valley Bank in the position of assistant cashier, where he has served continuously for the past eleven years. He is also a director of the Farmers State Bank at Sylvan Grove, Kansas. Mr. Marshall is a democrat and has fraternal affiliations with Lincoln Lodge No. 154, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Ellsworth Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Lincoln Chapter No. 48 of the Eastern Star.

He enjoys an ideal family life. In 1910 he built a modern residence at the corner of Second and Yauger streets. In the same year at Lincoln he married Miss Pearl Brann, daughter of Thomas and Ella (Jackson) Brann. Her father is a retired farmer and both her parents live at Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have two children: Elizabeth Ann, born April 16, 1913; and Daniel Benjamin, Jr., born March 15, 1917.

WILLIAM MACFERRAN. If a record were kept of the daily trials, of adverse circumstances overcome and responsibilities faithfully discharged in the life of every financier, it would form not only a surpassing record of human experience but also a splendid index to human character. It is the man who can shoulder the everyday burdens, discharge multitudinous duties acceptably, and emerge successfully who is deserving of the esteem and admiration of his fellows.

Banking serves to develop many of this class and in their hands is placed the responsibility for much of the community welfare. They build the foundation of their enterprises stone by stone, and thus it is that their completed structures stand firm no matter how fiercely the storm of adversity beat against them. Topeka has numbered among its dependable citizens many substantial bankers, and among them should be mentioned William Macferran, president of the State Savings Bank.

Mr. Macferran was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1862, and is a son of Samuel and Mary E. (Walker) Macferran. The first of the family to come to America was Samuel Macferran, who, with his mother, emigrated to this country in 1793. She was before her marriage Mary Nice, of County Down, Ireland, whose husband was born in Scotland, in which country they were married and where he died. The family is an old and honored one of Philadelphia, and there is still a Macferran Street, and a part of what is now the city was once known as Nicetown, which was named in honor of the Nice family. Mr. Macferran's father, Samuel Macferran, was a retail merchant at Philadelphia, served on the school board, was prominent and active in local matters, and died about 1872.

As a boy William Macferran attended the public and high schools of his native city, following which he became a clerk in the wholesale and retail dry goods establishment of Walker, Zebley & Company. He continued until June, 1881, when he came to the West, with his mother, two brothers and a sister, and located temporarily at Newton, Kansas. On January 2, 1882, he came to Topeka, where he has since made his home and where his mother died in February, 1912.

His first employment in Topeka was as clerk in the paymaster's department of the Santa Fe Railway, and being promoted to teller he occupied that position four years. His next transfer was to the cashier's department of the same road, where he acted as bank clerk for two years, and in 1888 left the Santa Fe to accept the position of assistant cashier with the Merchants National Bank, an institution with which he was connected for ten years.

In 1898 he organized the State Savings Bank, of which he was elected cashier, and in 1908, after ten years of faithful service, was elected president, a position he still retains. Through Mr. Macferran's endeavors the bank has outlived many other savings banks of Topeka and of Kansas, and the fact that it still remains as one of the solid banking houses of the state is largely the result of a close and careful study on his part of institutions of a similar kind, their methods and the laws bearing upon their conduct. The State Savings Bank of Topeka was the original pioneer in introducing the coupon time certificate system in the West. The certificate at once commended itself as an interest saver to the public and as a labor saver to the bank. Ever since embarking in business the State Savings Bank of Topeka has increased its deposits by \$100,000 an-

nually, and its depositors now number 8,500, which may be taken as one reason for its strength and solidity.

The history of Kansan banking will always credit Mr. William Macferran with a vital and fundamental part in the law guaranteeing deposits to the depositors and known on the statute books as the "Bank Depositors Guaranty Fund." The original draft of the Depositors Guaranty Bill, which subsequently became a state law, was the work of Mr. Macferran.

The essential features of this method of guaranteeing deposits are the bond security, the limited assessment per annum, and the deferred payment of depositors of a failed bank. These are all distinctive ideas around which Mr. Macferran built his bill. His contribution to the success of the measure may be described in the words of an editorial that appeared in the Topeka Daily Capital March 7, 1909: "Before his suggestion made to Governor Stubbs, of bonds as a basic guaranty fund, the idea of guaranteeing bank deposits in all the many bills submitted to the legislature was the creation at once of a large cash fund sufficient to meet all anticipated emergencies of failing banks. In place of such a fund Mr. Macferran proposed that banks entering the guaranty association should put up in the hands of the state, bonds of the same kind as are required by law for the investment of the school fund of the state, these bonds being still the property of the bank depositing them, the interest on them to be paid to the bank owning them, but to stand as a guarantee that in the event of the failure of a bank, the bank depositing the bonds would respond to assessments of a limited number per annum until the failure was made good or forfeit the bonds to the guaranty fund.

"The Macferran suggestions at once converted a number of opposing bankers and created a more favorable feeling among other bankers towards the whole idea of joint guaranty. They struck Governor Stubbs very favorably from the start and were submitted by him to the members of the banking committees of both houses. From the time the Macferran bill came before the banking committees it superseded all other bank guaranty bills, of which there were about twenty, and in its essential provisions it finally passed both houses and became a law."

Mr. Macferran is identified with various business concerns. He is a director and stockholder of the Warren M. Crosby Dry Goods Company and vice-president of the Shawnee Milling Company. The salient features of his career have been close application, thorough investigation and mastery of every subject that has come within his range, unflagging perseverance and resolute purpose, and to these he owes his steady advancement from a humble beginning to a prominent place and financial independence. Mr. Macferran and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He was the secretary of the Kansas Bankers' Association in 1890 and is now a member and ex-president of the Kansas State Bankers' Association. He is a republican in his political sympathies, and his public service has included membership on the Topeka School Board.

Mr. Macferran was married in 1889 to Miss Clara Shellabarger, and they have had three children: Robert S., who died when he was seven years of age; William Walker and Kenneth S.

J. ARTHUR KNOOP, M. D. In the family of Knoop the traditions of ability, honor and worth left by

those who have gone beyond set a worthy precedent which the present generation and that from which it sprang, have followed, to which they have added a life chapter that must prove an inspiration and a positive incentive to those destined to come after. Among the exponents of the family's integrity and professional ability is Dr. J. Arthur Knoop, a well known member of the Crawford County medical fraternity and a citizen who is doing his share in the movements that are making for a bigger and better McCune.

Doctor Knoop was born in Miami County, Ohio, March 12, 1883, and is a son of Thomas and Hattie (Caton) Knoop. The family originated in Germany, from which country the American progenitor emigrated prior to the Revolutionary war, settling in Pennsylvania. From that state the family branched out, the greater number of its members selecting Ohio for their homes. Thomas Knoop, the father of Doctor Knoop, was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1845, and was there reared and educated. In 1862, when only seventeen years of age, he enlisted for service in the Union army during the Civil war, joining the Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for a term of three years. He participated in all the battles of his regiment and was wounded in action, but after a short stay in the hospital rejoined his company and completed his term of service, at the expiration of which he was given his honorable discharge. After the war he engaged in farming in his native state for some years, but eventually came to Kansas, where he was married to Hattie Caton, who was born in Illinois in 1855. They then returned to Ohio, where Mr. Knoop continued to be engaged in farming until 1893, at that time returning to Kansas to make his permanent residence here. He followed farming for some years in Miami County, but is now retired from active labor and resides at Paola. He is independent in politics. His religious faith is that of the Christian Church. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Knoop, namely: W. M., a graduate of the Kansas City School of Law, LL. B., and now a successful practicing attorney of Kansas City, Missouri; O. M., of Pekin, China, for seven years a member of the United States marines; F. M., a farmer of Miami County, Kansas; Dr. J. Arthur; Vernie, who is engaged in farming in Miami County; and Viola, a trained nurse, who lives at Wichita, Kansas.

Dr. J. Arthur Knoop received his preliminary educational training in the graded and high schools of Paola, graduating from the latter with the class of 1905. He then entered the University Medical College, at Kansas City, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1909 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and since that time has returned to Kansas City for special work. Doctor Knoop began practice in Miami County in 1909 and continued there until the spring of 1916, when he came to his present field of practice, McCune, where, associated with Dr. G. W. Traylor, he has since built up a large business in general medicine and surgery. He belongs to the Crawford County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, the Southeastern Kansas Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and to the McCune Commercial Club. A well read man, his great pleasure is found in the further study of medicine and allied sciences. He holds to high ideals in his profession and is constantly seeking to broaden his knowledge that his labors may be more effective. His political support is given to the candidates of the republican party.

Doctor Knoop was married in 1907, in Miami County, Kansas, to Miss Netah Staley, daughter of C. W. and Fannie (Heflebower) Staley, farming people of Miami County, and granddaughter of D. H. Heflebower, former state treasurer, who died in 1912. Doctor and Mrs. Knoop have one child: Hirschl, born July 5, 1911.

Dr. G. W. TRAYLOR, who practices in association with Dr. J. Arthur Knoop at McCune, was born in Neosho County, Kansas, July 9, 1877, and is a son of Dr. J. B. and Mary Augusta (Meade) Traylor. The Traylor family came originally from France, where the name was spelled Trealar, and located in the Carolinas during colonial times. Dr. J. B. Traylor, father of Dr. G. W. Traylor, was born in Indiana, in 1846, and died at McCune, Kansas, in 1899. As a young man he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he attended Rush Medical College, one of the oldest and most prominent in the country, and while in that city was married. After his graduation from the medical institution he began practice at Chicago, but in 1877 removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and there attended the Kansas City Medical College, from which he was duly graduated. In 1877 he came to Kansas, locating first at Jacksonville, Neosho County, and in 1880 changed to McCune, where he was the pioneer physician of the town and where he built up a large professional business. He continued to make his home here during the remainder of his life, and won the respect of his fellow practitioners, the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and the reverence and gratitude of his patients. He was politically a democrat, and fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Traylor, who bore the maiden name of Mary Augusta Meade, was born in 1859, in New York City, and still survives her husband, being a resident of McCune. They were the parents of the following children: Dr. G. W.; E. A. and J. B., who reside at McCune and are engaged in the clothing business; Ollie, who is the wife of Frank Mansfield, bookkeeper for the Hood Implement Company, at McCune, Kansas; and Marie, who is the wife of Earl Hankins, engaged in the barbering business at McCune.

G. W. Traylor was educated in the public schools of McCune, Kansas, where he was graduated from the high school in 1895, and following this entered the Kansas City Medical College, which his father had attended many years before. He was graduated in 1901, with his degree of Doctor of Medicine, since that time has taken post-graduate work with the famous Mayo brothers of Rochester, Minnesota; at the Surgeons' Clinical Congress, Chicago, two seasons; and at the Indiana State Medical College, Indianapolis. In 1901 he began practice at McCune, where he soon secured much of the practice formerly cared for by his father, and his reputation has extended far beyond the limits of his immediate community, as a skilled diagnostician, a careful student and an expert and steady-handed surgeon. Since the spring of 1916 he has been associated with Dr. J. Arthur Knoop, and their well-appointed offices are located over the corner drug store, on Hamilton Street. His residence is situated in the center of the town. Doctor Traylor is a democrat and at present is serving McCune in the capacity of president of the board of health. With his family, he attends the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Crawford County, Southeastern Kansas and Kansas State Medical societies, the American Medical Association, and Lodge

No. 412, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Pittsburg, Kansas.

Doctor Traylor was married in 1901, at McCune, Kansas, to Miss Emma Streetmaker, daughter of John and Nannie (Elledge) Streetmaker. Mrs. Traylor's mother is deceased, but her father is still living, and is a farmer of Kane County, Illinois. Three children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Traylor: Cleo Augusta, born in 1903; Clayton, born in 1905; and Mary Claudine, born in 1907.

RICHARD PRICE CRAVENS. It must be conceded that the earlier history of Salina was made by a comparatively few reliable, responsible men, who, courageous in their action and steadfast in their belief in the future possibilities of the city, forged ahead, blazing the way for others, who, following in their footsteps and working with them, have developed one of the greatest business centers in the great state of Kansas. Had these men been less active, less willing to put their entire energies into their work, today's prosperity would have never been developed. One improvement leads to another, each advance means more to follow, but the growth of any section is a gradual series of developments. Perhaps in no one line was more steady advancement made than in that which had to do with Salina's insurance interests, and one of the men whose achievements in this direction made his name well known is Richard Price Cravens. Mr. Cravens came to Salina in 1878, in which year he was admitted to the practice of law, but with the opening of business opportunities he put aside his profession and for many years was engaged exclusively in the handling of insurance, more recently having become president of the Cravens Mortgage Company. Incidentally, he is one of the best known insurance men in the state, and has been variously honored by his fellow-members in the vocation.

Richard Price Cravens was born July 31, 1856, in a log house on a pioneer farm in Ray County, Missouri, his parents being Thomas Jefferson and Mary (Stahl) Cravens. His father was born in the same home, in 1830, and there passed his entire life as a farmer and stockraiser, and died in 1857. He was married in 1854, Mrs. Cravens being of German ancestry and born March 20, 1833, in Ohio. She was a life-long member of the Christian Union Church, and died in that faith at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, February 1, 1915. There were three children in the family, namely: Aliee, born in 1855, who died in infancy; Richard Price; and Mary Thomas, born October 8, 1858, in Ray County, Missouri, married in 1881 Calvin L. Cravens, a native of that county and now a druggist at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, and has four children, Edith, who died in infancy, and Elia, Frances and Hugh, living.

Richard Price Cravens was reared on his grandfather's farm and secured his early education in the public schools. When he was eighteen years of age he began teaching school, but after one year as an educator gave up that vocation and became a salesman in the store of an uncle at Fredericksburg, Missouri. When he was twenty years of age he entered the law department of the University of Missouri, and was duly graduated from that institution with the class of 1878, at which time he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Cravens came to Salina, Kansas, June 18, 1878, and that same year was admitted to the bar. However, it seemed that he had not yet found his right groove in life, for after one year of practice he turned his attention to other matters. He had during this period become interested

in the matter of insurance, and after experimenting in the line, came to the conclusion that in this field lay his chance for success. Accordingly, while he did not totally abandon the law, he gave more and more of his time to the insurance business, and since then has never really engaged in active practice. Mr. Cravens gradually developed his talents in this new line until he became a force in Kansas circles in the vocation. As he assumed a stronger and more prominent position, he came to be recognized among his co-workers in this calling as one singularly gifted, and at various times he has been honored by election to positions of honor and trust. For three years he was president of the Kansas State Association of Local Insurance Agents, and he is now chairman of the fire branch of the State Federation of Insurance Agents and a member of the national organization committee of the National Association of Insurance Agents. Mr. Cravens is a democrat, and while he has not sought office has been frequently called upon to serve in public capacities. He was mayor of Salina two years, a member of the city council eight years, and a member of the board of education twelve years, during five years of which he acted in the capacity of chairman of that body. His fraternal connections include membership in the Masons, in which he has attained to the Royal Arch Chapter. In 1909 Mr. Cravens organized the Cravens Mortgage Company, for the handling of real estate loans, of which concern he is president, with his son, Walter Cravens, as vice president and manager.

Mr. Cravens has been twice married. His first wife, with whom he was united September 19, 1879, bore the maiden name of Jennie Bates, and was born in Ray County, Missouri, December 24, 1858, and died at Salina, Kansas, August 22, 1892. To this union there were born six children: Walter Price, born April 11, 1882, married Miss Bertha D. Hoover, and has two children, Virginia and Frances; Grace, born April 2, 1884; Richard Harold, born March 6, 1886, associated with his father in business and a thirty-second degree Mason, married Miss Kate Crissman, and has one child, Richard Harold, Jr.; Thomas Jewell, born January 9, 1888, a graduate of Kansas Wesleyan University of Salina, for a few years a teacher, and later professor of English in a leading university, and now engaged in literary work in New York City; Charles Russell, born March 20, 1890, who is in business with his father; and Virginia E., born August 20, 1892, who married in 1914 V. R. Andrews, a civil engineer of Kansas City, Missouri. On August 5, 1896, Mr. Cravens was married to Miss Cruden Poston, who was born February 19, 1870, at Franklin, Indiana. They have two children: Rolland Poston, born December 22, 1900; and Kenton Robinson, born June 6, 1904.

DANIEL B. COWIE. In an article on other pages of this publication will be found some account of the salt industry in Kansas and some mention of the more prominent mines and companies. One of the most striking figures in the development of the salt industry in Kansas was the late James Cowie, Sr., and the above named is a son of that salt pioneer and is now general superintendent of the Independent Salt Company at Kanopolis.

The Cowie family are Scotch people, and in Scotland they were also identified with mining. The grandfather of Daniel was George Cowie, who spent his life in Scotland and was a successful coal contractor. James Cowie, Sr., was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, in 1839. He grew up and married there and from an

early age was a coal miner. Prior to his coming to America he was general manager for one of the largest coal companies in Scotland, having supervision over ten different coal properties. On coming to the United States in 1884 he entered the employ of the H. C. Frick Coal Company at Connellsville, Pennsylvania.

James Cowie, Sr., came to Kanopolis, Kansas, in 1889. The credit is given him for originating the salt mining industry of Kansas and he was known in the press and to the general public as the "salt king." As manager of the Royal Salt Company he put in the first salt mine in Kansas just east of the city limits of Kanopolis. He managed that company until 1905 and then organized the Crystal Salt Company, of which he was manager and part owner. He bought from the Kanopolis townsite the salt rights underneath the town. The Crystal mine is just outside the limits of Kanopolis but its tunnels and underground work are partly beneath the town itself. At the time of his death James Cowie, Sr., was managing director of the Crystal Salt Company and also owned between 5,000 and 6,000 town lots in Kanopolis. Previously he was owner of about forty buildings in the town but had sold this part of his real estate. As an American citizen James Cowie, Sr., was a republican, was an active Presbyterian, and served a number of terms as mayor of Kanopolis and well justified the honors bestowed upon him by efficient service in the administration of municipal affairs.

James Cowie, Sr., married Elizabeth Barrowman. She was born in Scotland in 1842 and died at Kanopolis in 1915, while her husband passed away there in 1911. Her father, George Barrowman, was a prominent coal contractor in Scotland, where he died. James Cowie and wife had five children. George, the oldest, is manager of the Standard Salt Company at Little River, Kansas. James Cowie, Jr., is president of the Exchange State Bank of Kanopolis and is also mine foreman under his brother Daniel. Daniel is the third in the family. Janette married Samuel Hogsett, a loan and real estate man at Kansas City, Missouri. Elizabeth, the youngest child, is the wife of George P. Kelly, of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Kelly is president of the American Salt and Coal Company of Lyons, Kansas, and at this writing is installing one of the largest combination rock salt and evaporation salt plants in the United States. The evaporation works are already in operation and the rock salt mines will be completed and in a producing state within six months.

Daniel B. Cowie, son of James Cowie, Sr., was born at Kylswith, Stirlingshire, Scotland, March 20, 1869, and was fifteen years of age when the family came to the United States. He received his education in the public schools of Stirlingshire and for two years taught school in Scotland. At the age of eighteen he began working as a miner, and had an intimate experience with that industry in every capacity from tapper boy to general superintendent.

Under his father he became expert in all branches of salt mining and manufacture. He was general superintendent of the Kingman Salt Company at Kingman, Kansas, until the plant was burned in 1903, after which he returned to Kanopolis and was general superintendent of the Crystal Salt Company and since 1913 has been superintendent of the Independent Salt Company. For 3½ years prior to 1915 Mr. Cowie was at Detroit, Michigan, his services being employed to straighten out the tangled affairs of the rock salt plant, wherein was involved an investment of over \$1,000,000. The plant was in the hands of a receiver

and the expert ability of Mr. Cowie was called into service, and he not only put the plant on its feet but developed it so that now it is one of the best salt mine propositions in the United States.

Mr. Cowie lives close to the Independent Salt Company's plant and in the superintendent's house furnished by the company. He owns six dwelling houses in Kanopolis, a farm of eighty acres near the city, and is a stockholder and director in the Exchange State Bank.

His fellow citizens have honored him with the office of mayor two terms and with that of city clerk two terms. For fifteen consecutive years he was a member of the school board and since 1913 has again been on the board and is now treasurer. He is a republican, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, is past master of Kingman Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and the Knights Templar Commandery at Kingman, is past noble grand of Kingman Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, past master workman of Kingman Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and charter member of Kanopolis Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Cowie enjoys an ideal home life and has a large and happy family. He first married at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in 1891, Miss Allie Matthews. She died in 1897, leaving two daughters: Elizabeth, now the wife of William McVittie, a member of the city fire department of Detroit, Michigan; and Janette, living at home. In 1900, at Emporia, Kansas, Mr. Cowie married Miss Ruth A. Haley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Haley. Her mother is deceased and her father still lives on a farm near Emporia. Mr. and Mrs. Cowie have seven children: Anna, born in 1901; Daniel, Jr., born in 1903; Margaret, born in 1905; Jane, born in 1907; Dorothy, born in 1909; Evelyn, born in 1911; and James, born in 1914.

ADDISON W. SWAYZE. During the working out of an honorable and worthy career Addison W. Swayze has been the master of his own destinies. When he started life independent of family connections or influences he had only the capital with which nature had endowed him, but his self reliance was of such a sturdy nature that it enabled him to develop to the utmost his native talents, which included the characteristics of determination, enterprise and practical ambition. His inherent judgment pointed out the way for him to succeed, his keen insight discerned opportunities, his native powers developed new fields, and the ability which he possessed has allowed him to make each venture a profitable one. Today he is president of the First National Bank of Barnard and occupies an established position in banking and business circles of his community.

Mr. Swayze belongs to a family that, originating in Switzerland, immigrated to Massachusetts prior to the Revolutionary war, and from that locality went as pioneers to the Western Reserve of Ohio. He was born on a farm near Robinson, Brown County, Kansas, September 17, 1861, a son of S. W. and Louisa (Compton) Swayze. His father, who is now a resident of Willis, Kansas, was born in 1839, at Zanesville, Ohio, but as a child was taken to Columbia City, Indiana, where he was reared, educated and married, and where he engaged in farming until 1860. In that year he became a pioneer of Brown County, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land, and throughout the remainder of his active life devoted his energies to agricultural work. He became successful and sub-

stantial, and when he reached advanced years was able to retire upon the competence which he had gained by a long period of well-directed labor. Mr. Swayze is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Mason, while his military record is found in his captaincy of an infantry company in the Kansas Home Guards during the Civil war, when he succeeded in assisting to repel Price's raid into the state. Mr. Swayze married Louisa Compton, who was born in 1841, at Churubusco, Indiana, and died at Willis, Kansas, in 1898, and they became the parents of children as follows: Addison W.; Alice, who is the wife of Edward B. Stewart, a carpenter and contractor of Hiawatha, Kansas; David M., who is a railroad conductor residing at Salt Lake City, Utah; Libbie E., the wife of J. M. Crowds, a fruit grower of Gridley, California; and Kate E., the wife of Henry J. Bryan, a fruit grower of Long Beach, California.

Addison W. Swayze attended the rural schools of Brown County, Kansas, and graduated from the schools at Hiawatha in 1878, following which he remained in agricultural pursuits on the home farm until he was twenty-one years old. At that time he began traveling for an implement company of Kansas City. In 1884 he removed to Ottawa County, Kansas, where he resided until 1907. During this time he served two terms as sheriff of Ottawa County. From 1907 until 1917 he made his home at Bonner Springs, although he continued to travel for his company, his territory being the northern half of Kansas, and in the latter year came to Barnard and became associated with the First National Bank in the capacity of president, an office which he has retained to the present time. This institution was established in 1890 as the Bank of Barnard, and became nationalized in 1916, its present capital being \$25,000 and its surplus \$16,000. The bank building is situated on Main Street, and the officers at this time are: President, A. W. Swayze; vice president, W. R. Blanding; and cashier, B. E. White. Mr. Swayze is widely and favorably known in financial circles of Lincoln County and belongs to the Kansas Bankers Association and the National Bankers Association. He is essentially a man of business, with large interests which make heavy calls upon his time and attention. However, he has been unselfish; he has appreciated the needs of his community, and has not been slow to answer the demands that are always made upon prominent men for the display of good citizenship. Politically a republican, he is one of the strong men of his party here. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and his standing in business circles may be deduced from the fact that he is now serving in the capacity of president of this body. Mr. Swayze is also well known in fraternal life, being a member of Saltville Lodge No. 59, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Minneapolis Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Salina Commandery, Knights Templar; Abdallah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Leavenworth; and Barnard Lodge No. 374, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand. His commodious home is located on Smith Street.

Mr. Swayze married, in 1901, at Delphos, Miss Dora G. Welsh, daughter of George W. and Louisa (Stout) Welsh, both deceased, who were farming people of that community. One child has been born to this union: Boyd W., born March 4, 1903. A son of Mr. Swayze by a former marriage, Fred C., is engaged in merchandising at Barnard.

W. R. BLANDING. Among the prosperous business enterprises of Barnard, Kansas, none perhaps are more soundly established than is the Blanding Hardware Company, which was started by W. R. Blanding, the present secretary and treasurer, who is also vice president of the First National Bank of Barnard. He is a man of large business experience and in public esteem no citizen is considered more trustworthy.

W. R. Blanding was born in Kent County, near Lowell, Michigan, May 11, 1871. His ancestors came to the United States many generations ago from Germany and settled in New York, and in that state his grandfather was born in 1806. As a pioneer settler and prospective farmer he settled in Kent County, Michigan, in 1855, cleared up a substantial property and died there in 1878. His wife bore the maiden name of Smith.

A. H. Blanding, father of W. R. Blanding, was born in New York State in 1837, and died near Randall in Jewell County, Kansas, on his old homestead farm, July 25, 1910. He was a young man when he accompanied his parents to Michigan and six years afterward, in 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil war in a Michigan regiment, a state that sent out troops that were notably valiant soldiers. At the battle of the Wilderness Mr. Blanding was captured by the Confederates and for nine months suffered imprisonment at Libby and Andersonville, the effects of which he was never able to overcome. He was a man of robustness, weighing 160 pounds when he was taken prisoner, but nine months later, when exchanged, his weight was but ninety pounds. In 1872 he came to Kansas and homesteaded 160 acres in Jewell County and spent the rest of his life on that property, which is now owned by his wife. He was a republican in politics and at times served in public office and once was county commissioner of Jewell County. He belonged to the Odd Fellows, and was a faithful member of the Christian Church.

In Kent County, Michigan, A. H. Blanding was married to Almetta Nash, who was born in that state March 18, 1848, and now resides at Randall, Kansas. They had the following children: Nina, who is the wife of J. H. Stauffer, a farmer near Randall, Kansas; and is vice president of the Blanding Hardware Company; M. L., who is a farmer near Formosa, Kansas; Phoebe, who is the wife of Christian Krough, a farmer in the State of Washington; W. R., of Barnard; I. A., who is a farmer near Formosa, Kansas; Fred, who is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, resides at Lenora, Kansas; and Addie, the wife of John Flynn, a farmer near Randall, Kansas.

W. R. Blanding remained his father's assistant on the home farm in Jewell County until he was eighteen years old, in the meanwhile attending the public schools, and then worked on other farms for one year before beginning to farm for himself, in which he was engaged until 1895. He then went to Custer County, Oklahoma. There he secured a homestead claim of 160 acres, which he still owns.

In 1902 Mr. Blanding returned to Kansas and soon afterward established his present hardware business on Main Street, Barnard, a business which is incorporated, the partners being W. R. and Fred Blanding and J. H. Stauffer, and they operate under the name of the Blanding Hardware Company, with Fred Blanding as president, J. H. Stauffer as vice president and W. R. Blanding, secretary and treasurer.

At Mankato, Kansas, in 1890, Mr. Blanding married Miss Nora Getman, who is a daughter of L. A. and Mina (Bunnell) Getman, the latter of whom resided at Jewell City. The father of Mrs. Blanding

came to Kansas in 1880 and engaged in farming until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Blanding have four children: R. L., who lives at Barnard, is connected with the Blanding Hardware Company; Nettie is the wife of Robert Wallace, who is a farmer living two miles east of Barnard; Albert is a farmer living ten miles northwest of Barnard; and Etta is a student in the Barnard High School. Mr. Blanding owns a handsome residence on White Street, together with his business house and a furniture store on Main Street. He has never been unduly active in politics, but is recognized as one of the city's useful and public spirited citizens. For many years he has been identified with the Odd Fellows and belongs to Barnard Lodge No. 374, is past noble grand of the same, and belongs also to Barnard Council, Knights and Ladies of Security. The Blandings have always been supporters of school and church.

GEORGE ALVIN WILSON, present sheriff of Lincoln County, is one of the strong, fearless and independent men developed by life on the plains and in contact with the ranching business. Mr. Wilson has spent many years as a practical stockman and so far as his official duties permit he still gives active superintendence to his farm in Lincoln County.

Mr. Wilson was born in this county March 10, 1877. His people were among the early settlers. A number of generations back the Wilsons claimed German ancestry, but the family was established in New York in colonial days and subsequently were pioneers in the state of Illinois. J. H. Wilson, father of Sheriff Wilson, was born near Allerton, Iowa, in 1849. He grew up and married in his native state, and in 1873 joined the pioneers of Ellsworth County, Kansas. His father, Isaac Wilson, came at the same time and was a man of prominence in Ellsworth County and the town of Wilson and the community known as Wilson Flats was named for him. The Town of Wilson was originally known as Bosland, and the name was changed to Wilson in 1878. Grandfather Isaac Wilson homesteaded land there and developed a very valuable and productive farm at Wilson Flats. Isaac Wilson was a veteran of the Civil war, having served four years in an Iowa regiment of infantry.

J. H. Wilson has spent his active career as a farmer and stockman. On coming to Kansas he also homesteaded 160 acres at Wilson Flats, and that was his home for a number of years. His prosperity enabled him to acquire a number of farms, but about 1897 he sold most of them and removed to Sylvan Grove, where he has since conducted business as a stock dealer and feeder and is owner of considerable town property. He is a democrat and a Mason. J. H. Wilson first married Caroline Humes. She was born in Iowa in 1851 and died in Ellsworth County, Kansas, in 1880. She was the mother of four children, Mrs. John Hall, the wife of a farmer in Ellsworth County; George A.; Sadie, wife of G. W. Kirtson, a carpenter and builder at Lincoln; and Nora, who married Golde Hulbert, and they reside on their farm along the Saline River west of Sylvan Grove. J. H. Wilson married for his second wife Belle Atkinson, who was born near Dorance, Kansas. They have a family of six children: Ethel, wife of Preston Simpson, a painter living at Sylvan Grove; James, a stockman at Sylvan Grove; John, connected with a commission house at the Kansas City stockyards; Ollie, wife of George Taylor, a stockman at Sylvan Grove; Jennie, wife of Robert Perry, a commission agent at the stockyards in Kansas City, Kansas; and Alonzo, who is still in the family circle.

George A. Wilson acquired his early education in the rural schools of Ellsworth County. The first nineteen years of his life were spent on his father's farm and he then sought change of scene and adventure in cattle ranches in the vicinity of Higgins in the Texas Panhandle. He had an abundance of experience during the two years spent there and he afterwards lived on ranches in Colorado for a year. Returning to Kansas in 1899, Mr. Wilson was on a ranch at Sylvan Grove for eight years and in 1907 took up farming and the stock business for himself. His principal efforts are now confined to his farm and home near Lincoln.

Mr. Wilson was first elected sheriff of Lincoln County in 1914, and in 1916, when he was a candidate for re-election, he had no opposition, all parties being well satisfied that he was the man best fitted for the place. He now has his offices in the Court House and is regarded as one of the most efficient sheriffs the county has ever had. Politically his affiliations are with the democratic party. Mr. Wilson attends the Presbyterian Church, is a member of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 359, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Center Lodge No. 111 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Lincoln, Sylvan Chapter of the Eastern Star and Sylvan Grove Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1904, at Sylvan Grove, Sheriff Wilson married Miss Lydia Hulbert, daughter of Milton and Lydia (Keyes) Hulbert. Her mother lives at Sylvan Grove. Her father, who was a farmer, is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have three children: Melville, born in February, 1906; Orville, born in August, 1908; and Carroll, born in October, 1913.

REINHOLD W. SIMON. One of the representative business men of Westfall, Kansas, is found in Reinhold W. Simon, who is cashier of the Westfall State Bank, a financial institution that was established in 1916 and already is doing a large business, great confidence being placed in its solidity because of the high character of its officials. Although one of the younger generation of business men here, Mr. Simon has had considerable banking experience and has an enviable reputation for business ability.

Reinhold W. Simon was born at Markesan, Wisconsin, January 26, 1889, and is a son of E. F. and Minnie (Matthews) Simon, both of whom were born in Germany, the father in 1862 and the mother in 1865. E. F. Simon was reared in Kolmar Posen, Germany, and served two years in the German army, according to the military law. In 1886 he came to the United States and located at Markesan, Wisconsin, in which neighborhood he worked on farms. He was married while living there, and in 1890, with his family, came to Kansas and for four years afterward worked in a mill at Shady Bend. It was his intention from the first to become an independent farmer, and finally he bought 160 acres of good land situated one mile east of Natoma, Kansas, and there carries on general farming and stockraising, meeting with success in his agricultural efforts. In politics he is a democrat and both he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Simon have four children, namely: Reinhold W.; E. A., who is a farmer near Natoma, Kansas; Alma, who resides with her parents; and E. C., who resides on the home farm near Natoma.

Reinhold W. Simon attended the country schools in Lincoln County and spent one year in the Beverly High School. In 1905 he entered business life, for one year being a clerk in a hardware store at Lin-

coln and for the same length of time served in the same capacity in a dry goods store at Waldo, Kansas, returning then to the home farm near Natoma. In 1913 Mr. Simon went to Montana and remained a year there and then returned to Natoma to accept the position of assistant cashier in the Natoma State Bank and continued there until 1916, in which year he came to Westfall as cashier of the Westfall State Bank.

The Westfall State Bank was established August 7, 1916, by H. C. Smithers and others, with a paid in capital of \$10,000. It does a general banking business and is a great accommodation to the local trade as well as the farming community. The present officers of the bank are: H. C. Smithers, of Salina, Kansas, president; C. A. Robinson, of Salina, vice president; Reinhold W. Simon, cashier.

Mr. Simon has never been particularly active in the political field and is an independent voter. He is interested in the development of Westfall, where he owns a number of desirable building lots and expresses his confidence in the substantial expansion of every enterprise in the place as time goes on. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Simon is unmarried.

JOSEPH F. TOBIAS has for many years been closely identified with banking in Ellsworth County and is now cashier of the Wilson State Bank.

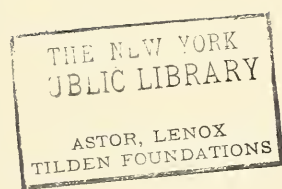
The Wilson State Bank was established under a state charter in 1886 by B. S. and Myron P. Westfall. Its original capital stock was \$35,000 and the first officers were: E. E. Parks, president; M. P. Westfall, vice president, and B. S. Westfall, cashier. Its record of thirty years has been a splendid one, reflecting good management and prosperity to its stockholders and patrons. Today the bank has a capital of \$40,000, surplus and undivided profits of \$90,000, while the deposits, the best index of its popularity, aggregate about \$600,000. The list of officials are: A. D. Jellison, of Junction City, Kansas, president; Charles W. Fielder, vice president and acting president; E. D. Schermerhorn, vice president; J. F. Tobias, cashier; and F. S. Percival and C. R. Jellison, assistant cashiers.

The Tobias family were early settlers in Ellsworth County, Kansas, and were established in the very pioneer times on the northwestern frontier in Minnesota. Joseph F. Tobias was born in Minnesota, at the Town of Elysian, November 18, 1878. He is of an old Bohemian family. His great-grandfather, Winslow Tobias, was born at Velin, Bohemia, in 1783. He was a shoemaker by trade. One day he came into the house after hoeing potatoes in the garden and dropped dead. His death occurred at Zerhernse, Bohemia, in 1852. His wife, Catherine, was born also in 1783, at Velin, Bohemia, and she died at Wilson, Kansas, in 1880, when ninety-seven years of age.

The only child of these parents was also named Winslow. He was born in Bohemia in 1816. In 1854 he started with his family for America, taking passage on the sailing ship Rhinehart and on account of adverse winds and other unfavorable conditions they were fifty-four days on the ocean. They landed at New York City February 12, 1855, and on the sixteenth day of May of the same year arrived in Waseca County, Minnesota. Minnesota was then a territory and there were probably more wild Indians in the country than white settlers. This section of the northwest was still isolated so far as railroad communication was concerned. The Tobias family journeyed by railroad only as far as Dubuque, Iowa, and



J. F. Hobbs



there embarked on a prairie schooner drawn by oxen. Winslow Tobias homesteaded 160 acres of land in Waseca County, proved up this claim, and then sold and moved to Elysian, where he continued to follow his trade as a shoemaker until his death in 1880. He married Katrine Wesly, who was born in Bohemia in 1820 and died at Elysian, Minnesota, in 1878. They had two children, Joseph, now living at Omaha, Nebraska, and John.

John Tobias, who is still living at Wilson, Kansas, father of Joseph F., the banker, was born at Velin, Bohemia, in 1844, and was about ten years of age when he accompanied the family on their voyage to America and settlement on the far northwestern frontier in Minnesota. He grew up and married in Le Sueur County, Minnesota, and followed the shoemaking trade, and later had a mercantile establishment at Elysian. On December 13, 1877, he arrived at Wilson, Kansas, and was one of the early men identified with that community. His brother Joseph had preceded him a year or two to Kansas, and together they established and operated one of the pioneer stores of Wilson. John Tobias was a general merchant and implement dealer until he retired in 1905. He has been quite successful and besides his home in the south part of the town, a modern dwelling which has been extensively remodeled in recent years, he owns forty acres adjoining the townsite of Wilson. He is independent in politics and is affiliated with Wilson Lodge No. 147, Ancient Order of United Workmen. John Tobias married Rosalia Piehner. She was born in Bohemia in 1847. Their family consisted of seven children, Joseph F. being the oldest. John C. is a successful attorney at law living at Detroit, Michigan. Amelia married James Purma, a carpenter at Wilson, Kansas. Henry, a dentist by profession at Kansas City, Missouri, has recently passed the examination and has been accepted for professional service in the United States army, being now first lieutenant in the Dental Reserve Corps. Fred lives on a farm ten miles north of Bunker Hill, Kansas. Ernest is cashier of the Yuma National Bank at Yuma, Arizona. Art, the youngest child, was accidentally killed at the age of ten years, being struck by a rifle bullet which glanced from a post.

Joseph F. Tobias, who was born at Elysian, Minnesota, November 18, 1867, has been a Kansan since he was ten years of age. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native town and he finished the eighth grade at Wilson, Kansas, and in 1886 graduated from the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois. After these advantages he clerked in a local store a year and a half and was then bookkeeper in the Wilson State Bank. He rapidly familiarized himself with the business of banking and in 1895 established the Bohemia State Bank at Wilson and was its cashier until he sold his interests to the Wilson State Bank in 1899. After that he was out of banking for some years and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. In 1907 he assisted in the founding of the Farmers State Bank at Wilson, occupied the position of teller for a year, and then returned to the Wilson State Bank as cashier, the position he still holds.

In 1902 Mr. Tobias built a modern home in Wilson and he also owns a postoffice building on Main Street, and spent a considerable sum in 1917 in thoroughly remodeling this structure. Mr. Tobias is vitally interested in Kansas agriculture, owning a farm of 320 acres in Trego County and another half section in Gove County.

Mr. Tobias is an independent democrat. He served as treasurer of Wilson Township, and for two terms, four years, he was mayor of Wilson. He is affiliated with Samaria Lodge No. 298, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Wilson, of which he was secretary for a number of years, and belongs to Salina Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite. He is past noble grand of Wilson Lodge No. 225, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Z. C. B. J. Society.

In 1900, at Bunker Hill, Kansas, Mr. Tobias married Miss Lucy E. Grill, daughter of Samuel and Lavina Grill, both now deceased. Her father owned a large farm in Will County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Tobias have three children: Leona, born August 22, 1901; Eleanor, born in 1903; and Josephine, born in 1913.

CHARLES W. FIELDER, vice president of the Wilson State Bank, is a comparative newcomer in Kansas, but brought with him a large experience as a banker and business man from the northwestern states.

Mr. Fielder was born at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, July 20, 1879. His father, Rev. William Fielder, was born at Hemil Hempstead, in the County of Herts, England, in 1853. He prepared for a career as a Methodist minister. He had come to America in 1868, living at first at Queenstown, Prince Edward Island, later in New Brunswick, and in 1877 was sent as a missionary of the Methodist Church to Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He gathered about him the people of his faith, founded a church, and afterwards preached at various churches in South Dakota, also at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for five years was president of the Fort Worth University of the Methodist Church at Fort Worth, Texas. For two years he served as vice chancellor of the Methodist Episcopal University at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and since 1913 has been president of the Snead Seminary at Boaz, Alabama. Politically he is a republican. Rev. Mr. Fielder married Susan A. Dobson, who was born at Minonk, Illinois, in 1855, and died at Cherryvale, Kansas, in 1892. She was the mother of two children: Charles W. and Susan A. The latter is the wife of Earl Ripley, a grain buyer at Hammer, South Dakota.

Charles W. Fielder attended the public schools of his native state, also the South Dakota Agricultural and Mechanical College at Brookings and in 1897 graduated from the high school at Minneapolis, Minnesota. On leaving school he spent several months in the employ of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company at Minneapolis, and then became messenger with the First National Bank of Minneapolis, and remained with that institution for six years, being promoted to correspondence clerk. With this thorough training in a metropolitan bank he became cashier of the Bottineau County Bank at Bottineau, North Dakota, and was promoted to cashier, remaining with the bank until 1915, when he came to Wilson, Kansas, and has since been vice president of the Wilson State Bank.

Mr. Fielder has made himself a factor in local affairs in different ways, owns a good home in Wilson, is secretary of the board of trustees and superintendent of the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is an active republican and is a member of the Kansas and the American Bankers associations.

In 1904, at Bottineau, North Dakota, he married Miss Marian J. Ellis, daughter of A. C. and Ella Ellis, residents of Minneapolis, where her father is a fuel merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Fielder have five children: Jean M., born August 20, 1905; Charles W.,

born January 15, 1910; Olive E., born October 19, 1913; and Alexander R. and Albert A., born October 20, 1916.

JAMES A. LOUNSBURY, M. D. In the career of Dr. James A. Lounsbury there has been demonstrated the fact that an individual can dominate in more than one direction, and that some of the most prominent citizens and successful business men are those who have branched out from their original field of endeavor and directed their abilities towards perfecting various business interests as well as raising the standard of their communities. When he entered upon his active career it was as a laborer in the prolific field of medicine, but subsequent interests wooed him away from his profession and took him into business and financial affairs, and he is now president of the Farmers State Bank of Barnard and has large responsibilities and holdings in commercial and industrial lines.

Dr. James A. Lounsbury was born in Genesee County, New York, September 13, 1842, and is a son of Rudolphus and Almira (Brown) Lounsbury, and a grandson of the immigrant who came from England and founded the family in New York. In that state, in 1805, was born Rudolphus Lounsbury, who passed his entire life in Genesee County in agricultural pursuits and died in 1870. He was a republican and a member of the Free Baptist church. Mrs. Lounsbury, who was born in 1807, in New York, died in Genesee County in 1865. There were three children in the family: Earl B., who was a physician and surgeon and died at Byron, Genesee County; James A.; and Carl M., who is a retired farmer of Lincoln, Kansas, where he was a pioneer.

James A. Lounsbury received his primary education in the public schools of Genesee County, and after his graduation from the high school at Alexander began to read medicine. After some preparation he entered Buffalo Medical College, at Buffalo, New York, being graduated from that institution with the class of 1867, degree of Doctor of Medicine, and began practice in La Salle County, Illinois, where he remained three years. In 1870 he made his advent in Kansas and for three years resided in Lincoln County, where he built up a practice in the rural districts, but in 1873 turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and for four years conducted a general store in Osborne County. At the end of that time he came to Barnard, Lincoln County, where he continued to be engaged in successful mercantile operations until 1902, having been the pioneer general merchant of this place. In the year mentioned he disposed of his business and two years later began his connection with financial affairs as cashier of the Farmers State Bank. This position he held until 1912, when he was made president of the institution, in which capacity he has since acted. The Farmers State Bank, one of the reliable monetary organizations of this part of the state, was founded in August, 1904, by James A. Lounsbury, M. D., James Wild, Cole D. Swank, J. W. Johnson, W. S. Swank and Dr. H. L. Hinckley. It has enjoyed a steady and consistent growth, and today has a capital of \$15,000, with surplus and profits of \$16,500, its present officers being: President, Dr. J. A. Lounsbury; vice president, Dr. H. L. Hinckley, and cashier, Thomas A. Biggs. The bank is situated at Main Street and Ballard Avenue. In the position of president of the institution Doctor Lounsbury has directed its policies in a manner that has given it a good reputation in banking circles and gained for it the confidence of the people of this rich agricultural community. The Doctor is a republican and takes an

active interest in politics, although not as a seeker for personal preferment. He is past master of Saltville Lodge No. 59, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In addition to his home, at Ballard Avenue and White Street, and a business building on Main Street, Barnard, he is the owner of a farm of 320 acres located in Cedron Township. In the various activities which make up the life of this thriving little Kansas city he takes an influential part, and no citizen here is held in higher esteem.

Doctor Lounsbury was married in 1892, at Barnard, Kansas, to Miss Maude D. Biggs, daughter of John J. Biggs. They have no children.

THOMAS A. BIGGS, cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Barnard, and one of the progressive and enterprising business men and financiers of Lincoln County, was born on a farm six miles south of Barnard, February 13, 1881, a son of Capt. John J. and Mary Ann (Stokes) Biggs. The Biggs family were pioneers in Ohio, where, in Meigs County, January 13, 1838, was born Capt. John J. Biggs. His title was secured as a soldier during the Civil war, he having enlisted from his native county in 1861 as a member of an Ohio volunteer infantry regiment, from which he was honorably discharged after a year or more of service because of disability. Going to Illinois, he organized Company C, 112th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made captain, and with which he fought until the close of the war, participating in numerous engagements, including the battle of Shiloh. He had a fine record as a soldier, and after the war settled in Illinois, where he remained until 1879, in that year coming to Kansas and buying a farm of 160 acres six miles south of the Town of Barnard. In 1890 he moved into town, where he followed the trade of his younger days, that of blacksmith, and continued to be so engaged until his death in February, 1913. Captain Biggs was a republican, and for four years served Barnard in the capacity of postmaster. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a member and past master of Saltville Lodge No. 59, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Captain Biggs married Anna Stokes, who was born near the City of Dublin, Ireland, May 30, 1843, and came to the United States in 1859, joining her parents, who had preceded her, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. She died at Barnard, January 14, 1911, having been the mother of these children: Annie, who is the wife of Ed Mesick, a carriage painter of Barnard; J. W., who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of this town; C. R., who is a retired real estate dealer and property owner of Barnard; George N., who was engaged in farming near Barnard until his death in 1896, when he was twenty-five years of age; Maude, who is the wife of Dr. J. A. Lounsbury, president of the Farmers State Bank; and Thomas A.

Thomas A. Biggs was educated in the public schools of Barnard, and at the age of nineteen years completed his studies and entered the postoffice, in which he spent four years as assistant and two years as postmaster, to which latter office he was appointed in 1905 by President Roosevelt. In 1906 he resigned the postmastership, was again appointed in 1907, and resigned again in 1908, at which time he became connected with the firm of Welsh Brothers, proprietors of a grain business and elevator. He remained in this connection for three years, and in March, 1911, entered the Farmers State Bank as assistant cashier, being advanced to the cashiership in 1913. Mr. Biggs is well and favorably known in banking circles and

among his associates is considered a man of foresight, ability and sound banking sense. He is a republican, and his only fraternal connection is with Saltville Lodge No. 59, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In addition to his residence and the six acres of ground upon which it stands, adjoining the town, he has 160 acres of good farming land located in Wallace County.

Mr. Biggs was married October 31, 1908, at Wallace, Kansas, to Miss Fay Lacey, daughter of John and Lizzie (Nixon) Lacey, who reside near Wallace and are engaged in farming. Three children have come to Mr. and Mrs. Biggs, born as follows: Marjorie, December 10, 1909; Stanley, in November, 1911; and Marion, in June, 1913.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MORGAN, M. D., is a physician and surgeon of nearly thirty years' experience, almost all of which time has been spent in the State of Kansas, and the past seventeen years in the City of Clay Center.

The name "Dr. Morgan" is a household word in almost every family throughout Clay and surrounding counties, as four of the immediate family have practiced in Clay Center and never since the year 1883 has there been a time when the familiar form and genial smile of one or more of this family of physicians did not form a part of the memories of a day spent on the streets of Clay Center, and during quite a number of these years the "Shingle" of "Doctors Morgan & Morgan" has swung in the breezes or basked lazily in the sunshine of the Sunflower state.

This branch of the Morgan family originated in Wales. Doctor Morgan's early ancestor came to America just before the Revolutionary war, in which war he joined with the colonists and fought with them for independence. After that he settled in Kentucky. Doctor Morgan's father, E. D. Morgan, was born at Sardis in the Blue Grass state in the year 1816. In his early manhood he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed most successfully for many years.

In the year 1838 E. D. Morgan was united in marriage with Karrilla A. D. Wilhoit, daughter of Elliott and Julia Ann (Fink) Wilhoit. She was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in the year 1814. Elliott Wilhoit was a descendant of John Garr, who was of Bavarian extraction. The immediate ancestor of Elliott Wilhoit came to America in the early colonial days and with all lovers of liberty he fought for independence. In the fifteenth century the Garr family was ennobled by Emperor Charles, the fifth, for notable bravery, and a family crest given them. This crest now decorates many of the homes of his descendants, and of which they are very proud. Mrs. Morgan was a devout Christian and a staunch Baptist. Her life was full of good works and of charity and love.

E. D. Morgan with his wife and the children then born to them removed to Pella, Iowa, in the year 1854, when Iowa was still a territory. Soon after locating at Pella, they bought a little farm one mile east of the modest village, which farm was the family home for a period of about thirty-four years. As life on a farm in those very early pioneer days did not furnish very favorable opportunities for prosecuting his chosen profession, E. D. Morgan drifted into things that were more in harmony with his surroundings, depending more upon good Mother Earth for her aid in caring for his growing family. He made a specialty of the cultivation and growing of the hardy fruit trees which were adapted to the rigorous Iowa

climate. This business increased until his was the largest nurseries in the state, and all of the very old orchards of the surrounding country owe their origin to "The Morgan Nurseries." In 1888 Mr. and Mrs. Morgan moved to Clay Center, Kansas, where they made their home with one of their sons until the day of their passing.

E. D. Morgan was a republican. In religion he was a Baptist, for which organization he worked untiringly and for which he made many sacrifices during all of his sojourn in Pella. He was many times a member of the church board, and years without number he was superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school.

When this family arrived in Pella in the year 1884 they found that the Baptist people of Iowa had already organized a college known as "Central University of Iowa." Mr. Morgan was soon made a member of the building committee, in which office he did very earnest and efficient work. In those days it was necessary for each one to work with his own hands as well as to direct the labors of others. So he with other members of the building committee helped to quarry the rock which formed the foundation of the college building, and to haul it to the building site in heavy wagons drawn by oxen. This foundation still stands firm as on the day when it was laid, a fitting memorial and symbol of the honest purpose of the hearts of those who sacrificed themselves for the thing in which they believed.

E. D. Morgan was also a very staunch Mason, and often said to his sons, "As soon as you are old enough, son, join the Masons, it will make you a better man and will be a safeguard always." He was serving as master of the lodge in Pella at the breaking out of the Civil war. By special dispensation he was granted the power to give the three degrees in a single night to his son John S., and two other young men who were to go to Oskaloosa the following day to muster in as soldiers of the Union. Mrs. Morgan passed away in 1890. Mr. Morgan following her in two years, each at the age of seventy-six.

Dr. B. F. Morgan was the seventh in a family of eight children. His eldest brother, Henry J., owns and operates a fruit ranch in Penryn, California. The second brother, John S. (above mentioned as a soldier in the Union army), was a graduate of Central University. He began the practice of law after his return from the war, but after a very short but successful career as an attorney he passed away in the year 1872. Mattie M., the third child, is a graduate of Central University and now resides at Colorado Springs, Colorado. She is the widow of J. W. Paschal, who was a lieutenant in the late war and a high class machinist. The fourth child, Wilber Fisk, died at the age of three years. Horace Wilber was a physician of high standing, a graduate of the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, afterward taking several post-graduate courses at Bellevue Hospital Medical College and other medical schools of New York. He began the practice of medicine in his native state, but removed to Clay Center, Kansas, in the year 1883, where his home was at the time of his passing in 1895. Teda A. J. is the wife of I. M. Earle, who is a successful attorney and at present vice president and general counsel for the Bankers Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa. Curtice C. was also a physician, a graduate of the time of his graduation he formed a partnership with his brother H. Wilber in the practice of medicine at Clay Center, Kansas, where he followed this profession until the time of his death in 1897.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Morgan was born at Pella,

Iowa, August 3, 1857. He attended the public schools of his native town, graduating from high school, and in 1885 he completed the course at the Iowa Central University. He prepared for his profession in the medical department of Drake University at Des Moines, from which he received his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1888. Doctor Morgan is a wide awake physician and surgeon and a constant student. He took post-graduate work in the New York Post-Graduate School, and two courses in the Chicago Post-Graduate School.

Doctor Morgan began practice at Riley, Kansas, in 1888, and that was his home and center of practice for twelve years. In 1900 he removed to Denver, Colorado, but as the high altitude affected his wife's health, he gave up his practice there after a year and in 1901 located at Clay Center, where his two brothers had previously practiced. Since then Doctor Morgan has built up a large general medical and surgical practice and has offices in the Galloba Building. He is a member of the Clay County and Kansas State medical societies and the American Medical Association, and for two years was lecturer on anaesthesia in the University of Kansas. While living at Riley he was county coroner of that county and has served on the United States Board of Pension Examiners in both Riley and Clay counties. During the illness of ex-President Taft while he was passing through Kansas Doctor Morgan had the honor of being the attending physician.

Doctor Morgan is a republican and like his father has become a deep student in Masonry. He is affiliated with Clay Center Lodge No. 135, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and for three years was Master of Riley Lodge No. 48. He also belongs to Bethany Chapter No. 38, Royal Arch Masons, and is past commander of Coronado Commandery No. 20 of the Knights Templar and is a life member of Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina. In 1916 he was representative to the Imperial Council from Isis Temple at Buffalo, New York.

Doctor Morgan owns his home at 329 Dexter Street in Clay Center. On May 22, 1882, at Wakeeney, Kansas, he married Miss Lucy M. Hanna. She is a daughter of the late B. J. F. and Margaret (Phillips) Hanna. Her father was at that time register of the United States land office at Wakeeney. Her mother was a sister of Colonel Phillips, who platted Salina as a town, was colonel of an Indian regiment during the Civil war and afterwards was agent for the Cherokee Indians.

Doctor and Mrs. Morgan have two children. Edwin Clyde, the son, graduated A. B. from the University of Kansas and took his medical course in Northwestern University Medical School of Chicago and had been in practice as a partner with his father until August 20, 1917, when he was called to France in the medical department of the United States army and is now serving his country in a base hospital on French soil, having been commissioned a first lieutenant. The daughter, Margaret, is a graduate of the University of Kansas in the classical course and is still at home.

WILLIS G. WEAVER, former clerk of the District Court of Wabaunsee County, has for many years been engaged in the abstract, real estate, loan and insurance business at Alma. He is one of the most widely known men in the county.

Mr. Weaver was born at New London, Connecticut, January 7, 1864, but has lived in this part of Kansas since he was a small child. The Weaver family were

identified with New England from the earliest period of settlement. It is said that they came out of England and settled in Massachusetts in 1636. Mr. Weaver's father was the late Dr. Lathrop P. Weaver, the first physician to locate and carry on a regular practice at the Town of Wabaunsee. He was born at Enfield, Connecticut, in 1823, grew up and married there, entered his profession as a physician and surgeon, and during the war he offered his services to Governor Buckingham of Connecticut as a surgeon but was never called out for duty. In April, 1868, he came to Wabaunsee, Kansas, and handled a large practice there until his death in 1874. He also filled the office of postmaster and was a justice of the peace. In politics he was a republican and was an active supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Doctor Weaver married Amy A. Kinne, who was born at Voluntown, Connecticut, in 1827, and died at Wabaunsee, Kansas, March 3, 1872. W. G. Weaver was the fourth of five children. Ellen F. the oldest, died at Manhattan, Kansas, in October, 1913. She was first married in 1870 to A. C. Cutler, a farmer, and in 1873 became the wife of George T. Fielding, who was in the grain, seed and livestock business at Manhattan, where he died in October, 1916. George L. Weaver, the second child, is a hotel man at Chicago, Illinois. Lathrop P., Jr., lives at West Park, New York, where he is superintendent of water, lights and storage on the fine Colonel Payne estate. E. H. Weaver, the youngest of the family, is connected with the Rock Island Railway Company at Davenport, Iowa.

Willis G. Weaver received his early education in the public school at Wabaunsee and also attended the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. On leaving college in 1882 he became a farmer and put in thirteen years as an agriculturist in Wabaunsee County. He was called from his farm to the office of clerk of the District Court, and filled that position for four years, from 1895 to 1899. Since the beginning of his official term he moved his residence to Alma and has been an active member of that community for over twenty years. Since leaving office he has built up a large abstract, insurance and farm loan business, his offices being in his own building on Missouri Street. He owns a good modern home in the suburbs of Alma.

Mr. Weaver also served as city treasurer of Alma five years, and is now clerk of the District Court, having been appointed by Judge R. C. Heizer to fill the unexpired term of O. B. Hughes, resigned. He is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is affiliated with Alma Lodge No. 161, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Kaw Valley Chapter No. 53, Royal Arch Masons, at Wamego, Oriental Commandery No. 48, Knights Templar, at Manhattan, Alma Chapter No. 270 of the Eastern Star, Alma Lodge No. 76 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Sylvan Camp No. 1203 of the Modern Woodmen of America at Alma, and the Fraternal Aid Union.

Mr. Weaver married at Keats, Kansas, December 14, 1892, Miss Clara B. Chamberlain, daughter of M. A. and R. E. (Totten) Chamberlain, her mother being now a resident of Riley, Kansas, where her father, who was a farmer, is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have four children. Margaret M. is a teacher in Wabaunsee County. Hal G. is cashier for the Fuller Construction Company at Fort Riley. Lathrop A. is a freshman in the local high school, while Myrtle E. is still a pupil in the grade school.

FREDERICK J. WAGNER, M. D. A resident of McFarland, Kansas, for about eight years, Doctor Wagner

has found many responsibilities and pleasant relationships with that community, where he is a well known and capable physician, a druggist and present incumbent of the office of postmaster.

Doctor Wagner is a native of Chicago, where he was born January 15, 1883. His father, Charles Wagner, was born in Waldek, Germany, in 1855, and at the age of seventeen accompanied his three brothers to America. Locating in Chicago, he became a well known business man, building a wholesale and retail grocery establishment and acquiring a substantial financial position. He died at Chicago in July, 1912. In politics he was rather independent, beginning as a democrat and later following the fortunes of the republican party. He was an active member of the Evangelical Church. Charles Wagner married Sophia Seggebruch, who was born in Will County, Illinois, in 1859, and is still living in Chicago. Doctor Wagner was the second of five children. Louise, the oldest, is the wife of Rev. H. J. Schick, pastor of St. Luke's Evangelical Church at Evansville, Indiana. Charles, the next younger brother to Doctor Wagner, lives at home with his mother and looks after the family estate in Chicago. Clara is the wife of Dr. Cleaver Brinkerhoff, a physician and surgeon in Chicago. Sophia married Arthur Good, foreman of the installation department of the Commonwealth Edison Electric Company at Chicago.

The Chicago public schools supplied Doctor Wagner with his first instruction and he also attended Northwestern University at Evanston. In 1906 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Illinois at Chicago, and after that had twelve months of service as an interne in the West Side Hospital of that city. He has several times returned to Chicago for advanced courses in the Post-Graduate Hospital and Mercy Hospital. Doctor Wagner did his first regular practice in Kansas, locating at Paxico in 1907. A year and a half later he bought the practice of Dr. C. R. Silverthorn at McFarland and from the beginning has enjoyed a splendid patronage in both medicine and surgery. In 1910 Doctor Wagner built and opened a drug store on Main Street, and is still its proprietor. He is local surgeon for the Rock Island Railway Company and was formerly a member of the County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Along with his profession and business duties he has enjoyed many of the honors and responsibilities of public life. He is a member of the McFarland School Board, has served as health officer and as coroner of Wabaunsee County, has been a member of the McFarland Town Council, for two terms was mayor, and in 1911 was appointed postmaster under President Taft. He still continues the incumbent of the office under the civil service rules. Doctor Wagner is also a director of the First State Bank at McFarland. Besides his home on Main Street he owns another dwelling on the same street.

Doctor Wagner is independent in his political actions. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, in which he was reared, but at McFarland he attends the Methodist denomination. He is affiliated with Alma Lodge No. 161, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite, Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth, the Knights and Ladies of Security and McFarland Camp No. 1182 of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1909, at Olsburg, Kansas, Doctor Wagner married Miss Mabel Fagerberg, daughter of Senator Oscar and Hannah (Miller) Fagerberg. Her parents live at Olsburg, where her father has been a merchant for the past forty years and is also an extensive ranch

owner and has been prominent in state politics. Doctor and Mrs. Wagner have two children: Verne, born May 2, 1910, and Nyla, born October 4, 1913.

PAUL C. SWAN, of Washington, is an all around and thorough business man, and has demonstrated his ability to handle many varied enterprises successfully. He is a native of Kansas and has spent most of his active business career in the northern part of the state.

His birth occurred in Republic County, August 5, 1868. His grandfather Swan was a Scotchman who immigrated from his native land to Canada. His father, J. W. Swan, was born at Toronto, Ontario, in 1843, and when a boy went with his parents to Wisconsin, where he grew up and married at Stevens Point. In the early days he employed his skill as a pilot for the lumber rafts which were floated down the Wisconsin River to the markets. At the age of eighteen, in 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry but was rejected on account of disability. He promptly re-enlisted in an Illinois regiment of infantry and was in active service until the close of the war and did a soldier's full duty. He fought at Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and was with Sherman throughout the march to the sea.

After the war, in 1867, J. W. Swan came to Kansas, taking up a homestead of 160 acres at Cuba. That land grew into a good farm and it was his home until 1878, when he entered the livery and general mercantile business at Washington. In 1880 he established a store at Haddam, Kansas, but in 1886 retired and died there in 1888. He was a republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. J. W. Swan married Anna Osborne, who was born in New York City in 1845 and died at Haddam, Kansas, in 1890. Paul C. was the first of their six children. Arthur died at the age of twenty in Haddam. William J. was cashier of the First National Bank of Washington at the time of his death, at the age of thirty-two. Nellie died at Washington when twenty years of age. Harry is an employee of the Electric Street Railway Company at Los Angeles, California. Bessie lives at San Francisco, and for the past seven years has been head stenographer and confidential clerk of a large hardware house of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Paul C. Swan's earliest recollection is of the old homestead of his father, where he lived until he was ten years of age. He finished his schooling at Haddam, and at the age of seventeen became an active helper to his father in the livery and general mercantile business. When he was twenty years of age he left home and went to the Puget Sound region of the far Northwest, and was in the mercantile business at Olympia and Seattle, Washington. During the winter of 1897 he returned to Haddam and in the spring of 1898 established a grocery and men's furnishing goods store, which he conducted for seven years. He sold out to Potter Brothers and in 1905 went to Osborn, Kansas, where he conducted a store a short time. Trading this, he returned to Washington and in May, 1905, bought the mercantile business of Phil Darby. This is one of the oldest and best known stores of Washington. Mr. Swan conducted the store along with a land business until 1907. Then for a year he was superintendent of the Washington electric light plant, and has since been successfully identified with the land business and as an automobile salesman and garage proprietor. Mr. Swan has the distinction of selling the first Studebaker car in the entire State of

Kansas. He established his garage in 1908. He now has the best equipped garage in Washington, located on Commercial Street, the building having a frontage of 172 feet and is 110 feet in depth, and with a basement underneath the entire building.

Mr. Swan is also president of the Washington Telephone Exchange and is a large property owner, including some business properties around the public square, a dwelling house and his own residence in the west part of town. In politics he is a republican voter and is affiliated with Frontier Lodge No. 104, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Haddam Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At Haddam, Kansas, in 1888, Mr. Swan married Miss Flora Simpson, who died at Olympia, Washington, in 1897. She was the mother of two children. Gladys M. is the wife of W. R. Baker, a farmer six miles north of Washington. Bradford L. is bookkeeper and general assistant to his father in the garage at Washington and has recently enlisted in the Hospital Corps being organized by Dr. H. D. Smith. At Clifton, Kansas, in 1901, Mr. Swan married for his second wife Miss Edith Hamilton, daughter of Steve and Frances (Stiles) Hamilton. Her parents reside at Washington and her father served twice as county attorney, his terms of office being at an interval of twenty-five years apart. Mr. and Mrs. Swan have two children: Paul, Jr., born in October, 1905, and Harriet, born December 7, 1910.

WILLIAM C. ROUGHTON, editor and proprietor of the Manchester Motor in Dickinson County, with his wife as local editor, has been identified either with the printing trade or with newspaper work since early boyhood. His father was at one time proprietor of the Jetmore Republican. The Roughton family is one of the earliest names that occur in the history of Hodgeman County. At Jetmore in that county William C. Roughton was born September 21, 1882. He is a son of Columbus E. and Amanda (Wilson) Roughton. Columbus E. Roughton, who was born in Yadkin County, North Carolina, in 1843, a son of Josiah L. Roughton, grew up on a North Carolina farm and being in active sympathy with the Union and the North he refueged out of that country at the outbreak of the war. For a time he was employed as a horse buyer by the United States army and later was employed as assistant wagon master in the quartermaster's department until the close of the war. He then located at Mattoon, Illinois, and farmed in that recently cyclone devastated country until 1868.

In that year he made his first visit to Kansas for the purpose of viewing out a new home. However, he did not permanently locate in the state for ten years, in the meantime resuming his work as an Illinois farmer. In 1878 Columbus E. Roughton went to the western frontier of Kansas and secured a tract of Government land in Hodgeman County, one year prior to the organization of that county. He was one of the very first settlers and was active and influential when the county was organized and had a part in the founding of Jetmore as the county seat in 1879. He was elected a commissioner of the second district at the first election of officers in that county, being re-elected three consecutive terms. In the sessions of 1901-03 he represented Hodgeman County in the State Legislature, having been elected on the democratic ticket. He had been a republican up to 1896. Columbus E. Roughton has been a farmer, merchant, hotel man and newspaper proprietor at Jetmore for many years. In 1895 he took over the Jetmore Republican and was its editor and publisher for a number of years. He

served as the first postmaster at Jetmore and in 1912 was again appointed to that office and is still officiating in that capacity.

In 1875 Columbus E. Roughton married Amanda Wilson, who was born at Charleston, Illinois, in 1850. She died at Jetmore in 1911. She was very devoted to her religious duties and active in the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had five children: Mabel Louise, born in 1876, is the wife of Charles L. Christy, of Dodge City, Kansas; the second in age is William C.; the younger daughter is Ethel L., who was born in 1888 and is now the wife of Wilber Lester, of Jetmore, and two children, Clifford and Cora, died in infancy.

William C. Roughton has the distinction of having been the first male child born at Jetmore. He attended the public schools there and at the age of eleven was working in his father's office and learning the printing trade. He followed the trade continuously until 1908, when he bought the Dresden Sunflower, of which he was editor and publisher for six years. In 1915 Mr. Roughton acquired the Manchester Motor of Manchester in Dickinson County. This paper was founded in 1910 by Frank E. Pattee. Mr. Roughton is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Mrs. Roughton is a member of the Christian Church.

At Concordia, Kansas, June 16, 1904, he married Miss Mabel E. Evans, of Miltonvale, Kansas. Mrs. Roughton, who is a very capable and energetic woman and does the work of local editor for the Manchester Motor, was born in Bates County, Nebraska, December 25, 1885. To their marriage have been born five children, two sons and three daughters: Alpha Wilma, born March 18, 1905; Norma Julia, born June 20, 1908; Clifford Evans, born January 2, 1911; William Clyde, born January 16, 1913; and Roma Lucile, born December 9, 1916, and died January 11, 1917.

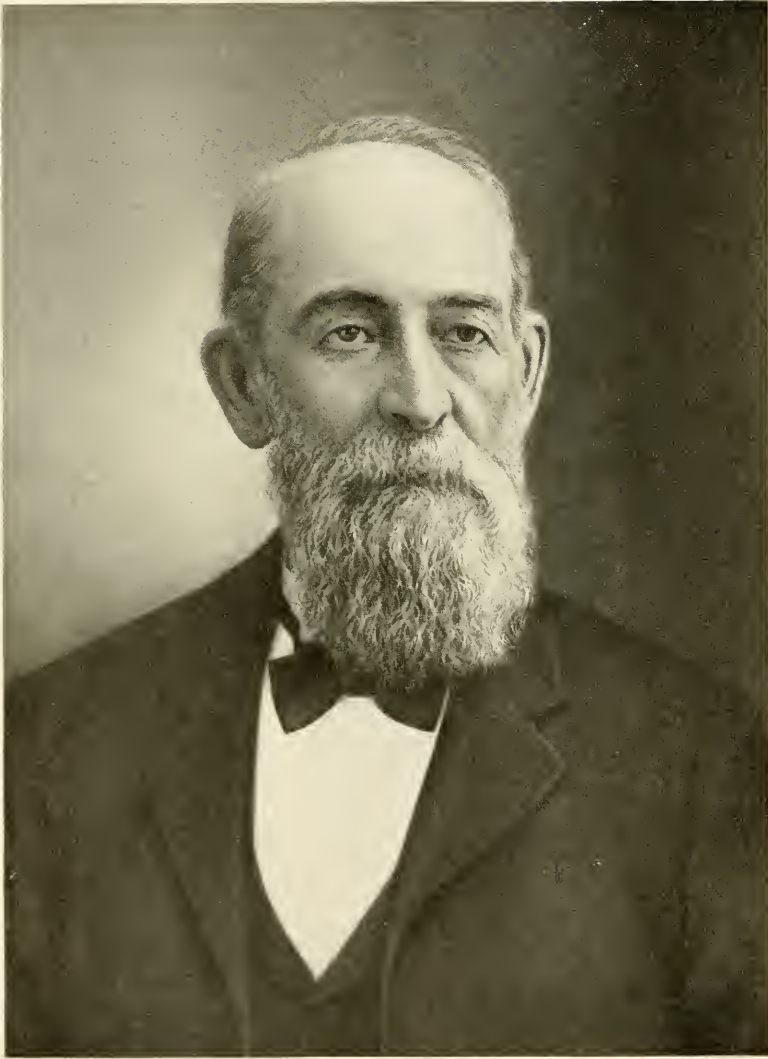
HORACE GREELEY KYLE, whose name is widely known over the State of Kansas on account of his legislative experience and active participation in public and business affairs, is a successful stock farmer and owns a splendid place in Dickinson County known as "The Cedars." That is the scene of his business activities as a farmer and raiser of blooded livestock.

Mr. Kyle is a native of Kansas and belongs to the pioneer and territorial element. He was born in a log cabin four miles west of Holton in Jackson County October 21, 1861. His father, James B. Kyle, came to Kansas with his wife in 1857, located on the frontier in Jackson County and from that district he volunteered his services early in the Civil war as a private in Company B of the Eleventh Kansas Volunteers. He was in service until killed by Missouri bushwhackers in 1863. His widow, whose maiden name was Susau Halsted, was born in Indiana. She was a relative of the noted Murat Halsted, a journalist and diplomat and former proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

In the fall of 1871 Mrs. Susan Kyle removed to Marion County, Kansas, where her son Horace G. grew to manhood. After finishing his school work in that county he taught during several winter terms and carried on the farm in the summer.

He early took an active part in public affairs in Marion County and in 1893 was elected register of deeds and filled that office two terms. Politically he has always been a republican, and from 1897 to 1903 was congressional committeeman for Marion County. He was elected a member of the Legislature for the session of 1909 and also served by re-election in 1911.

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G. R. Wolfe

In the latter session he served as chairman of the committee on education.

Mr. Kyle moved to his farm in Dickinson County in March, 1912. "The Cedars" is a highly improved stock farm. It contains 480 acres and is located four miles northeast of Abilene. It has all the modern building and other equipment required for the successful handling of blooded cattle, in which Mr. Kyle specializes.

In Dickinson County he has continued his activity in local affairs and in 1915 was elected secretary of the Republican County Central Committee and was chairman of that committee in 1916. Since 1913 he has held by election the office of president of the Farmers' Institute. Mr. Kyle is a member of the Methodist Church. In 1884 he married Miss Anna Hardcastle. They have seven children, five sons and two daughters.

GIDEON R. WOLFE has one of the longest records of public service of any county officer in Kansas. For practically a quarter of a century he has been county surveyor of Ellsworth County. Mr. Wolfe is a man of thorough technical training and experience and is a pioneer in Western Kansas.

He was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1829, and undoubtedly he is also entitled to distinction as one of the oldest men still active in public service. He was eighty eight years of age at his last birthday. He comes of English stock, the Wolfes having located in Pennsylvania in colonial times. His father, George Wolfe, was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, in 1789, the year that George Washington was inaugurated President of the United States. His death occurred in Center County in 1857. He spent all his life there as a hard working and plain and substantial farmer. In politics he was identified with the whig party. He was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in Center County and died there in 1872. They had three children: William, who died in Center County, where he had been manager in stores; Gideon R.; and Charles, who died at Philadelphia soon after his enlistment for service in the Civil war.

Gideon R. Wolfe grew up and received such advantages as the rural schools of Center County could afford. At the age of twelve he left his father's farm and for five years served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. This was the trade which he followed in Center County before the war, when, in 1861, he enlisted in the Bucktails, but later went to Washington, where he was assigned as civil engineer of Geisbarro Point. He was there employed as surveyor until six months after the close of hostilities. He then resumed work at his profession in Center County, Pennsylvania, doing journeyman carpentry and also working in a planing mill, and while there he built a number of churches.

Mr. Wolfe came out to Kansas in 1870, first locating in Dickinson County. There he was a builder and was general superintendent of various engineering and surveying projects for three years. In 1873 he transferred his residence to Hays in Ellis County and continued the profession of surveying there until 1889, in which year he permanently located at Ellsworth. Since coming to Ellsworth Mr. Wolfe has done considerable building and was also for a number of years identified with railroad work. Since 1891 he has filled the office of county surveyor continuously except for three years.

Mr. Wolfe is a republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church and he joined the Masonic fraternity

back in Pennsylvania. His home is on Douglas Avenue in Ellsworth, where in 1908 he had built a fine modern residence. Mr. Wolfe married in 1846, when he was seventeen years of age, in Center County, Pennsylvania, Miss Sarah McMulley. She was born in Center County in 1827 and died at Hays, Kansas, in 1887. They had nine children: Harry, a merchant in Colorado; Mary, wife of a Colorado farmer; Mrs. Lillie Hall, a resident of Waldo, Kansas; Florence, a widow living at Wichita; Fannie, wife of a Russell County farmer; Catherine, a widow living in Ohio; John, a carpenter at Hays, Kansas; Joseph, a resident of Colorado; and Sallie, living with her father at Ellsworth.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH ROONEY, a native of Kansas, has had an active career of over thirty years, spent as a farmer, land owner, merchant and business man. His home and business interests for the past twenty years have been at Haddam, and during that time he has become one of the leading factors in the community.

Mr. Rooney was born at Leavenworth, Kansas, October 1, 1865, and the name he bears shows that his father was a great admirer of that brilliant Civil war leader General Sherman. His father, Patrick Rooney, was born at Killkeel, County Down, Ireland, August 12, 1828. He grew up in his native country, and in 1852 married Rosana Levings. She was also born at Killkeel in County Down, in March, 1828, and is still living at Horton, Kansas, in her ninetieth year. In 1854, a little more than a year after their marriage, they set out for the United States. Their first home was at Galesburg, Illinois, and afterwards Patrick Rooney worked on a Mississippi River steamboat. In 1859 he joined the pioneers at the Town of Leavenworth and for the next ten years conducted a draying business. In 1869 he moved to a farm at Capioma, and was a practical farmer until he retired in 1887 and removed to Horton, where he died in December, 1915, at the age of eighty-seven. After coming to America he identified himself with the democratic party and was always loyal to its principles and candidates. He and his wife were active members of the Catholic Church. During the Civil war he was a member of the Home Guards at Leavenworth and was called into active service to repel Price's raid. He and his wife had eight children and their lives do the parents credit. Edward, the oldest, is a retired farmer at Fairview, Kansas; Margaret Jane lives at Hebron, Kansas, widow of J. R. Prentice, who had an implement business at Sabetha; Mary Alice lives on her farm at Beattie, Kansas, widow of Alexander McKibbin; John lives on a farm at Fairview, Kansas; the fifth in order of birth is William T.; George B. has his home at Fairview and conducts an elevator and owns a large ranch at Mineola, Kansas. A. P. Rooney is a graduate of the University of Michigan and of Rush Medical College of Chicago, and is successfully practicing his profession at Harlem, Montana; Annie Elizabeth married H. E. Miebach, who owns a large ranch and has a hotel at Lethbridge in the Province of Alberta, Canada.

William T. Rooney spent his early life on his father's farm, attending the rural schools at Fidelity and finishing his education in Saint Benedict's College at Atchison. Leaving school in 1884, he then remained at home until twenty-one, when he took up farming at Beattie. In 1896 Mr. Rooney left his farm to engage in business activities at Haddam. He established the implement business which he has now conducted for over twenty years, and during that time

has supplied most of the farm implements and machinery used in the country surrounding Haddam. In 1909 he added automobiles to his general line, and he now conducts the largest garage in town, on Main Street. For his store and garage he has two buildings, each 42 by 90 feet. He also owns his home in Haddam, the printing office and hardware store on Main Street, and has five farms, totaling 800 acres in Washington County, besides 1,280 acres in Kearney County.

His fellow citizens have appropriated his business judgment and ability for the welfare of the locality and he is now serving his second term as a member of the local school board, and is in his third term as a member of the town council. Mr. Rooney is a republican in politics, is past noble grand of Haddam Lodge No. 528, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is affiliated with Haddam Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In March, 1902, he married Miss Tillie A. Pelasky. She is a daughter of Wesley and Annie (Novak) Pelasky. Her mother lives at Haddam. The father, deceased, is one of the pioneer homesteaders in Republic County, having come to this state in true emigrant fashion, with a prairie schooner drawn by ox teams. He became a successful farmer and stock raiser. Mr. and Mrs. Rooney have a bright and happy family of eight children: Annie Elizabeth, born July 25, 1903; Mabel Alta, born February 23, 1905; Mae Marguerite, born October 13, 1906; William T., Jr., born October 4, 1908; Helen Eleanor, born May 21, 1910; George Arthur, born December 16, 1911; Harry Edward, born May 22, 1914; and Paul Chester, born February 7, 1916.

DAVID M. PORTER. It was an exceedingly difficult thing to wring a livelihood from the prairies and virgin soil of Western Kansas forty years or more ago. Where a few succeeded many failed. The conditions were so adverse that failure was not entirely discreditable and all the more honor should be paid to those who persisted and finally won the golden fruits of success from adversity.

One of such men is Mr. David M. Porter of Beloit. Mr. Porter has no need to work in his declining years, since he could merely enjoy the fruits of his well earned competency.

His career in Kansas began in the month of August, 1871, when he came to this state from Iowa. He had lived in Iowa for a few years, working at his trade as a carpenter. His birth occurred in 1845, more than seventy years ago, in Clinton County, New York. He was reared and educated in his native state and learned there the trade of carpenter, which proved such an invaluable asset to him during his early years in Kansas.

On coming to Kansas Mr. Porter took up a homestead in Mitchell County. That old homestead he still owns. It is situated in Plum Creek township, and now represents a high state of cultivation and the best of improvements in which the modern Kansan takes pride.

Two years after coming to Kansas, in 1873, Mr. Porter married Miss Caroline Martin, daughter of William and Emeline Martin. To their marriage were born four children: Fred, Minnie B., Elmer and Carl.

His married life did not begin very auspiciously, since in 1874 that dread plague of grasshoppers descended upon Kansas fields and practically stripped them of all herbage and things green and necessary to the farmers' subsistence. Hundreds of the home-

steads gave up entirely, became discouraged and went back East, from whence they had come. Mr. Porter made only a temporary truce with the enemy. Instead of abandoning his claim and retiring defeated from Kansas, he merely took a leave of absence for a couple of years and going back to Iowa found means of supporting his family by work at the carpenter's trade. After the scourge of grasshoppers had passed by he returned in 1876 and applied himself with new energy and determination to the task of making a home and living out of a quarter section of land. Since then he has more than made good in this undertaking. It is true that he had the advantage of a number of the early settlers, since he was master of a mechanical trade, and when the country was new and the crops very light he could turn to carpentry as a source of living. Mechanics in the early days were quite scarce, and many of the settlers were quite willing to exchange cash or other valuable products for his services in the building line.

For a number of years Mr. Porter did an extensive business as a dealer in livestock besides general farming. With advancing years he more and more confined himself to general farming. In 1893 he removed to Beloit and bought 160 acres of land in a high state of cultivation close to that city. Since then the land, under his master hand, has responded with bounteous crops and has become one of the finest farms in that section of Mitchell County. His buildings are the best as to efficiency and also in architectural lines, and he enjoys all the comforts and conveniences of modern living. Besides his original place in Plum Creek Township and his Beloit farm he has another quarter section of land and also owns the building at Beloit occupied by the McDonald Furniture and Undertaking business.

David M. Porter was one of nine children born to James and Margaret Porter. Eight of these children reached maturity and three others, William, Margaret and Barbara, all now deceased, came out to Kansas. Mr. David Porter is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics is an independent voter.

WALTER FLETCHER MCGINNIS. Until recently Butler County has been known only as one of the great agricultural and livestock counties of Kansas. The development of oil and gas, with hundreds of producing wells and others being drilled every day, has added a new element to its industrial resources and has practically transformed the interests of its citizens. It now seems that Butler County will become one of the largest not only in area but in population in the state.

It is not historically correct to say that the development of the Butler County oil and gas fields has been sudden or accidental. This development is really the result of a long and persistent course of planning and judicious development. The man chiefly entitled to credit for development is Walter F. McGinnis. He has been well called the "original oil booster" of the district.

It was thirty years ago, to be exact in 1886, when Mr. McGinnis first became interested in the oil business. At that time with others he put down a drill far below the surface at Riverside. This had no results. However, he was not discouraged and by no means lost interest in oil prospecting. He believed then that Butler County had oil under its surface and every important development in other sections of Southern Kansas only increased his faith. In 1912 Mr. McGinnis began taking oil leases in the county. He also

quietly entered upon a campaign for enlisting the services of outside capitalists in the field. Very little of what was going on in his own mind was known to the people of the county at large. The big result came with the completion of the test well on the Stapleton estate in the fall of 1915. That well revealed the presence of oil in profitable quantities at a depth of from 525 and 700 feet to 2,500 feet.

There naturally followed a wild scramble for leases, but a brief investigation revealed the fact that Mr. McGinnis had quietly anticipated the hundreds who were eager to share the new found prosperity. Many hundreds of acres had been put under lease by him before the test on the Stapleton farm was undertaken. His lease on the Linn farm alone, in which he was associated with three other men, has brought a number of profitable oil producing wells and has already made a fortune.

Mr. McGinnis is reputed to be the largest individual lease holder in Butler County. He also has extensive lease interests in Elk County, having over 20,000 acres of prospective oil and gas lands, and has other similar holdings in Oklahoma. Mr. McGinnis has been called an oil optimist. He is an optimist of the type who not only thinks the best but has the faith and courage to convert his ideas into the best results. He has a constructive imagination, but is not a day dreamer and few of the fortunate men in the oil and gas industry have better deserved the success which has come as, the result of a long and well planned campaign.

Mr. McGinnis represents some hardy and fine oil pioneer stock of Kansas and his people have been fighters for generations, and it is not strange that he himself has been somewhat of a pioneer in his own time. Mr. McGinnis was born in Coffey County, Kansas, October 31, 1860, a son of Dr. James Allen and Sarah Ann (Benedict) McGinnis. The McGinnis ancestral line goes back through all the history of Ireland, and some of the earlier ancestors were prominent in that country when the four ancient kingdoms of Ireland were in the zenith of their glory. Out of Ireland there came in the early part of the eighteenth century John McGinnis. He came from County Antrim and settled in Pennsylvania. From him to Walter Fletcher McGinnis covers a period of seven consecutive generations in the family history. This lineage goes through the following heads of families: John McGinnis, the original immigrant, James, Edmond, Edmond, Jr., Dr. Ira Edmond, Dr. James Allen McGinnis and Walter Fletcher McGinnis. Including Mr. McGinnis' son, Walter F., Jr., this gives eight generations of the McGinnis family in America. They have not only been in America about 200 years, but during that residence have distinguished themselves as men of unusual enterprise and the qualities which make soldiers and pioneers. Twenty-one members of the McGinnis family served in the Revolutionary war for independence. In every national war since that time some one of the family has fought for the Stars and Stripes. At least two of the family were on the United States fleet that landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the struggle with the Huerta government. Ward Allen McGinnis, a nephew of Walter F., of El Dorado, is an officer and is now with the Oklahoma militia on the Mexican border.

Dr. James Allen McGinnis was born in Vermilion County, Indiana, June 5, 1836. He was married March 28, 1858, to Sarah Ann Benedict. She was born in Meigs County, Ohio, December 23, 1837.

Doctor McGinnis came to Kansas in 1854. He was eighteen years of age at the time. Locating in Coffey

County, he took a claim adjoining what is now the Town of Hartford. Because he was under age and supposedly a tenderfoot, a professional claim jumper undertook to jump his claim. The boy showed a clear abstract of title in the form of a rifle and the bad man moved on in search of milder opposition. Doctor McGinnis took an active part in the early day development of Coffey County. He represented the county in the Legislature in 1868-69. In 1869 he came to Butler County with his two motherless boys, locating twenty-five miles southeast of El Dorado in Hickory Township. That was a new and practically unsettled region. On locating there Doctor McGinnis put up a substantial residence, which was perhaps the best in the county at the time. It was destroyed by the same storm that wrecked El Dorado June 16, 1871. In those days the nearest school or church was at El Dorado, and in November, 1873, Doctor McGinnis moved to the county seat. He served six years as a county commissioner and in 1883 was elected registrar of deeds, an office he filled four years. He also served as mayor and councilman at El Dorado. In 1894 he removed from Butler County to Dewey County, Oklahoma, where he lived until his death on April 5, 1912. His wife had died in Coffey County March 13, 1867. They were the parents of three children: Walter F., S. Arthur and Flora. The daughter died in infancy. S. Arthur, born November 10, 1866, is a prominent attorney at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and was captain of Troop I of Roosevelt's Regiment of Rough Riders during the Spanish-American war. As a lawyer he was attorney for the Dawes Commission which settled up the affairs of the five civilized tribes in Oklahoma.

Among the real pioneers of Kansas Dr. James Allen McGinnis will always deserve a high place. While living in Kansas he was one of the first to enlist in response to President Lincoln's call for volunteers to defend the Union. He saw active service four years. President Lincoln appointed him to a first lieutenantcy in the regular army, and he was assigned to the volunteer service. He was a member of Company D, Ninth Kansas Cavalry. In early times he was also in the federal secret service along the border. It became his duty to deal with the bad men of the plains, including cattle rustlers and desperadoes and others who made life and property insecure on the frontier. He had many encounters with men of that type and usually got his man when he went after him, and he was sent on numerous missions of this kind. He was one of the leaders in organizing a vigilance committee who meted out summary justice to some of the outlaws in the early history of Butler County. After the work of that committee had been thoroughly done, property and life were secure for many years in the county. His many services as a pioneer settler should not be allowed to overshadow the fact that he practiced medicine for half a century, twenty-one years, in Butler County. He was devoted to his profession, and while working always for the ideals of free state government and a better community he rendered personal service to hundreds of people who called him their physician as well as friend.

In his own career Walter F. McGinnis has always been conscious of the fine attainments of his ancestors and has done much to justify his ownership of the family name. As a boy he attended his first school in Coffey County. It was held in an old log house. Later he attended schools and kept in better buildings and with more extended curriculum, his early school experience reflecting largely the normal progress and development of the surrounding country. Besides the common school education he thus obtained he attended

a business college at Topeka, and for two years was a student of medicine. While he would have felt proud to follow in the footsteps of his father in professional life, he realized that his inclinations and talents were not in that direction and instead he took up the real estate and loan business at El Dorado. He began his business career at El Dorado in 1884. He has been the old and reliable man in those lines ever since. He has also been engaged in a general insurance business. On January 1, 1913, the Home Insurance Company presented him with a silver medal in recognition of his twenty-five years of continuous and useful work for that company.

On June 23, 1885, Mr. McGinnis married Miss Ida May Surdam, of Towanda, Kansas. Her father, Tunis Surdam, was a well known early settler in Butler County, where he located in the early '70s. Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis are the parents of four daughters and one son. Jennie Faith, the oldest, is the wife of Howard Bennett, an El Dorado attorney; Hazel Hope married Judd P. Hall, of El Dorado; Adah Altlea graduated from the El Dorado high school with the class of 1916; Walter Fletcher, Jr., the only son, is a member of the high school class of 1917; Pauline Lillian, the youngest, is still a student in the grades. The McGinnis family has been prominent socially as well as by reason of long residence and the leadership Mr. McGinnis has taken in the progressive business life of the community.

M. J. Cook. The long and successful life of M. J. Cook is an illustration of the possible control over early limitations and of the benefits derivable from wise utilization of ordinary opportunities such as may present themselves to any individual. He was a lad of but eleven years when he first took his place among the world's workers, and his early years were crowded with hard and unceasing labor for small remuneration, but his industry has been rewarded with substantial results, and his success is all the more satisfying in that it has come as a direct outcome of his own efforts. Farming, milling and banking have all been engaged in by him and have yielded him prosperity, and at this time he is not only one of the most well-to-do men of Burr Oak, but a citizen who stands high in the esteem of his fellowmen, an ex-mayor of Burr Oak, and a man whose record in business and civil life is one upon which there is no stain or blemish.

M. J. Cook was born on a farm near Noblesville, Indiana, August 8, 1852, a son of Jefferson and Ellen (Powell) Cook. The Cook family settled as pioneers in Indiana, where the grandfather of M. J. Cook, Levi Cook, passed his life in farming and milling and died in 1853. Jefferson Cook was born near Noblesville, Indiana, in 1829, and was reared and educated in his home community and brought up as an agriculturist. After his marriage he continued to live on the farm of his father, whom he assisted in his farming and milling operations, but the year following the elder man's death removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he located as a pioneer. There he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1862, when he enlisted in the Fortieth Regiment of the Iowa Volunteer Infantry for service during the Civil war. He took part in a number of important engagements and was known as a brave and hard fighting soldier, but eventually succumbed to a dangerous attack of fever, which lasted for a long time and left him partially paralyzed in one leg, which nearly incapacitated him for work. Eventually, however, he recovered from his injury and resumed his farming operations, and in

1883 removed to Leon, Iowa, which community continued to be his place of residence until his death in 1892. He was a republican and a faithful and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1850 Mr. Cook was married to Miss Ellen Powell, who was born in 1833, in Indiana, and died at Leon, Iowa, in 1891, and they became the parents of six children, as follows: E. H., who resides near Jewell City, Kansas, where he was a pioneer settler, and is engaged in agricultural operations; M. J., of this notice; Nancy, who is the wife of William Hockenberry, a stockman of Lamar, Colorado; Leander, who was engaged in general work and died in Missouri when thirty-five years of age; Ettie, who is the wife of Charles Newman, a stockman in Missouri; and Charles, who is engaged in the carpenter trade at Webster City, Iowa.

M. J. Cook was a little more than ten years of age when his father went to the war, and not long thereafter, as the eldest son, he was called upon to add something to the family income. He had gained the rudiments of an education in the public school, and this was his only asset, aside from a native ambition and industry that led him to work hard and to give to each task the full measure of his ability. Going to Poweshiek County, Iowa, he started working by the month on a farm, and from the outset of his working career began saving whatever he could from his slender earnings, determined that some day he would be a landed proprietor himself and the employer of labor. He was married when he was twenty-four years of age, and remained in Iowa for two more years, farming on his own account, and in the winter of 1877-78 came to Kansas and located in Rooks County, where he homesteaded 160 acres. He proved up on this property, brought it under a state of cultivation and made numerous improvements, residing there until 1889, when he took up his residence in Jewell County. Here he has since owned a number of farms, although only holding one at the present time, this being a tract of 160 acres situated in Homeward Township, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Burr Oak. In 1907 Mr. Cook left the rural districts and came to Burr Oak, where he owns his own dwelling and where in 1914 he founded the Burr Oaks Flour Mills, Elevator and Ice Plant, he being at this time president of the company that operates these industries. Mr. Cook is an excellent business man and has made as great a success of his commercial enterprises as he did of his agricultural operations. In the management of his affairs he has combined a certain conservatism with the proper amount of progressiveness, and his personal integrity has been evident in each of his transactions. He has a number of other interests and is vice president of the Jewell County National Bank. As one of the leading democrats of his locality Mr. Cook has been active in the ranks of his party, and in 1913 was elected mayor of Burr Oak, an office in which he served with excellent ability for two years, during which the civic interests of the town benefited greatly. He is a member of the Brethren Church and a deacon therein. In the various activities which go to make up the life of Burr Oak he has taken a foremost and influential part and no list is complete of the supporters of live and progressive movements that does not include his name.

Mr. Cook was married in 1876, at Victor, Iowa, to Miss Emma Fahrney, daughter of Ezra and Kate (Hopwood) Fahrney, farming people, both of whom are now deceased. To this union there have been born five children: Roy, who is in the employ of a railroad company and resides at El Paso, Texas; Ennis, who is

manager of the Burr Oak Flour Milling Company, of which his father is president; Lena, the wife of Art Gaston, a farm owner of Mankato, Kansas; Mabel, the wife of Bud Shaw, residing on her father's farm in Homeward Township; and Milo, who is engaged in the cattle business in Alberta, Canada.

ALBERT C. RAMSEY, now living retired at De Graff, is one of the pioneers of Butler County and has a retrospect over past years and conditions in that section of the state covering fully thirty-five years. He was one of the big men in the cattle industry of Southern Kansas and the associations of the name with livestock and ranching are still continued by his sons.

Mr. Ramsey has the intelligence, the thrift and the enterprise which are typical virtues of the Scotch-Irish people. His parents were born in the North of Ireland, coming to this country in early days, and while able to provide for their family of children they were in moderate financial circumstances. Into their home Albert C. Ramsey was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, June 7, 1837. A few years later his father died. The widowed mother then went to Guernsey County, Ohio, and there Albert C. Ramsey laid the foundation of his business career.

An opportunity came to him for employment with a fur trader. He remained with the trader a year. Though his salary was only \$100, he managed to save \$80 out of this sum. The value of the experience could not be measured alone by his salary. With his keen and close habits of observation he did not allow a single detail of the fur business to escape him. He and his brother next opened a general merchandise store at Belle Center, Ohio, and an important part of that trade was in fur. It was Mr. Ramsey's duty to ride through the wilderness of Western Ohio and Eastern Indiana, buying furs from the hunters and the trappers and establishing agencies. For thirteen years he did a large and profitable business, leaving his brother to look after the personal management of the store. They also bought and sold grain, feed, wool and other commodities.

After selling his interests in Ohio Mr. Ramsey came to Kansas. He arrived in this state in 1882, and spent a year in Topeka. The several thousand dollars of capital he brought with him to Kansas he eventually invested in Butler County, where with four associates he organized the Buckeye Land and Cattle Company. This company acquired something like 7,000 acres of land, the greater part in Lincoln Township, but also extending into Sycamore and Chelsea townships. It cost from \$3 to \$8 an acre and was part of an endless stretch of prairie in the plains country of the great West.

Few homes or ranch houses appeared anywhere along the horizon. Mr. Ramsey in those early days when he desired to go anywhere would always follow the needle of the compass and would strike directly over the land unimpeded by fences and the right angles of modern highways. In fact roads were almost unknown, except a trail here and there across the prairies and the streams were seldom bridged. It has been one of the prime satisfactions of his Kansas experience to witness the remarkable transformation made in this country in thirty-five years.

The primary object of the company which he assisted in organizing was to pasture Texas cattle. The cattle were brought up from Texas and were held on the pastures of the company's Kansas ranch until ready for market. The cost of pasturage ranged from \$1.25 to \$2 per head for the season, beginning about

the middle of April and ending in the middle of October. At first the company did a large and profitable business. Then came hard times upon the cattle industry, and other changes made it advisable for the discontinuation of the company as an organized unit.

After that Mr. Ramsey operated in cattle alone, and though he had some misfortunes he was on the whole prosperous and is properly considered one of the highly successful men of Butler County. He is now retired from business, having divided much of his property among his sons, who are conducting stock ranching on a large scale. The Ramsey ranch consists of twelve sections in Lincoln Township and is one of the largest undivided ranches remaining in Butler County. Quite recently Mr. Albert C. Ramsey has acquired a section of land in Franklin County. This is in a rich and fertile section and is devoted to corn, wheat and clover crops.

Mr. Ramsey has had a long and active career and his experiences cover more than half a century. He was a member of the National Guard of Ohio when the war broke out, and his regiment was called into active service in 1864. He served as quartermaster of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Infantry and spent most of his time on guard duty, although he was a participant in half a dozen or more skirmishes. At the close of the war he was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant.

Mr. Ramsey was one of the charter members of Belle Center Lodge of Masons in Ohio, having joined that fraternity over fifty years ago. He has since attained the Royal Arch Chapter degree and is a member of the Oriental Commandery of Knights Templar at Kansas City, the Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Kansas City and is a life member of the Scottish Rite Consistory at Cincinnati. Mr. Ramsey is an independent republican. Very little of his time has been given to party politics, though he has endeavored to vote with reason and conviction. He served a number of terms as township trustee and has never failed to respond to enterprises involving the local welfare.

Mr. Ramsey married Miss Margaret Clark, a native of Ohio. They became the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters. Mary Adelaide is the wife of Howard H. Patrick, of Kansas City, Missouri. Margaret, the second daughter, is the wife of J. E. Chastian, of Kansas City, Missouri. Henry Clark Ramsey lives in Kansas City, Missouri. George A. Ramsey is a resident of De Graff. G. Leroy Ramsey has his home at El Dorado. W. G. Ramsey lives at South De Graff, and Robert H. is also a stockman and resident of El Dorado.

Mr. Ramsey has been a liberal contributor to the building and maintenance of churches and is now one of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church at De Graff. Mrs. Ramsey when she first came to Kansas opened a Sunday school and thus laid the foundation for the first Presbyterian Church at De Graff. She has throughout been one of the most prominent leaders in the church of that community and later years have seen no decline in her interest and activity. Mrs. Ramsey is of old Presbyterian stock through both her father and mother, and the Clarks were leaders in that denomination for generations. Her grandfather was a Presbyterian minister.

JOHN T. FEIGHNY has spent all his life in Northern Kansas and from a farm in Jackson County he went to Emmett some years ago and engaged in the grain and elevator business, which he successfully continues to the present time.

Mr. Feighny was born in Jackson County, Kansas, September 2, 1873. His parents, John and Mary (Lyons) Feighny, were both natives of County Limerick, Ireland, but were married in Boston, Massachusetts. Her father was born in 1830 and the mother in 1842. John Feighny was sixteen years of age when he came to the United States, landing in New York, and after a time started westward and arrived with the body of real pioneer white settlers of Kansas in 1856. His first location was in Nemaha County. There he acquired land and began farming. Six years later he moved to Jackson County, and was a prosperous agriculturist in that locality until he retired and spent his last days at St. Marys, where his death, occurred in 1907. Early in the Civil war, in 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Kansas Infantry. With this regiment he saw a great deal of hard fighting and some of the biggest campaigns and battles of the war. The regiment was attached to General Thomas' division in Sherman's army. He was at Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, Stone Mountain, many other battles of the Atlanta campaign and was with the regiment practically throughout its period of service. He always intelligently voted the republican ticket and was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, in which he and his wife reared their family. His wife died at St. Marys in November, 1903. Their children were seven in number: Kate, who died in Holy Cross Parish, where the Town of Emmett is now located, married Daniel Murphy, a farmer, also deceased. Ellen died in young womanhood in Holy Cross Parish. The third is John T. James P. is a farmer in Kingfisher, Oklahoma. David was with the Nineteenth Regiment of United States Infantry in the Spanish-American war and is now living at St. Marys. Mary is a Sister of Charity in the Lorentine Order and is a teacher of the Indians in the Government schools at Pawhuska, Oklahoma. Thomas is a farmer at Delia, Kansas.

John T. Feighny acquired his education in district school No. 50 of Jackson County. He also had the advantages of St. Marys College for two years, but left college in 1889 to apply himself to the main business of life. He had land and operated a good farm in Jackson County and his home was in the country until 1906, when he moved to the new Village of Emmett and in partnership with Thomas T. Byrnes, of St. Marys, erected a cornerrib, elevator and offices alongside the tracks of the Union Pacific Railway, not far from the depot. This has been one of the chief commercial points of the village, and the firm of Byrnes & Feighny, for which Mr. Feighny is manager, handles grain, flour, mill feeds and all kinds of seeds.

Mr. Feighny while living in Jackson County was township clerk two years and for a similar time was township trustee. He is a republican, a member of the Catholic Church, and belongs to St. Marys Council No. 657 of the Knights of Columbus. Besides his business interests at Emmett he has a home on Walker Street, a modern residence erected in 1907. Here he and his wife and four children live in comfort and in the esteem of a large circle of friends.

He married at St. Marys in 1900 Miss Mary Stanley, daughter of John P. and Mary Catherine (O'Rourke) Stanley. Her parents are both deceased. Her father was a stone mason, following his trade for many years at St. Marys, and was also state vice president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Feighny are: John P., born February 21, 1902; Francis Sylvester, born August 21,

1904; William C., born July 20, 1909; and Geraldine, born April 28, 1917.

LEWIS D. RAYNOLDS. One of the prosperous and prominent farmers of Jewell County, and a man who has been identified with various of the activities of life, Lewis D. Raynolds, of Mankato, is not of that type who has had fortune and prosperity thrust upon him by inheritance and, perhaps, increased it by careful management. His large property, his satisfying competency, his prominent connection with a number of enterprises, and his high and substantial standing as a citizen have been acquired by individual force of character, by industry, perseverance and intelligent effort, founded upon the strictest honor. Starting as a simple homesteader of land in Jewell County in 1873, he is now the owner of a large and valuable property and the repository of important interests, and no citizen in the community has a higher standing. Since 1893 he has been identified with the Spiritualists of this country and has attended six of the annual conventions of the National Spiritualists Association as delegate from the State Spiritualists Association, and during the past three years has been president of the state organization, with his headquarters at Kansas City.

Lewis D. Raynolds was born in Pike County, Ohio, September 24, 1847, a son of J. W. and Judith (Ruckman) Raynolds. The family of which he is a member originated in England and was founded in the American Colony of Virginia by one Jeffrey Raynolds, who immigrated to this country at an early day, leaving his native land at the time of the great London plague. George W. Raynolds, the grandfather of Lewis D. Raynolds, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, served in the War of 1812 under Gen. William H. Harrison, and fought the Indians, and subsequently became a merchant at Beavertown, Ohio. He passed his entire life in the Buckeye State and died in Pike County about the year 1847.

J. W. Raynolds was born in 1825, in Pike County, Ohio, and was there reared and educated. Five years after his marriage he removed to Marion County, Iowa, where he became a pioneer farmer, and in 1869 located near Belleville, Republic County, Kansas, in which community he homesteaded 160 acres of land. He continued to be engaged in successful agricultural operations during the remaining years of his life, and died on his farm in 1876. Mr. Raynolds was a sturdy abolitionist, a free state man and an adherent of the principles of the republican party. He represented the type of men who located on unimproved farms during the era of the state's growth and development, and though his residence in Kansas was not of long duration, while he was here he contributed his share to the movements which made for progress. He was a faithful member of the United Brethren Church. Mrs. Raynolds was born in 1827, in Pike County, Ohio. She still survives, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Seymour of Mankato. Shortly after the death of her husband she became a Spiritualist and has been a devoted advocate of that faith ever since. There were six children in the family, as follows: Lewis D., of this notice; Mary E., who is the wife of Robert A. Wilson, a farmer of the Saskatchewan country in Canada; John, who died at the age of eight years; Sarah, who resides at Mankato and is the widow of the late Dr. D. R. Seymour, a physician and surgeon of this city; Isaac, who died at the age of twenty-two years; and Lincoln, who died when twenty-four years old.

Lewis D. Raynolds was educated in the public

schools of Marion County, Iowa, and was reared on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he entered the office of the register of deeds of Winterset, the county seat of Madison County, Iowa. There he did clerical work as deputy register of deeds for a few months, following which he began mail contracting in Iowa, a business which he followed for eight years with a measure of success. Coming to Kansas in 1873, he located in Jewell County as a homesteader of 160 acres of land located two miles east of Mankato, and this land he still owns, in addition to other farms in Jewell County and some 600 acres of the best oil lands to be found in Elk County. Mr. Reynolds continued to be engaged in cultivating his homestead until it was proved up, and in 1879 came to Mankato, where for two years he conducted a newspaper, the Jewell County Review. His next business experience was as proprietor of a drug store, which he owned for five years, and at the end of that period went to Montrose, Jewell County, and embarked in a lumber and general merchandise, livestock and grain business, with which he was identified for another half-decade. Going then to Chicago, he was the editor of the Chicago Express and the Chicago Sentinel, newspapers, for about five years, and in 1896 was the publisher of a well-known work, "The National Platforms and Political History of the United States," which was received very favorably by the public and well treated by the press and contemporary reviews. Since that time he has issued a booklet, "Era of Science and Reason," which has had a wide circulation. In 1902 he returned to Montrose, where he again engaged in shipping livestock and grain, along with a general merchandise and lumber business until 1909, and in the meantime also carried on extensive operations as a dealer in real estate. Since 1910 his connection with the Kansas State Spiritualists' Association has occupied most of his time, and in 1914 he was made president of the organization, a position which he still retains. Since 1910 he has spent the greater part of his time at Kansas City, where he has his home, although he still retains interests at Mankato. Mr. Reynolds has seen numerous changes in this part of Kansas since the last buffalo slain in Jewell County was killed on his claim in 1873, and during the forty-four years of his residence here has taken an active part in many important movements. He has always maintained an independent stand in politics, and in 1892 was presidential elector of the peoples and democratic fusion party, which supported James B. Weaver for the presidency.

In 1867 Mr. Reynolds was married in Marion County, Iowa, to Miss Tabitha Moon, and they had four children: Dr. Elmer L., of whom more later; Clara E., who is the wife of Wayne Clark, a farmer of Mankato, and they have three daughters, Amy, Ethel and Mildred, all taking high rank among the teachers of the county; William L., of whom a review follows later in this article; and May, who is the wife of a physician and surgeon, Dr. Sanford Wells, of Kansas City, Missouri, and is herself a practitioner of medicine and surgery. They have one daughter, Dorothy, born July 29, 1907. Mr. Reynolds was again married, wedding Miss Melva Van Dyke, who died in 1908, at Montrose, and they had one daughter, Lillian, who was born September 28, 1905, and is now attending the public school in the seventh grade.

DR. ELMER L. REYNOLDS, elder son of Lewis D. Reynolds and the second oldest physician in point of practice at Mankato, has made rapid strides in his profession since opening his office here in 1901, being now

numbered among the leading physicians and surgeons of the county. He was born at Chariton, Iowa, August 27, 1868, and secured his early education in the public schools of Mankato, following which he attended the Western Normal College at Shenandoah, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1888. Subsequently he was a student in the University of Nebraska at Lincoln for nearly two years, and he has attended three medical colleges at Kansas City, Missouri. In 1901 he was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since that time he has done post-graduate work at Kansas City on several occasions, and still continues to be a close and careful student of his profession, keeping fully abreast of its various and continued advancements. In 1901 Doctor Reynolds began the work of his calling at Mankato and since that time has built up a large, important and lucrative practice, his present offices being on Commercial Street. He owns his own residence on High Street, as well as much farming property in Jewell County, and is variously connected with business affairs. His standing in his profession is attested by the fact that he is secretary of the Jewell County Medical Society and that his fellow practitioners recognize in him a man who has the highest regard for the ethics and responsibilities of the medical profession, and he holds membership also in the Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Independent in politics, he has not taken a very prominent part in public affairs, but has served his county in the capacity of health officer. As a fraternalist Doctor Reynolds belongs to Mankato Lodge No. 87, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Jewell Chapter No. 85, Royal Arch Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees, in all of which he is deservedly popular.

In 1893, at Mankato, Kansas, Doctor Reynolds was united in marriage with Miss Jessie L. Forbes, daughter of D. C. and Nellie J. (Bentley) Forbes, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Forbes, who was a tailor by vocation, was a pioneer of Jewell County, coming in the early '80s, and previous to that time had been one of the earliest white residents of Thomas County. He died in 1901, at Mankato. Doctor and Mrs. Reynolds are the parents of two children: Lewis C., born December 4, 1894, is now a farmer and stockman of Mankato. He is a graduate of the Mankato High School. Helen J. was born May 5, 1902.

WILLIAM L. REYNOLDS, younger son of Lewis D. Reynolds, is one of the prominent members of the Mankato bar and a man widely and favorably known in important business matters of the city. His career has been one in which he has been identified with various lines of endeavor, and in each direction he has achieved success, his talents being of an extremely versatile character. Mr. Reynolds was born at Indianola, Iowa, January 31, 1873, and his early education was acquired at Mankato in the public schools, being graduated from the high school here. From Mankato he went to Shenandoah, Iowa, where he also received public school instruction, and on his return to Mankato was for two years identified with mercantile affairs. Feeling the need of further preparation, he entered the Western Normal College at Lincoln, Nebraska, from the business department of which institution he was graduated in 1892, in which year he went to Stockton, Kansas, where for one year he was associated in a drug business with his brother, Dr. El-

mer L. Reynolds. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Reynolds went to Chicago, and there had experience in newspaper work associated with his father on the Chicago Express and the Chicago Sentinel, remaining in that city until 1903. In the meantime, in 1899, he entered the Illinois College of Law, and was graduated with his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1903.

In 1902 Mr. Reynolds began the practice of law in the office of Scroggs & Otto, attorneys in the Marquette Building, Chicago, but in May, 1903, after his admission to the bar, returned to Mankato, where he has since had a general civil and criminal practice which has steadily gained in importance and volume. For a time he devoted himself entirely and unreservedly to the practice of his calling, but as he gradually became more and more interested in the real estate and loan business he gave it more of his time and this is now his principal business here, although he is still accounted one of the leading members of the Mankato legal fraternity. His offices are on Commercial Street, while his home is in the suburbs of Mankato, on South Street, in addition to which he owns extensive farming interests in Jewell County, and also in Nebraska and Colorado. In political affairs Mr. Reynolds is an independent democrat. He is an active member of the Christian Church and is at present serving as treasurer thereof.

Mr. Reynolds was married November 12, 1896, at Cozad, Nebraska, to Miss Nora Dillon, daughter of George D. and Lucy (Hoyer) Dillon, the former of whom, a farmer, is now deceased, while the latter survives and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have three children: Ruth, born November 17, 1899, a graduate, 1917, of the Mankato High School; LeRoy, born April 13, 1905, who is attending the public school as a student in the eighth grade; and Robert, who was born October 20, 1909.

GOTTLÖB ZIEGLER. A life of quiet effectiveness marked by a record of many duties well done and many responsibilities faithfully fulfilled was that of the late Gottlob Ziegler, best known by his long residence at Marysville, but who died in Salina November 20, 1911. While he never held an important public office and was not identified with the conspicuous activities of the world, he rendered a faithful and intelligent performance of every task that was allotted to him during his long life. He left a record that may well be envied and admired by the generations that follow him.

He was born March 16, 1843, in Wuerttemberg, Germany, and at the time of his death was sixty-seven years, eight months, four days old. While he died in Salina, he was laid to rest in Marysville cemetery. When he was four years of age his parents had come to the United States and located at Sidney in Shelby County, Ohio. Gottlob Ziegler grew up in Ohio, gained a common school education, and though only a boy at the time proved his patriotism and devotion to his adopted country by enlisting in the Union army on September 5, 1861. He went out with Battery M of the First Ohio Light Artillery, and was in active service for three years. At the close of the war he returned to Sidney and resumed a place in the country store where he had been employed before the war.

Mr. Ziegler was one of the early settlers in Northern Kansas, having located in Marysville in 1868. He was at first in business as a merchant with Alexander Campbell, and in 1872 formed a partnership with Alvin A. Arand, under the name Arand & Ziegler.

This firm was in existence four years, and for the next two years Mr. Ziegler conducted a grocery store at St. Joseph, Missouri. He then resumed the partnership with Mr. Arand, and they were actively associated together until 1888. Mr. Ziegler then gave his attention to various lines of business and during the last three years of his life had lived in Salina.

A formal recital of Mr. Ziegler's business activities, however detailed, would not reveal his real character. That is best told in the words of an old friend who has written the following appreciation which should be included in this sketch. "The death of Gottlob Ziegler," says his old friend, "has removed from earthly scenes an old resident of our city of whose real character the careless and superficial observer knows but little. He was a modest, quiet and unobtrusive man. He shunned publicity, pomp and display. His manner appeared to many no doubt as timid and retiring, but in the defense of principle and what he conceived to be right he was unflinchingly firm. His nature was kindly and sympathetic and while he did not 'carry his heart on his sleeve for daws to peck at,' no man ever failed to secure from him a kindly response to a worthy appeal. He was schooled in the matter of fact world of business. His lips were mute as to his own personality, his ambitions, his hopes and his aims in life, until the outer guard had been penetrated. Then and not until then were revealed his manly qualities, his love of truth, his loyalty to justice and right.

"In his business relations he was shrewd, honest and capable, and his success in a material way was marked. Some might characterize his profitable investments as lucky. There was no luck there. He won through good judgment and not chance. His ample fortune was accumulated in a clean manner and the taint of dishonesty never blackened his character or reputation. His life's work stands forth as proof of the fact that a man may accumulate a goodly fortune and still be honest.

"While jealously mindful of his good name, Gottlob Ziegler cared little for the encomiums of the mob but strove through a long life to live honestly and uprightly as it was given him to understand the meaning of honesty and uprightness. To say less of the departed than is here written would be an injustice of his memory; to write a fitting obituary would be no commonplace task; for Gottlob Ziegler was one of the few men of whom it can truthfully be said he was faithful to every trust. He was an honest man and his loyalty to his adopted country was proved on many a battlefield."

At St. Joseph, Missouri, on June 23, 1874, Mr. Ziegler married Miss Lydia Banks. Mrs. Ziegler was born April 28, 1855, in Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Lydia (Boyer) Banks, also natives of that state. Mrs. Ziegler was one of thirteen children, four daughters and nine sons. Five of them died in infancy, and the three now living besides Mrs. Ziegler are Fremont, Jonathan and Emma, the last named being the wife of William Schoeneshofer of Marysville, Kansas. Mrs. Ziegler since the death of her husband has continued to reside at her home, 142 North Ninth Street, in Salina. She is well known in that city, and is especially active in the Lutheran Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler had only one child, a daughter, Ora, who was born April 16, 1875, at Marysville. Ora was married June 30, 1902, to Christopher D. Hurst. Mr. Hurst was born May 20, 1874, and is an active business man of Marysville. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst have one child, Wilfred, who was born July 29, 1904.



GOTTLLOB ZIEGLER

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

This boy is probably the youngest traveling salesman in Kansas. At the age of eleven years, after his father was injured in an automobile accident, the boy started out to cover his father's territory as a traveling salesman, and not only succeeded in getting business but also in making his collections in a very thorough and business-like manner.

LEWIS J. LAMAR, present mayor of the Town of McFarland, is a veteran railroad man, though by no means old in point of years of life. He became self supporting at the age of sixteen, and therefore has had an active career much longer than his age would indicate.

Mr. Lamar was born at Nashville, Illinois, July 31, 1879. His grandfather was a Frenchman and on coming to America settled in Pennsylvania, where he married into a family of Pennsylvania Dutch. Lewis J. Lamar's maternal grandmother was a member of the Hanks family and was a sister of the mother of Abraham Lincoln. Elisha Lamar, father of Lewis J., was born in Spencer County, Indiana, in 1841, and when a boy accompanied his parents to the community of Lincoln, Indiana. He grew up there, and at the age of twenty, in 1861, enlisted in Company E, Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment of Infantry. He was in the Union army $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, and participated in all the engagements of his regiment, including the great battle of Gettysburg. He was at one time on duty as corporal of guard and received a bad wound in the stomach, from which he never entirely recovered. He was mustered out September 18, 1865, at Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Lamar became a farmer in Indiana, moved from there to Springfield, Illinois, continuing the vocation of agriculture, and finally located at Nashville, Illinois, where in addition to farming he did contracting for railroads and public works. His death occurred at Nashville in 1902. He was a republican and one of the very active members of the First Baptist Church of Nashville. He married at Troy, Indiana, Miss Nancy Lynch, who was born in that state in 1840, and is now living at Nashville. They had a family of nine children, Mayor Lamar being next to the youngest. Martha, the oldest, is the wife of William McLaughlin, a telegraph operator living at Staples, Louisiana. John was a bridge carpenter on the Air Line Railroad and died at Nashville, Illinois, in 1915. Jane is the wife of William Smith, a farmer and a cooper by trade living at Nashville. Alfred lives at Nashville and is an evangelist. Charles, also a resident of Nashville, does public work. Elijah died at Nashville at the age of fourteen. James, whose home is at Nashville, formerly traveled for an Iowa tool firm but is now in the same business for himself, buying tools direct from the manufacturers and selling them to retailers. Walter, the youngest child, when last heard from was in the service of the United States navy in the Hawaiian Islands.

Lewis J. Lamar received his early training in the public schools of Nashville, Illinois. Leaving school at fifteen, he worked six months as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company and for another six months carried the mail between the depot and postoffice at Nashville. Like many boys railroading possessed a fascination for him, and his next work was as a freight checker with the Illinois Southern Railroad. After a year he went to braking, but at the end of three months, on account of the strenuous objections of his parents, he had to give up that position, since he was not yet

of age. Then followed an experience of eight months as farm worker and after that three months in coal mines. After two years at Brubaker, Illinois, Martel, Nebraska, and Midland, Kansas, with the American Ballast Company, Mr. Lamar realized one of his earlier ambitions when he was made a switchman with the Illinois Central Railway Company and put in seven years at that occupation, part of the time as night yard master at Carbondale, Illinois. For one year he was in the grocery business at Carbondale, and in 1908 was transferred to East St. Louis, where he was switchman three months and then came to Lawrence, Kansas, and had three months' experience in a furniture store. For another six months he was fireman in the steam plant of the Kansas University at Lawrence, and then resumed railroading with the Rock Island, stationed at McFarland. He began here as switchman and was night yard master three years and has since had charge of the local yards in switching and making up trains, one of the responsible positions in the railroad service.

Mr. Lamar was elected mayor of McFarland in the spring of 1917. He is usually republican but quite independent in politics. He was formerly a deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a member of Switchmen's Union No. 82 at Herington, Kansas, and is affiliated with Alma Lodge No. 161, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and from 1901 until 1907 he held all the offices in the order of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He owns his residence on Agnes Avenue in McFarland.

In 1898, at Lawrence, Mr. Lamar married Miss Minnie Duncan. Her father, James Duncan, is a resident of Topeka and owns considerable farm and city property. Mr. and Mrs. Lamar have a family of six children: Fern, born in 1899 and still at home; May, who died at the age of two weeks; Helen, born in 1902 and a freshman in the local high school; John, born June 27, 1906; Eugene, born June 29, 1910; and Fred, born August 14, 1914.

G. ORIEN KIRKPATRICK, cashier of the State Exchange Bank of Mankato, has been identified with this institution for ten years, and during this period of time his career has been one of constant advancement. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a native son of Jewell County, Kansas, and was born November 22, 1883, his parents being J. P. and Luella (Elder) Kirkpatrick. J. P. Kirkpatrick was born in 1856, in Iowa, being reared on the Iowa and Minnesota frontier, and in 1870 accompanied his parents to Jewell County, Kansas, where he has since been engaged in farming on the old homestead, which was originally a tract of 160 acres but now consists of 200 acres. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who is one of the industrious and progressive agriculturists of his community, carries on diversified farming and uses modern methods and up-to-date machinery and appliances in his work. He is a republican in his political views and a man of influence in his community. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who was born in Iowa, in 1863, has been the mother of the following children: Amanda, who is a teacher in the public schools of Jewell County; G. Orien; Meribah, who for several years was employed in the Stockton (Kansas) National Bank, and is now the wife of Ed Bigge, a farmer of the vicinity of Stockton; Ethel and Florence, who are teachers in the

Jewell county schools; and Marion, living with his parents.

While growing up on the home farm, G. Orien Kirkpatrick attended the rural schools of Jewell County, and when his studies were completed became his father's assistant in the cultivation of the homestead tract, on which he remained until he was twenty-three years of age. In 1907, giving up farming as a vocation, he came to Mankato and secured the position of bookkeeper in the State Exchange Bank. In 1908 he was advanced to the office of assistant cashier, and in 1911 was made cashier of this institution, a position in which he has had constantly increasing responsibilities. He is a republican and one of the men of the younger generation who are showing an interest in their city and its progress.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was married May 10, 1915, at Loveland, Colorado, to Miss Faye McNulty, daughter of S. A. and Lottie (Mace) McNulty, retired farming people of McPherson, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick have one child: Phyllis, born November 18, 1916.

HON. ARTHUR THOMPSON CROCKER, present state senator from Chase County, is a member of the firm Crocker Brothers, who as stockmen and farmers have developed some of the biggest interests in that line in the State of Kansas. The center of their operations is near Bazaar in Chase County.

Senator Crocker is a native of Chase County and was born on his father's cattle ranch here January 17, 1874. He is a son of Erastus Bryant and Annie Elizabeth (Grey) Crocker. Erastus B. Crocker, who was born in New York State in 1840, is a son of Alexander and Dorcas (Bryant) Crocker, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Massachusetts. When Erastus was six years of age his parents moved west from New York to Michigan and he grew up on a farm near Battle Creek, receiving his education in the public schools and also in college. He was just of age when the war broke out and he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Michigan Cavalry. He saw 3½ years of active service and was in many important battles, including Gettysburg. He was with Grant's army at Appomattox. He was never seriously wounded but had two horses shot from under him. He rose to the rank of captain and left the army with that rank and title.

Captain Crocker was one of the prominent pioneers of the county, where he arrived March 20, 1866. He had traveled by railroad as far as Leavenworth and from there came on by wagon. He took up a homestead in the south part of the county, gradually acquired other lands, and for many years was a recognized leader in public and business affairs. As a republican he represented Chase County in the State Legislature in 1868, and was at one time a member of the board of county commissioners. He was an enthusiastic Mason. His death occurred on the old ranch in Chase County April 18, 1876.

In 1860 Captain Crocker married Miss Hattie Mercy Hoffman, who was born at Three Rivers, Michigan, in April, 1840, and died January 24, 1870, in Chase County. She was the mother of three children: Ada Corena, Erastus Harley and Walter, the last dying in infancy. Ada C., who was born January 19, 1861, married October 14, 1880, Andrew J. Dunlap, who was born at Niles, Ohio, August 20, 1855. They have a son, Andrew Crocker, born December 9, 1895. Erastus Harley Crocker, born December 7, 1862, is now a successful lawyer at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He married in 1891 Ada H. Farmer,

and they have six children, two sons and four daughters.

On May 2, 1871, Captain Crocker married his second wife, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth (Grey) Mason. She was born in New York State February 28, 1842, and died May 30, 1897. By her first marriage to John Mason she has a son, John Marshall Mason, who is now living in Kansas City, Missouri. He married in 1890 Lillian Day and they have three children, one son and two daughters. Captain and Mrs. Crocker were the parents of two children, Edward Grey and Arthur T.

Arthur Thompson was educated in the public schools of Chase County and the city schools of Emporia. His early training on his father's ranch counted strongly in the choice of a career and when he was seventeen he became associated with his brother under the firm name of Crocker Brothers, and together they have developed their extensive ranching and farming interests. At the present time they have a 10,000 acre cattle ranch in Chase County, one of the best in point of equipment and one of the largest now in the entire state. They conduct their business on a plan of efficiency justified by long experience and are breeders and raisers of some of the finest Hereford cattle in Kansas.

Senator Crocker has for many years been an active republican. He was elected to represent the Twenty-third Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Chase, Marion and Morris, in 1916. During the following session he was a member of some of the important committees in the Senate. He is president of the Kansas Hereford Cattle Breeders Association and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The Crocker brothers married sisters, daughters of the late Capt. Henry Brandley. Capt. Henry Brandley was a pioneer and a citizen of such character and ability in Chase County that he deserves some special mention at this point.

Henry Brandley was born in Switzerland October 12, 1839, and died at his beautiful home at Matfield Green in Chase County June 1, 1910. When he was about twelve years of age his parents came to America, being fifty-two days in crossing the ocean. In 1852 the family settled in Cincinnati, where he finished his education and worked at the painter's trade. In 1856 the Brandleys moved to Randolph County, Indiana, and there the young man had further experience as a farm hand, in a shingle mill, as rail maker and digger of ditches.

In the spring of 1859 he went overland to Western Iowa but in the same fall came on foot to Tecumseh, Kansas, where he was employed in a brick yard for a short time and then took up a claim in Chase County, which was still unorganized. During the following winter he built a shanty on his claim and when he returned from Ohio in 1860 he found another occupant on his quarter section. After a contest he was declared the legal owner and he at once set to work to develop and prove up. At the outbreak of the war he walked forty miles to Emporia to enlist with the Lyon County troops, commanded by L. T. Heritage. He was mustered in September 1, 1861, and a few days later the company was consolidated with others, making Company H of the Eighth Kansas Regiment. He was elected as fifth sergeant. In the winter of 1862 this company was sent to Missouri, camping on Sugar Creek, and on March 10, 1862, Mr. Brandley was appointed orderly sergeant of what by consolidation finally

became Company B of the Ninth Kansas Regiment. A detailed account of the movements and operations of this regiment will be found on other pages. On June 1, 1862, Mr. Brandley and his company started for Utah as escort to General Harding, the newly appointed governor of Utah. For a short time he was at Fort Laramie, afterwards guarded a stage route camp in Colorado, and then began the building of Fort Halleck at the foot of Elk Mountain west of Medicine Bow River. February 23, 1863, while scouting, Captain Brandley was shot through the left arm and side by a Ute Indian on the North Platte River. Soon afterward he was promoted to first lieutenant. After the Quantrill raid in Kansas the company was ordered east and arrived at Fort Leavenworth in November, 1863. Captain Brandley was in command of his company at Kansas City part of the winter of 1863-64 and in April, 1864, he joined his regiment at Lawrence, this being the first time he was with the regiment as a whole. The regiment spent the rest of the year in Arkansas and in the spring of 1865 Mr. Brandley was commissioned captain of Company B, made of former Companies B and E. He had command of the post at Brownsville, Arkansas, and was in service until mustered out August 17, 1866. Other members of this company were T. B. Murdock, George Plumb and other well known citizens of Emporia.

After his army service Captain Brandley returned to his claim in Chase County. The same year he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, served as journal clerk of the House and in 1874 was elected state senator from Chase, Marion and Morris counties. He was a familiar figure in the state capitol at Topeka for a number of years. He was baptized in the Lutheran Church, and while never a member of any church he was essentially a religious man. He was charitable, kindly, a big man in every respect and left an honored name in his part of Kansas. He was the father of six children: Clara B. Hildebrand, Maude Crocker, Harry Brandley, Ruby Wagoner, Daisy Crocker and Pearl Brandley. Captain Brandley developed one of the finest ranches in Kansas. He made his home and surroundings a place of beauty and spent his last years among the cedars and the surroundings which he had created by his own labor.

Edward G. Crocker married October 12, 1894, Miss Maude Brandley. She was born in Chase County March 13, 1872. The children of Edward G. Crocker and wife are two sons and two daughters: Arthur Weston, Ruby Louise, Anna Marie and Henry Mason.

Senator Crocker married at Blackwell, Oklahoma, November 15, 1902, Miss Daisy Brandley. She is also a native of Chase County, born April 20, 1878. Senator and Mrs. Crocker also have four children: Earl Edward, born January 6, 1906; Hila Eileen, born January 14, 1909; Marion Hazel, born January 19, 1912; and Sybil Elizabeth, born July 6, 1915.

HARRY L. HINCKLEY, M. D. Visitors of a decade past at Barnard, Kansas, who found good reason, especially in bad weather, to hasten the transaction of their business so that they might pass on to a more attractive and modern village, would scarcely recognize the present beautiful town, with its substantial buildings, its fine graveled streets and its air of progress and civic pride. There are few of the satisfied residents who do not gratefully acknowledge that much of this change has been brought about through the admirable administrative efforts of Dr. Harry L. Hinckley, who is serving in his third term

as mayor of Barnard. Few men in Lincoln County are better known. He has been in the active practice of his profession here for twenty-seven years and with two exceptions is the oldest resident physician in the county; is vice president of the Farmers State Bank at Barnard; and is probably the most successful breeder of Percheron horses and of fine poultry in the state.

Harry L. Hinckley was born in Lorain County, Ohio, December 23, 1859, and is a son of R. C. and Ann J. (Foster) Hinckley, the ancestry on both sides being English. The maternal grandfather was Albro Foster, who was born in 1785, on Lake Champlain in Vermont, and died in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1873. From Vermont he moved to Sacket Harbor, New York, and from there enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, moving afterward to Medina County, Ohio, and later to Lorain County. He married Rispah Doane, who was reared on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, where her people had settled as English colonists. She lived to be ninety-one years old and died in Lorain County, Ohio.

R. C. Hinckley, father of Doctor Hinckley, was born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1829, and died in Lincoln County, Kansas, in 1887, a veteran of the Civil war. He grew to manhood in Medina County and after marriage moved to Lorain County and in 1880 came to Kansas and settled on a farm in Lincoln County. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until the war closed, participating in many engagements and was in General Thomas' command at the siege of Knoxville and the battle of Franklin. In spite of his military prowess, he was a man of peace, an elder and local preacher in the Christian Church and he was one of the organizers of the church of this denomination in Logan Township, Lincoln County. He was an old-time democrat in politics and because of his sterling traits of character and soundness of judgment, was frequently chosen for office in the townships in which he had his home. In Medina County, Ohio, he was married to Ann J. Foster, who was born at Sacket Harbor, New York, in 1831, and yet survives. Their family consisted of five children: The eldest was a daughter who died when aged three years; Harry L.; A. J., who is a farmer in Lincoln County, Kansas; Nora, who resides with her brother, A. J.; and Lydia, who is the wife of Claude Taylor, a farmer and business man residing at Lincoln, Kansas.

Harry L. Hinckley attended the public schools in Lorain County, Ohio, and subsequently the Normal Institute at Minneapolis, Kansas. From early youth cherishing a desire to enter the field of medicine, he directed his study and reading in that line even while following agricultural pursuits in Lincoln County, Kansas, prior to becoming a student in the Kansas City Homeopathic College. In 1898 he was graduated from an independent medical college in Chicago, and obtained his medical degree. Previously, however, as early as 1890, Doctor Hinckley had engaged in medical practice at Barnard as one of the pioneer physicians, and for twenty-seven years, notwithstanding his many other interests, he has continued in practice. He is the oldest physician in point of years of service at Barnard, and the oldest in the county except Doctor Hall and Doctor Cole, both of Lincoln in Lincoln County. In 1896 he built his handsome residence on Main Street and also owns his office building on the same thoroughfare.

Politically a democrat, by that party he has been

elected to many offices of responsibility. He served as township clerk and on the school board for many years, and in 1910 was first elected mayor of Barnard and afterward was re-elected for a second term, serving four years, and in the fall of 1916 was recalled once more and is the present mayor of the city. It can easily be recalled that once the streets were in lamentable condition, an eye sore to progressive and public-spirited citizens. At present no town of its size in the state can show finer streets, all beautifully clean and graveled, and this has been but one of the beneficent results of Mayor Hinckley's administration. He is a man of progressive ideas and wide vision and in his recall to the mayor's chair in 1916 there is evidence that his efforts for the benefit of the people generally have been recognized and are appreciated.

Doctor Hinckley for some years has taken much interest improving the horse stock in this section and owns a string of five pure blooded Percheron stallions and several mares and colts, which have taken prizes whenever shown. He owns one gray stallion that weighs 2,300 pounds, which heads his herd. He is interested also in breeding pure Barred Plymouth Rock poultry, and during the past season exhibited them but four times but won forty prizes.

In Lorain County, Ohio, in 1880, Doctor Hinckley was married to Miss Mary J. Cowgill, who was born in Ohio and died at Barnard, Kansas, in 1903. There were four children born to this marriage, namely: Pearl M., who died in Mitchell County, Kansas, at the age of twenty-seven years, was the wife of the late Frank Cole, a ranchman and large landowner; Albert, who resides at Minneapolis, Kansas, is in the horse-buying business; Hattie M., who is the wife of Benjamin Gurley, resides at Salina, Kansas, where he has oil and insurance interests; and Elson, who is pursuing his theological studies in Cotner University at Bethany, Nebraska, preparing for his ordination as a minister in the Church of Christ. He is a very brilliant young man and has already made a favorable impression in churches both in Kansas and Nebraska. In Lincoln County, Kansas, in 1906, Doctor Hinckley was married to Miss Flora M. Hart, who was born in Iowa. They have one son, Harry, who was born in February, 1910.

Doctor Hinckley is vice president and a director of the Farmers State Bank of Barnard, and if anything were needed to promote public confidence in this sound and stable financial institution, his name on the directorate would be sufficient. He is interested in several fraternal organizations that have a large membership in Kansas, and helped to organize the Knights and Ladies of Security and for the past twenty years has served as collector for this society. He belongs also to Barnard Camp, Modern Woodmen of America. He has never grown beyond the influence of his careful, early religious training and has been a consistent member of the Church of Christ since his youth and has been an elder in the same. Personally it is a pleasure to meet Doctor Hinckley and it is illuminating to listen to his reminiscences of early days in Lincoln County, for it has been his fortune to have known the people of this section as they really are, in their homes and by their firesides, and tender and sympathetic are his recollections.

ARTHUR LOUIS CLUDAS, M. D. The medical profession in Ottawa County has no better representative than Dr. Arthur Louis Cludas, who for the last eighteen years has been established at Minneapolis

and through professional knowledge and skill and high personal character has become representative of the city's best citizenship. Doctor Cludas was born at Vinton, Iowa, November 3, 1872, and is a son of William and Belle (Gatka) Cludas.

William Cludas was born at Berlin, Germany, in 1833 and there his parents both died. He was educated in Berlin and at Heidelberg University, served, as did his father, in the regular army, and in 1852 came to the United States. He located in the City of Chicago, Illinois, where he was engaged in the shoe business until 1882, in which year he came to McPherson County, Kansas, where he engaged in farming until he retired. Then, in 1904, he moved to Portland, Oregon, and there his death took place in January, 1917. He married Belle Gatka, who was born in France in 1843 and resides at Portland. Of their family of eight children Doctor Cludas was the fifth in order of birth, the others being as follows: Charles, who is a real estate broker, resides at Phoenix, Arizona; Ida is the wife of M. H. Wright, who is in the real estate business in Arkansas; Minnie is the wife of W. W. Webster, who owns a garage at Canton, Kansas; Frank is a farmer and in the real estate business at Buhl, Idaho; Bertha is the wife of L. C. Heim, who is the editor and publisher of a newspaper at Marine, Illinois; Harry is a resident of Clinton, Oklahoma; and Addie is the wife of Alexander Ehrlich, residing at Portland, Oregon.

Arthur Louis Cludas attended the public schools in Chicago, Illinois, and was graduated from a high school there in 1890, when he joined his parents, who had moved previously to Inman, Kansas. He went into the newspaper business there and published a paper for several years at that point, in the meanwhile, however, proceeding with his medical education. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago in 1891 and 1892 and then entered the Keokuk Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, where he was graduated with his medical degree in 1895. Doctor Cludas is one of the modern type of physician and surgeon who believes that as long as there are new discoveries in his profession he must continue to study and at various times has taken post graduate courses, in 1906 attending the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago, and in 1904 having taken a course in the Philadelphia Post Graduate School.

Before establishing himself in practice at Minneapolis, Kansas, in 1899, Doctor Cludas had been in practice for two years at Treseott, Kansas, and one year at Salina, being quite successful at both points but not finding at either place the exact field of opportunity that Minneapolis gives him. He has a large and substantial practice here and maintains his offices in the Ottawa County Bank Building. He has served three terms as county physician of Ottawa County. Doctor Cludas keeps fully abreast of the times in medical thought, being a member of the county and state medical societies and of the American Medical Association.

At Newton, Kansas, in May, 1895, Doctor Cludas was married to Miss Nella Brentano, who is a daughter of William and Sarah Brentano, the former of whom is now deceased. Formerly he was sheriff of McPherson County, Kansas. Mrs. Brentano resides with Doctor and Mrs. Cludas. They have had two sons, Averill B. and Arthur L., the latter of whom died in infancy. The former, Averill B. Cludas, was born June 5, 1896, attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school, subsequently

spending two years in the Kausas University. At present he is reflecting credit on his parents and country as a member of the United States Navy.

In politics Doctor Cludas is a republican. He is identified with a number of fraternal bodies, being a member of Minneapolis Lodge No. 143, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Knights of Pythias at Minneapolis; the Good Templars at Salina, Kansas; the Sons and Daughters of Justice; and the Fraternal Aid Union. With other moral agencies, Doctor Cludas gives support to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has long been a member and at one time served on the board of trustees. He owns his comfortable residence on Second Street and Rothsay Avenue.

R. T. UPDEGRAFF has been perhaps the leading individual factor in the commercial and business development of the Town of Maple Hill in Wabaunsee County for the past thirty years. Mr. Updegraff came to Kansas after completing his education, and the vigor and enterprise which characterized his early life in this state have borne abundant fruit in several different lines.

Mr. Updegraff was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, November 28, 1862. He is of old Quaker family, the religion of the Friends having received the allegiance of the Updegraffs for many generations. The Updegraffs first came out of Holland in colonial times and settled at Germantown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Updegraff's grandfather, David Updegraff, was a pioneer farmer at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, where he died before R. T. Updegraff was born. He was a loyal member of the Quaker Church.

D. B. Updegraff, father of the Maple Hill merchant, was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, in 1830, and spent all his life in that community, where he died in 1894. He was a Quaker minister, an old line republican, and a man of very splendid character and an exemplar in conduct and leadership. He married Rebecca Price, who was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, in 1831, and died there in 1864. Their children were: Anna E., wife of Allen Hilles, living at Los Angeles, California; O. P., in the insurance business at Topeka; W. R., a real estate man of Los Angeles; and R. T. Updegraff. The father married for his second wife Eliza Mitchell, who was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, in 1835, and died there in 1900. By this marriage there were four children: Blanche, wife of Horace Rateliff, engaged in the insurance business at Madison, Wisconsin; Grace, who married Dr. Talmadge Bergen, and lives in Iowa; Alice, wife of Dr. Richard Brenncman, a physician and surgeon at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and David B., a missionary of the Quaker Church in India.

Mr. R. T. Updegraff grew up in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, attended the public schools there and completed his education in that fine old Quaker institution, Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana. He left college in 1885 and in the same year came to Kansas, where at Topeka he gained experience in the lumber business. He has been continuously a merchant and farmer ever since his college career.

In 1887 Mr. Updegraff located at Maple Hill and at that time established a lumber yard and general store on Main Street, which has been continuously under his name and management for thirty years. With this as a nucleus of his business he has rapidly acquired many other interests. He owns the building in which the store is located, the lumber yard near the depot, a residence on Main Street and another dwelling in the city, and has a farm of 160 acres two

miles north of town. In 1904 Mr. Updegraff established the Maple Hill State Bank, and was its president five years until the institution was sold to the Stock Growers State Bank.

His service to the community should not pass unnoticed. He was a member of the school board twelve years and for one term served as mayor and for several terms was on the town council. Mr. Updegraff is a republican and is a member of the Quaker Church. In 1892, at Maple Hill, he married Miss Mae Small, daughter of W. B. and Addie (Warner) Small. Her mother is now deceased and her father is living with the Updegraff family. Mr. and Mrs. Updegraff have four children: Adelaide Rebecca, graduated with the degree Bachelor of Science from the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan in 1917; Wilma Clara is a graduate of the Maple Hill High School with the class of 1916 and assists her father in the store; Alice Sarah is in the junior class of the local high school, while Russell Taylor, Jr., is a student in the grammar school.

H. H. SMITH. Republic County has its share of men who have stepped aside from the path of labor to let the younger generation, with their clear-cut hopes and unrealized ambitions and to whom life is still a vast and unexplored country, pass on. This turning aside may mean much or little to the individual whose business tasks are finished, but if he has come from a small beginning and has worked his own way to independence and position there will always be those who would exchange with him success, as represented by a mere aggregation of wealth. H. H. Smith, of Republic, now retired but still the owner of a large and valuable farming property, is one of the few pioneers of this county who are now living. From his arrival here, in 1871, he has had a hand in the development of Republic County, and has experienced the vicissitudes incident to the life of the agriculturists during this era. From a moderate start he worked his way steadily upward, overcoming obstacles and living down disappointments, and in his rise helping his community to grow and progress.

Mr. Smith was born in 1850, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of William M. and Sarah (Thompson) Smith. When he was still a lad his parents moved to Iowa, in which state he was reared and educated. As his father was a farmer, he was brought up in connection with that vocation, and it was but natural that when he arrived at man's estate he too should adopt the pursuits of the soil as his life work. Mr. Smith remained in Iowa until he attained his majority, and at that time came to Kansas, the reports of which state had been alluring enough to attract any young man of ambition and energy. In 1871, at the time of his arrival, he was possessed of a country school education, little or no capital, some small household and farming effects and a little stock. That is as far as his material possessions went. In addition he owned a large amount of inherent ability, an inexhaustible stock of ambition and determination, and a willingness to work that placed him at once in the class of men who were to build this part of Kansas into one of the most fertile regions of the state.

On his arrival Mr. Smith took up a homestead in Republic County, about one-half mile from his present home at Republic City. His progress at first was slow, as was that of other early settlers who paved the way for those that followed and made it possible for the development of the present Kansas. He had just gotten nicely started when the great grasshopper

plague of 1874 came on, this being one of the most discouraging features in the experience of the early settlers of this state. After the myriads of these insects had passed there was nothing left in the whole country that had been in their path either for man or beast. Mr. Smith survived this calamity well, as he did other discouragements, worked hard and faithfully, and eventually began to see his efforts rewarded. He became the owner of a good farm, to which he added from time to time until he now owns 280 acres of number one land. His property is well improved and has substantial buildings and the best of equipment, an air of prosperity testifying to the good management and thrift of its owner. While Mr. Smith is living at Republic and is retired from the actual work of the farm, he still continues to superintend its operation, as well as to look after his numerous other business interests. His principal products are corn and wheat, and he also is engaged extensively in hog raising. Many changes have taken place since the days of the open country, when the principal meat used on the tables of the pioneers was buffalo, there being an abundance of these animals on the prairies before they were destroyed by hunters for their hides.

Two years after his arrival in Kansas Mr. Smith was married to Miss Nora Mahagin, of Ohio, and to this union five children were born, of whom two are now living, namely: Glenn H., who resides on the farm as his father's manager; and Mrs. Ella West, the wife of a Kansas bank inspector. Mr. Smith has been frequently honored by his fellow-citizens by election to public offices of trust. After serving in all the township and minor county offices he was eventually elected a county commissioner of Republic County, the duties of which position he discharged with ability and fidelity. His fraternal connections are with the Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

GEORGE WAGNER, whose home is near Beloit in Mitchell County, is one of the men who bore the heat and burden of the day in introducing civilization to this section, and when the many hardships and vicissitudes encountered by him and his fellows are recalled it seems that no reward in comfort and circumstances could be too great for his declining years. Mr. Wagner is one of the few early settlers who still retain and reside on their first homestead.

On coming to Kansas Mr. Wagner migrated from Adams County, Illinois, spent a short time at Selina, where he arrived in December, 1869, but in the following year started for Asherville Township in Mitchell County. Here he took up the homestead which he now owns and occupies. It would be a long story to recount all the hardships that he and his brave wife endured, all the troubles of drought, grasshopper plagues, hard times, poor markets, bad roads which beset and hampered him and the other early settlers. Mr. Wagner was one of those who endured through it all and finally came to their reward.

Thus in order to retain his claim and yet provide a home for his wife and children Mr. Wagner in the early days would work for wages of 25 cents a day and would accept his pay in any commodity which he could use. Money was not as plentiful in Kansas then as it is now. However, he can take a pleasing retrospect over those early years from the point of view of his comfortable present. Mr. Wagner has 160 acres of fine bottom land, and all in a high state of cultivation. It is improved with a beautiful home, and there he and his family enjoy

the best comforts of modern Kansas country life.

George Wagner was born in Liberty, Adams County, Illinois, in 1847, and was a young man of twenty-two when he came to Kansas. He grew up and received his education in Western Illinois. His parents were C. G. and Elizabeth Wagner, his father of Prussiau ancestry and his mother of English. George Wagner was one of the eight children, four of whom came to Kansas. The others were Mrs. Culp, Mrs. Fern and Josephine.

Mr. George Wagner has been twice married. His first wife was Miss May Swartz, and she left two children, John C. and Eva. In 1901 Mr. Wagner married Miss Myr Miller. They have a son, Orville. In politics Mr. Wagner is a republican voter.

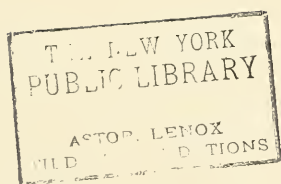
ALFRED O'DONNELL, M. D. The name of O'Donnell has been associated for many years in Ellsworth County with the profession of medicine. Dr. Alfred O'Donnell began practice at Ellsworth about ten years ago as successor to an older brother, and his worth has brought him a fair degree of fame and some of the best honors and achievements of the successful physician and surgeon.

Doctor O'Donnell has lived most of his life in Kansas but was born in County Clare, Ireland, June 6, 1876. His father, John O'Donnell, was born in the same county of Ireland in 1837, grew up and married there and followed farming and stock raising. In 1884 he came to the United States, bringing with him his wife and eleven children. After three months spent at Ellsworth, Kansas, he bought a farm in Rice County, near where the City of Geneseo now stands, and conducted the farm until 1891. Selling out, he removed to Ellsworth and was a farmer near that city until he retired in 1911, and spent the rest of his days in Ellsworth, where he died in 1913. He was a republican and an active member of the Episcopal Church. John O'Donnell married Elizabeth Hill, who was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1857 and is still living at Ellsworth. They reared a very unusual family, eleven children in number, and all of them attained positions denoting ability and successful accomplishment. Anna, the oldest, is a public school teacher living with her mother at Ellsworth. Emily Frances married Joseph McCrory, a farmer of De Soto, Kansas. Henry, who died at Saint Margaret's Hospital in Kansas City, Kansas, in 1907, was a very prominent physician and surgeon at Ellsworth, served with the rank of surgeon general in the Kansas National Guard under Governors Stanley and Bailey, and for two terms represented Ellsworth County in the State Legislature. Thomas G. is a hardware merchant at Ellsworth. Frederick William is practicing medicine and surgery at Junction City, Kansas. Marian is the wife of C. W. Fleming, a miner at Clancey, Montana. The seventh in this family is Doctor Alfred. John C. is a hardware merchant at Hutchinson, Kansas. Lydia Matilda, unmarried and living at home with her mother, is a professional nurse and was formerly superintendent of Saint Barnabas Hospital at Salina. Arthur E. is also a physician and surgeon formerly located at Wilson and now located at Junction City, Kansas. Ethel Mary, the youngest child, married C. W. Schwartz, vice president of the Lee Hardware Company of Salina.

Dr. Alfred O'Donnell received his first instruction in the schools of County Clare, Ireland, and afterwards attended rural schools in Rice County, Kansas. He finished the junior year of the Ellsworth High School. For three years he taught school and farmed in Ellsworth County. His ambition was definitely



Alfred O'Donnell M.D.



turned to the profession of medicine and surgery, in which his older brother had already gained success, and in 1900 Alfred was graduated M. D. from the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri. During 1900-01 he was an interne, and from 1901 to 1907 was assistant surgeon at Saint Margaret's Hospital in Kansas City, Kansas. In 1913 he took a post-graduate course in surgery in the New York Post-Graduate School. His talents and abilities have always shown conspicuously as a surgeon.

Doctor O'Donnell came to Ellsworth in 1907 to take the place of his deceased brother Henry and has enjoyed a steadily increasing general medical and surgical practice. His offices are in the Central National Bank Building. Doctor O'Donnell is a member of the Central Kansas and State Medical societies, the American Medical Association and the Missouri State Medical Association. He was formerly coroner of his county and for ten years served as county health officer.

Doctor O'Donnell owns his home on Third Street and Washington Avenue and owns another dwelling house in the suburbs of the town. He is a republican, a member and trustee and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is affiliated with Ivanhoe Lodge No. 446, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Kansas City, Missouri, Ellsworth Chapter No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, Saint Aldamar Commandery No. 33, Knights Templar, of which he is now eminent commander, Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina, and Salina Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite. He also belongs to Council No. 9, Royal and Select Masters.

Doctor O'Donnell married at Ellsworth in 1907 Miss Ada Byler, daughter of John J. and Theresa (Morris) Byler. Her parents live retired at Ellsworth, her father having been a farmer. Doctor and Mrs. O'Donnell have two children: Frances, born February 23, 1908; and Mary, born January 15, 1912.

BYRON JENNINGS CARVER, who served as county attorney for Miami County from 1913 to 1917, has not only proved his ability on many occasions as an able lawyer, but also as a forceful man of affairs and one who is willing to fight for his convictions and his position as to right. Mr. Carver had a hard struggle to get into the legal profession, being a poor young man and having to teach and struggle along at the same time that he was studying and qualifying for the bar.

He is a native of Indiana, having been born at Franklin in Johnson County July 31, 1874. He was one of the seven children of Captain Soerates and Mary (Day) Carver, both natives of Indiana. His father was a son of an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who had come from Virginia to Indiana. Grandfather Judge Carver married a Miss Tracy. The Tracy family came to America in 1640, from Scotland, and located in Maryland. They were a mingling of Scotch, Irish and English ancestry. Nathaniel Tracy and some of his brothers, Charles, Thomas, Philip and William, were also soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Nathaniel Tracy subsequently removed to Kentucky and lived there until 1818. Thomas and John F. Tracy, sons of William and Elizabeth (Tanner) Tracy, were soldiers in the Mexican war and fought at Buena Vista and in other battles of that struggle. John F. Tracy was killed on the plains while on the way to California in 1853. James Tracy was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Governor Shelby of Kentucky. Capt. Soerates Carver enlisted September 2, 1861, in Company C, Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry. He served as color sergeant

and at the battle of Murfreesboro was promoted to captain of Company B, Residuary Battalion of the same regiment. He was with Sherman's grand army in its march to the sea and up through the Carolinas, and participated in the Grand Review at Washington in 1865. The regiment was then sent west to Louisville, Kentucky, where Captain Carver was mustered out. He then resumed his private life in Indiana.

Byron J. Carver when one year old was taken from Johnson County, Indiana, to Jennings County, Indiana, and there lived until he was fifteen years of age, and in 1889 his father moved to Wright County, Missouri, where he bought a farm. This farm was cleared up by his two sons. Mr. Carver grew up in rural surroundings, had only the advantages of the common schools, and as a boy he longed and determined to become a lawyer and pursued that object steadily through all difficulties until he succeeded in his aspirations. He began life as a school teacher and taught his first school in Douglas County, Missouri. This was in a back woods district, where the inhabitants were strongly opposed to almost everything that stands as a symbol of civilization, including schools, the flag and all advancement beyond the rudimentary customs and practices with which they were familiar. Several teachers had been run out of the district and two schoolhouses had been burned, but Mr. Carver was not balked by any precedents. He mingled freely with the members of the community, gained their good will and support, and faced the situation fearlessly and taught out his term. He was receiving \$25 a month. In 1897 Mr. Carver began teaching in Bourbon County, Kansas, at \$30, and in 1899 came to Miami County, Kansas, and commenced teaching at \$37.50 a month. He kept his law books near him and was studying law at every opportunity, and 1902 was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Carver located in Osawatomie in 1903, hung out his shingle, and started to build up a reputation. It was a hard struggle, and many men of less determination would have given up and sought some other means of livelihood. Mr. Carver had only \$9.50 in cash when he started his career as a lawyer. His first important business as a lawyer was as secretary and attorney of the Merchants Organization of that town, and he did much good in that connection and worked hard to clean up and give a better civic atmosphere. He also entered politics and in 1908 was democratic candidate for county attorney. He lost the election by sixty-one votes. In 1910 the odds against him were reduced to twenty-eight votes. Then, in 1912, he was again nominated by the democrats of Miami County and polled a majority of 800, while in 1914 he was reelected to office with 1,100 votes to spare. His administration as county attorney was a clean and straightforward record of vigorous administration and enforcement of the law. Much is to be expected of him in the future, and he is looked upon by his friends and associates as one of the coming lawyers of the state. In 1912 Mr. Carver removed to Paola, and has since lived in that city.

Mr. Carver, who is unmarried, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth, and belongs to Lodge No. 24, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Osawatomie. He has always given his active support to the Baptist Church and formerly was superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school.

MRS. JAMES ATKINS presides over one of the fine homes of El Dorado and has long been prominent

socially in that city. Mr. James Atkins is an honored veteran of the Civil war, one of the earliest settlers of Butler County, and though he began life in the West with little more than his courage and the labor of his hands he now has abundance and deserves both his leisure and his success.

Mrs. Atkins was born at Louisville, Kentucky, December 11, 1864. Her maiden name was Eva J. Pool. Her parents were Anthony and Matilda J. (Bennett) Pool. In the paternal line Mrs. Atkins' ancestry reaches back to England, from which country her great-grandfather Pool came to America in colonial days. Her grandfather, William Pool, was born in Pennsylvania in 1795. He lived on a farm in Washington County, Pennsylvania, a region made historic because it was the scene of the famous whiskey rebellion and of many other events in the early colonial life. From Southwestern Pennsylvania William Pool removed to Ohio, was a farmer in that state and in 1860 went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he lived retired until his death in 1877. He was a democrat, and a very loyal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. William Pool married Elizabeth Murry, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1795 and died at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1879.

Anthony Pool, father of Mrs. Atkins, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1824, spent part of his early life there and when he was a young man he went with his parents to Ohio. He was married in Ohio, followed farming there, but in 1860 went to Louisville, where he engaged in the marble and monument business. In 1882 Anthony Pool, disposing of his interests in Louisville, removed his marble business to Lancaster, Ohio, but in 1886 came to El Dorado, Kansas. Here he located on a farm adjoining the town, and was occupied with his farming interests until his death in 1888. He was a democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Anthony Pool married Matilda J. Bennett, who was born in October, 1831, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died in El Dorado, Kansas, in August, 1902. Her father, William Bennett, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1798. When he was eleven years of age, in 1809, his parents came to America and settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he grew up and became a farmer. He afterwards moved to Ohio and died in that state in 1842. William Bennett married Jemima Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, of German descent. She died at Albion, Illinois, in 1879. They reared eleven children, none of whom are now living.

Anthony Pool and wife were the parents of five children: John S., who succeeded to the marble business of his father in Louisville, Kentucky, and is now living in that city retired; Hettie J., who lives at St. Louis, Missouri, widow of T. L. Cadwallader, who was in the real estate business; C. W. Pool, a traveling salesman living at Hutchinson, Kansas; Maggie A., wife of R. S. Martin, a real estate man at St. Louis, Missouri; and Mrs. James Atkins.

Mrs. Atkins was reared at Louisville, attended the public schools there, including the high school, and came to Kansas with her parents when she was a young woman. She was married at El Dorado in 1900 to Mr. James Atkins. They have one child, Anthony Pool Atkins, born at El Dorado November 26, 1902. Mrs. Atkins takes an active part in the Methodist Episcopal Church at El Dorado.

James Atkins was born in St. Clair County, Michigan, in 1844, a son of Alexander and Eliza (Lewis) Atkins. His father was a native of Scotland and

his mother of Connecticut, and he was one of their eleven children. Mr. Atkins grew up on a farm in Michigan, attended the common schools, and was only seventeen years of age when the war broke out. At the age of twenty he enlisted in Company A of the First Michigan Cavalry, and served with that noted organization during the remainder of the war. After the close of actual hostilities between the armies of the North and South he was sent West and took part in a campaign against hostile Indians in Colorado and Utah. He was granted his honorable discharge and was mustered out at Salt Lake City, Utah, March 10, 1866.

Mr. Atkins was twenty-two years of age when he left the army, was full of vigor, hope and ambition, and ready for participation in any phase of the hard and dangerous life of the West. After leaving the army he went to Helena, Montana, then the center of a newly developed mining district, and was there from April to August, 1866. On starting back to the States he traveled on a flatboat down the Missouri River from Fort Benton to Omaha. For about a year he was in the employ of the Union Pacific Railway, and in 1867 he arrived in El Dorado, Kansas.

He began life in Southern Kansas with a quarter section of land in El Dorado Township. That quarter he still owns, but it is only the nucleus of the extensive holdings he has since developed. He has upwards of 1,000 acres in Butler County and also has extensive interests in the oil districts. His first home on his homestead claim was a dugout. From that rude shelter he directed his operations as a cattleman, also engaged in general farming, and while he has experienced the vicissitudes common to other Kansas pioneers his career on the whole has been one of unusual success and prosperity.

He was in Butler County when its lands were sparsely populated, and chiefly by cattle men, before there were railroads, and his most available point to buy supplies was Lawrence, though soon afterwards he began trading at Emporia. The first cattle he marketed he drove across the country to Kansas City. He drove several herds of cattle over the noted cattle trails from Baxter Springs. He has been a witness of much that is part of the historic record of Butler County. He was living in the county when the cyclone devastated El Dorado. He was also there when the big June flood of 1869 occurred, in which several lives were lost along the west branch of the Walnut River. From his personal recollection he was also able to recall some of the other able pioneers of Butler County living in the county in 1867. These included Henry Martin, Archibald Ellis, Mrs. Cowley, Jerry Connor, Nathaniel Thompson and men named Croft, Hobbs and Donaldson. Thus Mr. Atkins had a part in the "winning of the west" and for years has been an important factor in the forward progress of the county. Besides his interest in several improved farms in the county he and his family have one of the finest modern homes in El Dorado. He is now past the age of three score and ten, but finds business to occupy his attention and is enjoying the simple but happy life, has the friendship as well as the esteem of the older as well as the younger set of Butler County citizens, and while rejoicing in the wonders of the twentieth century he recalls without regret the primitive circumstances and the hardships of early times.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CRUM, now retired, has been a resident of Kansas since 1879. He is an old soldier,

having fought gallantly for the preservation of the Union and has proved his capacity and fidelity in many other relations to the busy world. His home is in Strong City, and he has been identified with Chase County from section hand to county official.

He was born in Chemung County, New York, October 16, 1842, son of Le Roy and Polly (Watkins) Crum. His parents were born in the same section of New York State and his father was a flour miller. The son grew up on his father's farm and also in the mill and when not otherwise employed was attending the public schools. He was not yet nineteen years of age when the war broke out and his father being opposed to military service he ran away in order to enlist. He was first with the Eighty-fifth New York Infantry Company D, and in that service was wounded and soon discharged. He went to Pennsylvania, organized a new company, Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was promoted to lieutenant, and fought in many of the historic engagements of the war, and was captured in front of Petersburg. About the close of the war he returned home, receiving his discharge June 12, 1865, and for a number of years followed farming and dairying in New York State.

When he came to Kansas in 1879, Mr. Crum continued farming a few years, but in 1883 came to Strong City. For three years he was trustee of Strong Township and in 1887 was elected register of deeds of the county. He filled that office two terms, four years. He was also deputy sheriff of Chase County four years. Mr. Crum has also been a loyal and active republican and is a past commander of John W. Gerry Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Cottonwood Falls. He has held all the chairs in the local lodge of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. For twenty years Mr. Crum was secretary of the Consolidated Street Railway of Strong City and Cottonwood Falls.

In an interval of his army service, on March 2, 1864, he married Miss Mary E. Chapel, who was born in Allegany County, New York, February 14, 1847, a daughter of Stephen L. and Sally Chapel, natives of the same county. Mrs. Crum was a teacher before her marriage. Six children were born to them, two sons and four daughters. Clara Ione, born January 10, 1865, died in Chase County, Kansas, September 13, 1880. Stephen Leroy died in infancy. Bertha Ellen, the third child, has had a notable career among Kansas women, special mention being made thereof in following paragraphs. Estella Maude, the fourth child, was born April 8, 1872, and is now the wife of Albert Hoffmiller, of Portland, Oregon. Inah Leona, born November 13, 1879, the same year the family came to Kansas, is the wife of Andrew Hillbarger, of Chehalis, Washington. George Franklin, born May 22, 1883, is an electrician at Los Angeles, California, and on February 22, 1904, married Maude Leeper, of Fort Scott, Kansas.

Bertha Ellen Crum was born on a farm near Bolivar, New York, July 26, 1869, and was ten years of age when her parents came to Kansas. She completed her education in the public schools of Cottonwood Falls and at the age of eighteen became deputy register of deeds of Chase County, holding that position four years, one year under her father's successor in office. February 22, 1894, she became the wife of James Plummer. Mr. Plummer was born in Kansas, February 10, 1869, was reared on a farm, at the age of seventeen took up railroad work, and was

passenger conductor when he died in the Santa Fe Hospital at Topeka February 2, 1906.

In the same year of her husband's death Mrs. Plummer became deputy register of deeds of Chase County, again filling that office one year. For three years she was associated with the Chase County Leader at Cottonwood Falls, and for one year was associate editor of the Strong City News. She is a woman of many accomplishments, has business ability developed to a high degree, and her energy and influence have long made her a factor in Chase County affairs. In 1910 she entered upon a noteworthy campaign for nomination to the office of register of deeds in Chase County on the republican ticket. This campaign was made the subject of a special article by a correspondent of a Topeka paper and some parts of that article deserve quotation as showing how a Kansas woman succeeded in politics.

"When she announced her candidacy," say the article in question, "Mrs. Plummer decided to give to each voter she met some kind of a souvenir that would cause them to remember her and that would be more useful than the regulation Kansas campaign cigar. She hit upon the lead pencil as a proper gift and ordered from an eastern pencil factory one thousand pencils bearing the inscription 'Vote for Mrs. Bertha Crum Plummer for registrar of deeds, primary August 2, election November 8.' With these campaign souvenirs Mrs. Plummer and her little six year old daughter started on a tour of Chase county in a topless buggy drawn by a sure-footed horse. The little girl held the reins and guided the animal while the mother protected the two from the burning sun with an umbrella. Chase County away from the Cottonwood River and the beautiful valley that borders it is hilly and uneven, and much of its area is in pasture and cattle ranches. The homes of many of these ranches are located a half mile or more within the enclosure and to reach them many gates had to be opened and some of these required the strength and skill of the hardiest ranchman. But Mrs. Plummer was equal to every emergency and she probably opened and closed five hundred farm and ranch gates in her strenuous campaign for the nomination.

"It required four weeks' canvassing to cover all sections of Chase county. Starting from her home at Strong City on Monday, Mrs. Plummer and her little daughter would spend the entire week out among the country folks. She was made welcome at every home, for nearly every farmer and citizen knew her personally, having met her in the Court House of Cottonwood Falls where she served nearly seven years as deputy under former registers of deeds. It mattered not where Mrs. Plummer and the daughter found themselves at night, the big ranchmen and their families were glad to entertain them, and at noonday they were invited to join the men working on the ranches or in the threshing fields at luncheon. These meetings gave the energetic widow an opportunity to solicit votes, and she never failed to secure pledges of support."

In the triangular campaign for the nomination she won by a majority over the other two candidates and in the following November was elected, filling the office with admirable confidence and judgment for two years. Though a candidate for a second term in 1912, the split in the republican party that year caused her defeat by a small majority. In 1913 she became clerk in the office of register of deeds of Shawnee County at Topeka for six months and since then has been busily engaged in different capacities with local news-

papers. In 1911 Mrs. Plummer took the lead in organizing the Kansas State Registers of Deeds Association and was elected its first secretary and treasurer. She is an active member of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs, is identified with church and Sunday school, and while for many years dependent upon her own exertions for a living and the support of her child, she has concerned herself with everything that promotes the welfare of her home community. Mrs. Plummer's one daughter is Marion Frances, who was born at Strong City November 21, 1903.

CLARK L. MYERLY, M. D. Since 1914 the most enlightened tenets of medical and surgical science have found expression in the career of Dr. Clark L. Myerly, one of the younger practitioners of the Jewell County fraternity, who has already made a well-established place for himself in the confidence of the people of Burr Oak. While the period of his practice as compared with those of many of his fellow-physicians in the county is short, it has been his fortune to have so impressed the people of the community with his skill and thoroughness that he has been able to build up a large professional business, and his devotion to the best ethics of his calling has given him standing and reputation as a reliable devotee of his honored science.

Clark L. Myerly was born in Jewell County, Kansas, January 5, 1886, and is a son of L. S. and Ella (Hartley) Myerly. The family originated in Europe, from whence the grandfather came at an early day, being the founder of the family in Iowa, where was born L. S. Myerly in 1859. The father of Doctor Myerly was born in the Hawkeye State, was there reared and educated, and as a young man learned the trade of blacksmith. Coming to Kansas in 1884, he located in Jewell County, where he followed his vocation for three years and then went to Collier, this state, and engaged successfully in farming. In 1909 he retired from agricultural labors and took up his residence at Wakeeney, establishing himself in business as the proprietor of a hardware establishment. He is now the possessor of a profitable patronage and a business that has been developed to important proportions through the medium of good business management and straightforward dealing. Mr. Myerly is a democrat in his political affiliation, and for some years has been prominent in the ranks of his party. He was clerk of the district court of Trego County, Kansas, for four years; served as township trustee for a number of years and as township assessor, and in the fall of 1916 was elected county treasurer of Trego County, a position which he occupies at this time. Having shown fidelity, ability and conscientiousness in the discharge of his duties, his official record is an excellent one, and he holds in the fullest extent the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Myerly is a member of the Congregational Church and fraternally is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been a member for many years. Mr. Myerly married Miss Ella Hartley, who was born in Iowa, in 1860, and they are the parents of five children: Edward, who is a pharmacist of Kansas City, Missouri; Dr. Clark L., of this notice; Birda, who is single and resides with her parents at Wakeeney; Grace, who is the wife of Roy Downey, proprietor of a meat market business at Collier, Kansas; and Leo, who is connected with a mercantile establishment at Wakeeney, joined the Colorado National Guards in June, 1917, and at the

present time is at the officers' training camp at Fort Logan, Colorado, preparing for service in the present great war.

Clark L. Myerly received his early education in the public schools of Collier, Kansas, and made such an excellent record in his studies that he was given a certificate of scholarship for entrance in Baker University. He attended that well known institution for five years, leaving in 1908, and in the following year commenced studying for his chosen profession at the University Medical College, Kansas City, Missouri. He was graduated in 1913, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, following which he was house physician at the Bell Memorial Hospital at Rosedale, Kansas, for one year, and in 1914 came to Burr Oak and established himself in practice. He carries on a general medical and surgical business, with offices in the Hospital Building, and, as before noted, has made rapid strides toward the forefront in his calling. He continues to be a close and constant student, and has taken several post-graduate courses, one at Kansas City and the other, in 1917, at the Post-Graduate Hospital, Chicago. He holds membership in the Jewell County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is fraternally affiliated with Burr Oak Lodge No. 178, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Burr Oak Lodge No. 298, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs; and Eureka Chapter No. 69, Order of the Eastern Star. Politically he is a democrat. Doctor Myerly is unmarried.

HARRISON CLAY TAYLOR was one of the first settlers in Rice County, and he has had a very interesting career and one filled with business achievement that places him among the notable men of Lyons. He is a veteran merchant of that city and in the passing years has done much for its improvement and welfare.

Mr. Taylor was born at Piqua in Miami County, Ohio, November 12, 1849. He is of English ancestry, his forefathers having settled in New Jersey in Colonial times. His grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, was a member of the Quaker Church, and during his brief career followed teaching. He came to a tragic end. After closing his school one winter evening he was stricken with paralysis. He crawled through snow a mile and a half to shelter. The stroke and the consequent exposure brought about his death soon afterward.

Samuel B. Taylor, father of Harrison C., was born at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1803. In early boyhood he was apprenticed to learn the baking trade, but the baker used him ill and he ran away to Pittsburg. There he found work in the river traffic. At that time most of the traffic that went South from Pittsburg was carried on rafts, and several times young Taylor helped take one of these cargoes from Pittsburg to New Orleans. On arriving in the southern market the raft was broken up and the timber sold, and it was customary for the boatmen to return North either on horseback or on foot. Samuel Taylor made the entire journey afoot several times. On one of these return trips he met at Lawrenceburg in Southern Indiana Miss Nancy Neely, and they were married there. After their marriage they moved to Piqua, Ohio, where Samuel Taylor was employed for a number of years as foreman of a gang in a stone quarry. Later he retired and died at Piqua July 3, 1879. In politics he was a republican, and voted for Fremont in the first presidential campaign of that party in 1856. His wife was born in New York state October 24, 1807, and died at

Piqua, Ohio, February 22, 1882. Their children in order of birth were named Lewis W., Sarah Jane, John N., Elizabeth, Susan, Marshall, Matilda A., George W., William F., Mary H. and Harrison Clay. All of these are now deceased except George W. and Harrison C. The former is a retired contractor living near Indianapolis, Indiana.

As a boy in his native Town of Piqua Harrison Clay Taylor attended the public schools. His education was terminated at the age of thirteen when he found work as clerk in a local store. While the Civil war was in progress he carried a newspaper route in the town. In 1866 he went to work in a local photograph gallery and remained there for eighteen months. He is one of the few men who have something of a practical knowledge of old time photography as it was carried on fifty years ago, before the invention of dry plates and other modern processes. On leaving the photograph trade he joined his brother William F. and learned the trade of house painter. That was a summer occupation, while in the winter he made brooms. Wages were not large but he thriftily saved enough to give him a course in a business college at Dayton, Ohio.

It was with this equipment and experience Mr. Taylor arrived in Kansas at the Town of Atlanta on June 16, 1871. Atlanta had been established in 1870 and Rice County was formally organized in the same year that Mr. Taylor arrived. Two miles north of the old town he took a homestead claim of 160 acres and lived the first few years in a dugout. This homestead is only a mile north of the present Town of Lyons, which was established in 1876 and absorbed the earlier Village of Atlanta. Mr. Taylor kept his homestead until 1885, when he sold it. Since then he has owned several farms, but has disposed of all his land holdings except town real estate.

His home has been at Lyons since 1879. During the administrations of President Hayes and President Arthur he served as postmaster until 1886. His active business career covers a period of more than thirty years. In 1885 he became a partner with J. W. Long, under the name Long & Taylor, and they established a lumber, implement, hardware and coal business. This business is still conducted at the same old stand on the corner of East Avenue and Second Street, and it is one of the business landmarks of the city. In 1907 Mr. Taylor bought out the other partner and the business is now continued under the name the Taylor & Sons Lumber & Implement Company. In 1912 the firm bought a lumber and hardware store at Mitchell, Kansas. The Taylor corporation built a large garage in Lyons, 50 by 140 feet, and has owned that local institution for the past nine years. Mr. Taylor is vice president of the People's State Bank of Lyons. In 1914 he erected his modern home on Pioneer Avenue and also owns three other dwelling houses in the city.

Mr. Taylor is a republican, a member and vestryman of the Episcopal Church, was for a number of years secretary and is still a member of Royal Lodge No. 192, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belongs to Sterling Chapter No. 40, Royal Arch Masons, Sterling Commandery of the Knights Templar, Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite and Midian Temple of the Mystie Shrine at Wichita. He is also active in the Lyons Commercial Club.

May 16, 1871, at Tippecanoe City in Miami County, Ohio, Mr. Taylor married Miss Josephine R. Jay, and, as above stated, after their marriage they came out to the Kansas frontier. The trip being their wedding journey, they arrived at Ellsworth on the Nickel

Plate Railroad, and drove overland to Atlanta, which place was without a railroad. Mrs. Taylor was a daughter of Levi and Phoebe (Patty) Jay. Her father, a farmer, is now deceased, while her mother still lives on the old Ohio homestead. Mrs. Taylor died at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1904, where she had been taken for treatment. She was the mother of seven children. F. C. Taylor, the oldest, is unmarried and lives at St. Louis, Missouri, where he is one of the lumber buyers for the American Car and Foundry Company. Jay, the second child, died at the age of fourteen. Roy R. is a farmer three miles south of Lyons. Melvin Hall is secretary of the Taylor & Sons Lumber & Implement Company at Lyons. Frederick L. is vice president of this company and is also president of the local school board and former president of the Commercial Club. Grace J. is a teacher in the Wichita High School. Glenn C., the youngest of the family, is treasurer of Taylor & Sons Company.

Mr. Taylor is a descendant and a grandson in the maternal line of a soldier of the War of 1812, who died of malarial fever while still in the war.

In 1906, at Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Taylor married for his present wife Miss Rebecca Wells. She was born at Kansas City, daughter of Bazael and Mary (Clark) Wells. Both her parents are now deceased and her father was a prominent member of the Kansas City bar, and regarded as one of the best authorities on real estate law in that city. Mrs. Taylor is a prominent woman in Kansas social and club life, is president of the Seventh District of Federation of Women's Clubs, has served as president of the Lyons Women's Club, and has been worthy matron of Esther Chapter No. 32 of the Eastern Star at Lyons. She is an active member of the Episcopal Church, and a member of the Lyons Library Board. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor give their active support and interest to every matter affecting the welfare and improvement of their home town. Mr. Taylor is an enthusiastic automobilist, and has made some notable tours with his car. In 1915 he and his wife and daughter, Grace, visited the exposition at San Francisco, going and returning in their car and camping out all the way. In 1916 they again turned with their car westward and traveled through Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Canyon City and Denver and other Colorado points. Just recently they returned from a delightful trip to the wonderful Hot Springs at Pagosa in Archuleta County, Colorado. On this trip they drove their car over Wolf Pass of the San Juan Mountains. This pass is 10,800 feet above sea level, and to drive a car up that grade requires nine miles of continuous low gear. Mr. Taylor's son, Fred L., with his wife and two children, was with the party on this trip with his own car, this being his initial trip to the Rockies.

TOM WHITE FLORY, whose name is widely known over Kansas both as a newspaper editor and as former state hotel inspector, is now editor and owner of the Gridley Light. The Gridley Light has a good name in Kansas journalism, and is a strong and successfully conducted paper. Its editorials and pithy paragraphs are extensively printed in the state press. It is worthy of note that this is one of the chief Kansas weeklies which have a legitimate use for an office safe.

Mr. Flory was born at Longton, Kansas, February 11, 1885. His grandfather, Frank C. Flory, was born in Buffalo, New York, and was an officer in the United States Army before the Civil war. During

the war he was on duty on a steamboat and suffered death from poisoning.

The parents of the Gridley editor are Fred C. and Alida (White) Flory. The former was born in Illinois December 23, 1858, came to Kansas with his widowed mother in 1870, and at that time, aged twelve, began learning the printer's trade at Elk Falls. At the age of twenty he was editor of the Times at Longton, and on selling this paper in 1886 moved to Greeley County, Kansas, and was the first postmaster at Horace and also publisher of a local paper. Fred C. Flory in 1889 removed to Pueblo, Colorado, and for five years published a humorous monthly in that city. In 1893, returning to Kansas, he bought the Elk County Citizen at Howard, and is still publishing it. He and his wife were married in 1884. She was born in Illinois in 1865. Her father, Captain Charles White, also a native of that state, was captain in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war. Fred C. Flory and wife have seven children, five sons and two daughters, named Tom W., Floyd C., Mabel, Ruth, C. Allen, W. Ebbert and Frank.

Tom White Flory was practically reared in his father's printing office at Howard. His first efforts at using a composing stick were made when he was ten years of age. He learned the printing and acquired the newspaper business while attending school. He graduated from the Howard High School in 1903 and for two years was a student in the Kansas State University.

In 1907 Mr. Flory bought the Independent at Burlington, Kansas, changing its name to the Burlington Democrat and publishing it three years. During 1913-14-15 he was Kansas state hotel inspector under Governor George H. Hodges. Then in 1915 he bought the Gridley Light.

Mr. Flory is city clerk of Gridley. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Presbyterian Church. At Burlington, Kansas, November 18, 1909, he married Miss Florence Hudson, daughter of George H. and Maud (Shurthliff) Hudson. Mrs. Flory was born at Ogden, Utah, November 8, 1892. They have one child, Dorus James, born at Leavenworth, Kansas, March 25, 1911.

GLENN SWOGGER is one of the younger men in the newspaper business in Kansas and began his career as an editor and publisher soon after leaving Kansas University. Mr. Swogger is editor and owner of The Waverly Gazette and The Harris Commercial.

The Waverly Gazette is one of the older papers of Coffey County. It was established as the Gridley Gazette in 1887 by Ben Swearingen, was moved to Burlington in 1888 and in 1889 to Waverly, where it has been published continuously ever since. The Harris Commercial is one of the live weekly papers of Anderson County and was established in 1914 by Mr. McNabb.

Mr. Glenn Swogger was born at Idana, Kansas, May 6, 1895, son of Rev. John S. and Sylvia (Meek) Swogger. Rev. John S. Swogger was born at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1866, a son of William H. and Sally Jane (Pollard) Swogger, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky. Rev. John S. Swogger grew up on his father's farm in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. He acquired a liberal education, receiving the degree A. B. from Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, in 1888, and the following three years was in the Allegheny Theological Seminary, graduating with the class of 1892. He was then regularly

ordained a minister of the United Presbyterian Church at Idana, Kansas, in 1892. His ministerial career covers a quarter of a century and he has filled pulpits at Chetopa, Kansas, Alliance, Nebraska and from 1911 to 1917 was located at Edgerton, Kansas. He moved in the fall of 1917 to Oakland, Kansas, where he is now preaching. He and his wife were married at Idana December 26, 1892. His wife was born at Spring Hill, Indiana, June 30, 1875, daughter of Captain John A. and Martha (Meek) Meek, both natives of Decatur County, Indiana. She was educated in the old United Presbyterian College, Tarkio College of Tarkio, Missouri. Rev. Mr. Swogger and wife have two children, Glenn and Hazel. Hazel was born at Idana, Kansas, June 24, 1897, and completed her education in Washburn College where she specialized in music.

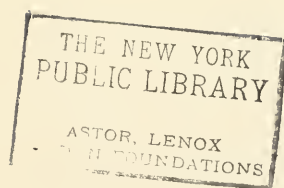
Glenn Swogger grew up in a home of high ideals and his education and training were directed by his cultured father and mother. He graduated from the Clay County High School with the class of 1912, took his A. B. degree at Baker University at Baldwin in 1915 and in 1916 was given the Master of Arts degree by Kansas University. He soon afterwards bought The Waverly Gazette and The Harris Commercial and has shown some exceptional qualifications as an editor and business manager of these two publications. Mr. Swogger is a Mason and a member of Kappa Sigma and Sigma Delta Chi, college fraternities.

WILLIAM BRUCE MIDDLEKAUFF, banker, farmer and stockman of Vesper, came to Kansas with his father over forty years ago, and since then the interests and activities and holdings of the Middlekauff family have grown apace until the name is now one of the most substantial and respected in Lincoln County.

The family through its varied relationship has become prominently known in Kansas, Mr. Middlekauff himself is a native of Maryland and in the vicinity of Hagerstown the family and its kin have lived for generations. Mr. Middlekauff's grandfather, Daniel Middlekauff, was also born near Hagerstown, Maryland, was a farmer and slave owner and died on his property in Maryland before William B. was born. The name suggests German origin and the ancestors came out of the Fatherland and settled in Maryland in colonial days.

J. D. Middlekauff, father of William B. and founder of the family in Kansas, was born at Hagerstown in 1842. He grew up and married there, took up farming, and in 1873 sought the larger opportunities and the more abundant resources of the West and located at Vesper, Kansas. Here he homesteaded 160 acres and he lived on that homestead farm until the time of his death in December, 1896. He developed a good home, was prosperous, and left an estate of 240 acres. He was affiliated with the democratic party and was an active worker and an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

J. D. Middlekauff married Mollie Lewis, who was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1846, and is now living at Codell, Kansas. Several of her brothers and sisters are well known people in this part of Kansas. Her ancestry established homes in Maryland in colonial times, coming from England. Her father, Anthony Wayne Lewis, a relative of the noted general Anthony Wayne, was born near Hagerstown in Washington County, Maryland, in 1810 and spent his life as a planter and slave owner and died in 1878. Anthony W. Lewis married a widow whose maiden name was Newcomer. A brief record of their family is as





Sarah A. Cole M.D.

follows: George S. Lewis, who came to Lincoln County, Kansas, in pioneer times, developed a farm and died there in 1912; A. W. Lewis, who died in Lincoln County in 1909, and was also a pioneer farmer; R. B. Lewis, a farmer who died at Vesper, Kansas, at the age of thirty-five; Elizabeth, living in Washington County, Maryland, widow of Nicholas Brumbaugh, a farmer; Mollie, who married Jacob D. Middlekauff; and Sallie, wife of Samuel Byers, a retired farmer at Winehester, Virginia.

Of the children of J. D. Middlekauff and wife William B. was the oldest. His brother, Jacob D., is a stock dealer at Vesper; and their only sister, Bessie, is the wife of R. W. Gilkin, a merchant at Codell, Kansas.

William Bruce Middlekauff was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, March 31, 1868, and was five years of age when his parents came to Kansas. He grew up on his father's homestead, attended the local schools at Vesper and remained with his father until he married, when he took up farming as an independent vocation. Few men have prospered to such a degree as Mr. Middlekauff in farm enterprise, and few handle their land and other interests with more complete success. Mr. Middlekauff now owns farm lands amounting to 2,000 acres in the vicinity of Vesper and Lincoln and operates all his property on the diversified plan. One of his specialties is the raising of Percheron horses. His home is on Main Street in Vesper and he farms eight acres of land within the city limits of Lincoln and is now planning to build a modern residence there.

From farming Mr. Middlekauff has gradually extended his activities to banking and he was the organizer and founder of the Vesper State Bank in 1905, owns a controlling interest and has been its president from the start. The other officers are James Morgenson, vice president; A. F. Morgenson, cashier; and Miss Ada Wicker, assistant cashier. It is a sound bank with excellent credit, has a capital stock of \$15,000, surplus and profits of \$8,500, and its deposits aggregate \$100,000. The bank is situated on Main Street in a two story building fitted up for bank, offices and apartments. It is the principal building structure in Vesper and Mr. Middlekauff is one of the owners.

Mr. Middlekauff is also president of the Sylvan State Bank at Sylvan Grove, vice president of the Ashgrove State Bank, and a director in the Hunter State Bank. Mr. Middlekauff's extensive operations as a cattle and hog dealer have made him and his products well known on the livestock markets.

In politics he is identified with the democratic party. He is affiliated with Lincoln Lodge No. 154, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Salina Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite and Isis Temple of the Mystie Shrine at Salina, with Ellsworth Chapter No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, and with Vesper Camp No. 9804, Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Middlekauff married at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1900 Miss Minnie E. White, daughter of Joseph E. and Marticia (Kaue) White. Her mother now lives at Excelsior Springs, Missouri. Her father, deceased, had a large farm and was extensively engaged in the stock business. Mr. and Mrs. Middlekauff have two sons: Jacob Emery, born January 7, 1901, is now a sophomore in the Vesper High School; and Rolland Bruce, born May 29, 1904, and a student in the Vesper public schools.

SARAH A. COLE, M. D. In a state which has thrown open the door of opportunity to women in many voca-

tions and professions Doctor Cole, of Lincoln, Kansas, is one of the distinguished women in the field of medicine and surgery. She has been a successful practitioner for nearly thirty years, and has spent a great part of that time in Kansas.

She was born October 23, 1855, on the high seas while her parents were en route from Ireland to America. Her primary education was obtained in the schools of West Virginia. As a girl she taught school in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. In 1882 she came to Kansas and until 1886 taught school in Lincoln and Ottawa counties. Doctor Cole began the study of medicine under a private tutor, and in 1887 entered the Homeopathic Medical Department of the State University of Iowa, where she was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine March 5, 1889.

For the next eight years she practiced at Port Austin, Michigan. While there she was medical examiner for the Ladies of the Maccabees and for three years was village health officer. During 1897-98 she took a post-graduate course in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, graduating March 24, 1898. Coming to Lincoln, Kansas, Doctor Cole took up the active work of her profession and soon afterwards built a well equipped sanitarium for the treatment of some of the so-called incurable maladies. Doctor Cole is a natural leader and takes an active part in the life of the community wherever she happens to be, as president or in some other official relationship with clubs and societies. She is especially active in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and in equal suffrage work. She is medical examiner for women applicants for insurance in fraternal organizations and old line insurance companies.

Doctor Cole's father and mother were born, reared and married in Ireland. They had ten children: Sarah A., Mary Jane, Elizabeth, Hannah Rachel, Annie Laurie, David A., William John, Alberta, Jeremiah Wilson and Ida. The daughter Mary Jane Cole married William L. Barr and was the mother of four children, namely: Anna Mary Barr, who is at present superintendent of the Visiting Nurses Association of Kansas City, Missouri; John Bell Barr, in the service of the Government as a forester in the Weiser forest in Idaho, and at this writing is lieutenant of the Tenth Engineers, Company D, United States Army; Margaret Jane Barr, a trained nurse and teacher of Mechano-Therapeutics in the leading hospitals of Kansas City, Missouri; and Elizabeth N. Barr, a writer, whose home is at Topeka, Kansas. Hannah Rachel Cole is associated with her sister Dr. Sarah A. Cole in her work in the sanitarium at Lincoln. Jeremiah Wilson Cole is married and lives in West Virginia, where he is an educator. His children's names are Mary Elsie Cole, Walter W. Cole and John W. Cole.

Doctor Cole is a direct descendant of a family whose history dates back over 800 years. The Coles claim noble blood. There still exists a lineage of earls in Devonshire, England, beginning with William Cole of Hollisleigh (1243) down to the present earl. Several ancient places of Cole are found in the counties of Devon, Somerset, Wilts and Middlesex, England. For many generations a family of Coles had a seat at Twickenham, Middlesex, and prior to the rebellion they possessed nearly the whole place. A fine monument of the family is in Petersham Church, erected in 1634. John Cole went to Ireland about 1614 and settled in County Donegal, and was the father of William Cole, an officer in Oliver Cromwell's army. Another of the family went to Scotland and settled near Glasgow. These Irish and Scotch Coles intermarried so that the Coles of these countries are almost

pure blood. However, their religious ethics forbade them to marry nearer relation than second cousins. Doctor Cole's mother was also a Cole and second cousin of her father. The men of the family were all fairly well educated, some of them as lawyers, ministers and doctors. Many of them received military training fitting them to be commissioned officers in the army and some of them held commissions of high rank. Many of the Cole family took active part in affairs of government, some serving in parliament both in the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The oldest son of the family was usually named William and inherited the estate. The other sons were usually given Bible names, such as John, James, David, Isaac, etc. The Coles as a family are industrious people; owning their own homes and saving their money so as to be well provided against times of hardships and high cost of living. Those not in the professions have followed trades and have represented nearly every handicraft.

There is a legend in the Cole family that "Old King Cole" of the nursery rhyme was a real man and was actually king. However, nothing has been found to substantiate the connection of the present branch with that legendary character. Some of the Coles believe the jolly old king was a Dane and the progenitor of all the English, Irish and Scotch Coles. The Cole family had a coat of arms. Its heraldic description was as follows: Coat of Arms: Argentum, a bull passant gula, within a bordure sable, bezantee. Crest: A demi-gryphon holding an arrow headed or, and feathered argentum. Motto: Deum Cole, regem serva.

The English description is as follows: Coat of Arms: A silver escutcheon, upon which is a red bull in the attitude of walking, hoofs gold color, within a black border and pendants of gold coin. Crest: A demi-gryphon holding a gold headed arrow silver feathered. Motto: Worship God and protect the king. The name Cole means a helmet. The coat of arms signifies courage and daring.

REV. JOHN J. DAVERN. The Town of Chase and a large community around that center know and appreciate Father Davern not only as a zealous priest and pastor of St. Mary's Church but as a man indefatigable in every good cause and a leader in every movement that reflects the enlightened spirit of his community.

Father Davern came to Kansas about eight years ago fresh from his studies and ordination as a priest back in Ireland. He was born in County Limerick July 24, 1883. He received his early training in the local schools and for four years took the intermediate preparatory and classical courses at Blackrock Academy. He then entered St. Patrick's College in Carlow, Ireland, and pursued his course in philosophy and theology for six years, being graduated in 1908. He was ordained June 14th of that year and said his first mass at Presentation Convent in Carlow. One of his classmates was De Valera, a prominent leader in the Sein Fein movement in Ireland.

September 12, 1908, Father Davern arrived in the United States and spent his first three months in Wichita as chaplain to the Sisters of St. Joseph. January 17, 1909, he arrived at Chase as the first resident priest of St. Mary's Church. He found the church building unfinished, and there was no rectory for his residence. He at once entered upon his task with a zeal and devotion that are unusual even in this religious sect. He inspired his parishioners to sympathy and co-operation with his aims and pur-

poses. The church was completed in 1909, and his parish has now grown to comprise 500 members. His parish covers forty square miles, and extends to include Little River and McPherson. When he first came here Father Davern traveled about over the parish on horseback but has progressed to the point where he now covers the territory in a third of the time with a six-cylinder Reo car. In the meantime a great deal has been done in a material way, and he has a church, a rectory, a cemetery, and his immediate ambition is the establishment of a parochial school.

Father Davern is a member of the executive board of the Red Cross, has from the first been an ardent supporter of that movement and was largely instrumental in establishing a Red Cross at Chase. Besides his work in that community he erected the Mission Church at Little River and rebuilt the chapel at McPherson.

Father Davern on coming to Rice County was strongly impressed by the unending prairies and the magnificence of the future possibilities of the country. Arriving a stranger to everybody, he has made himself a friend to everyone without regard to creed or affiliations, has taken his ministrations to the sick and needy, and is always the first to promote any cause in which public welfare is concerned. In politics he affiliates with the democratic party and is a member of Ellinwood Council No. 1187 Knights of Columbus of St. Joseph's Church.

Father Davern comes of an old family of County Limerick, where the name has been known for 360 years. Through all these centuries there is an unbroken record of the family's participation in farming, while various members have filled places in the professions. His father, Edmond Davern, was born in County Limerick in 1842 and is now living there a retired farmer. The name Edmond Davern is by no means unknown to remote parishes and districts of Ireland. He has been a real leader of the people and has acted upon his convictions in spite of long terms of imprisonment and frequent eviction from his property. A determined opponent of the institution of landlordism, he deserves credit for the part which secured the abolition of that hated instrument of oppression. He is a strong supporter of the United Irish League, and is a true Irish patriot. Edmond Davern married Elizabeth Condon, who was born in County Tipperary in 1844. They had a family of nine children, Father Davern being the seventh in order of birth. He was the only one who took the priestly orders. The oldest of the children, Mrs. Kathleen Joyce, lives at Perth, Australia, where her husband is in business. The daughter Mary died unmarried at the age of twenty-four. Nora, also living at Perth, Australia, is the widow of John Whitlock, who was a sea captain. Elizabeth married Patrick Callanan, a farmer in County Limerick. Agnes is a Catholic sister and is now acting as a nurse in France. Joseph is on the old homestead in County Limerick. Edmond, who was the next younger after Father Davern, is a captain of artillery and for the past two years has been battling the Germans on the western front. The youngest child, Theresa, is still at home with her parents.

Father Davern has a most faithful housekeeper, of whom some record should be made. She is Mary Phelan, who married William Sumner. Mr. Sumner was a clerk in Ellsworth and later in Leavenworth. Mary Phelan was born at Stratford, Ontario, Canada, daughter of Dennis Phelan. Her father was a notable character in this section of Kansas. Born in Kil-

kenny, Ireland, in 1820, he came to Canada with his parents in 1831, the family locating at Stratford, Ontario. In 1873 Dennis Phelan came to Holyrood, Kansas, and was one of the first pioneers to settle in Ellsworth County. He homesteaded eighty acres adjoining Holyrood, and that town is now built over a part of his original home. He was a very prosperous and hard working farmer and at one time owned nearly 2,000 acres of land. This land he divided among his children before his death. Dennis Phelan passed away at Holyrood March 22, 1902. He was a democrat and an active member of the Catholic Church. He married Mary Ann Kieley, who was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1824 and died at Holyrood on March 22, 1902, the same day as her husband. Mary Phelan was a child when she came with her parents to Kansas and she grew up here when Indians and buffaloes were still numerous on the prairies.

WILLIAM MILLER KENTON first came to Kansas nearly forty years ago, acquired an interest in a homestead in Rice County, and by his subsequent exertions has developed a large amount of fine farming land and is one of the leading men of affairs and citizens at Chase.

Mr. Kenton was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, October 4, 1850. His Kenton ancestry goes back to the earliest period of colonization of the Kentucky country and the name of Kenton is a famous one in old Kentucky, and doubtless there is some relationship between this branch and the noted Simon Kenton, one of the greatest scouts, frontiersmen and Indian fighters in American annals. The first American ancestor was Marcus Kenton, who came out of Oxford, England, and settled in old Virginia. This Marcus Kenton was early attracted to the Virginia possessions west of the Allegheny Mountains in what is now Kentucky, and his death occurred in Pennsylvania while he was en route from his Virginia home to the place known as Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky. This Marcus Kenton married a member of the Cleveland family, and some of the later generations more or less jokingly referred to her as a connection of the President of the United States. Marcus Kenton, the immigrant, had a son who bore his name and who came into possession of 18,000 acres of land in Kentucky, lying south of Licking River and extending in the direction of Millersburg. This was acquired from the Federal Government in consideration for services rendered during the Revolution. This Marcus Kenton in his will remembered his brother Philip C. Kenton, giving him 1,000 acres in the vicinity of Blue Licks. Philip Kenton, a son of the original immigrant and great-grandfather of William Kenton of Chase, was born in Virginia in 1759. After acquiring the land above mentioned from his uncle he conceived the idea of manufacturing salt from the portion known as "Blue Licks." He was thus one of the pioneer salt manufacturers of Kentucky, also farmed, and did duty as a guardian of the frontier against the Indians.

Thomas Kenton, grandfather of William M., and a son of Philip, was born at Danville, Kentucky, in 1792, and died in Bracken County, that state, in 1887. His father, Philip, died in Bracken County in 1855. Thomas Kenton was a small boy when his father went to Blue Licks. At the age of six years he was sent to school, his first teacher being Amos Boyle, a harsh and very cross old gentleman, very prone to chastise his pupils. For not more than a year he attended school, but in spite of lack of early ad-

vantages he became a good reader and wrote a fair hand. Thomas Kenton was a soldier in the War of 1812, being with Shelby's Kentucky Rangers who marched north across the Ohio into what was then the western wilderness and fought at the battle of the Thames, where the great Tecumseh was slain. Thomas Kenton married Angie Collins, a native of Kentucky and a niece of Judge Lewis Collins, who wrote one of the first standard histories of Kentucky.

George W. Kenton, a son of Thomas, was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, January 30, 1826. He grew up and married there, became a farmer, and in December, 1879, came to Kansas and in Raymond Township of Rice County homesteaded and with his son, William M., bought 160 acres including the southwest quarter of section 2. Later he traded his half interest in that homestead for another eighty acres on the road three miles north of Raymond, and he occupied and farmed that place until his death on October 4, 1907. He was a loyal democrat, and a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Christian Church. In his early youth he volunteered for service in the war with Mexico, but his regiment was never called to fight the troops in the southern republic. George W. Kenton married Almira Burden. She was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, near Blue Lake Springs in 1833 and died on the Rice County farm in May, 1909. William Miller Kenton was their oldest child. Sarah E. is the wife of B. F. Chisholm, a farmer in Hodgeman County, Kansas. Thomas is employed in a hardware and harness establishment in Little River, Kansas. Martha married Mark Moody, a farmer at Topemish, Washington. Mary E. owns the old home farm in Rice County and lives on it with her husband, J. W. Nolan. Joseph, the sixth child, died at the age of eleven years. Ed is connected with the Beet Sugar Company at Garden City, Kansas. Blanche, living at Little River, married Orville Cook. Beatrice, whose home is in Spokane, Washington, married W. F. Hathaway. Fannie, the youngest child, is the wife of William Munson, in the stock business in Iowa.

William Miller Kenton was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, October 4, 1850, and spent his early life there on his father's farm. He attended the rural schools, and afterwards gained a liberal education and for a number of years was a successful teacher. For two years he attended school at Farmington, Illinois, spent two years in Illinois College at Jacksonville, and one summer in the State Normal at Normal, Illinois. He did his work as a teacher in Illinois, from 1873 to 1875 and from 1876 to 1885. During an interval in this educational work he came to Kansas in 1879 and with his father bought the homestead of 160 acres above mentioned. He still owns this quarter section, but that is only one of a number of farms under his ownership and management. Another also of 160 acres is a mile south of the homestead in Raymond Township, and he owns eighty acres west of the original quarter section. In Pioneer Township of Rice County he has 160 acres, and at his residence adjoining Chase on the north he has a well equipped little farm of forty acres. Mr. Kenton was for fourteen years chairman of the board of the Chase Grain and Supply Company, but recently sold his interest in that business.

A number of years ago, when the populist party was strong in Kansas, Mr. Kenton rendered some good service as a representative in the State Legislature. He was elected on the populist ticket in November, 1890, and served through the session of 1891. He was a member of the railroad and other

important committees and introduced a bill which passed in the House fixing freight rates. This measure failed of passage because of opposition encountered in the Senate. He was also assigned to the investigation committee which looked into the affairs of Stevens County. At the present time Mr. Kenton is independent in his political action. He has served on the local school board and is now treasurer of Consolidated Union District No. 3, being in his second term as treasurer and for three previous years was clerk. Mr. Kenton is a member of the Christian Church and is a Royal Arch Mason, his local affiliation being with Chase Lodge No. 247 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

In Center Township, Rice County, December 23, 1897, he married Miss Katy B. Cox, daughter of J. Y. and Louise (Dunlap) Cox. Her mother lives at Chase and her father, deceased, was a farmer and stockman. Mr. and Mrs. Kenton have five children, all of whom are attending school. Their names are Louise, Ruth, William, John and Phillip. Louise and Ruth are both in the high school, the former a senior and the latter a freshman.

FRANCIS HIBBARD LAMBERSON has been a factor in the agricultural development and business affairs of Rice County for a great many years. He came here comparatively poor, has prospered by his own efforts, and still owns a large amount of farm land in the county, though he is living retired at Lyons.

He was born in Allegany County, New York, May 24, 1847. His people in the paternal line were of Holland Dutch stock and were settlers in New York in colonial times. His grandfather, John Lamberson, was born in Herkimer County, New York, spent his life as a farmer and died at Rushford in that state in 1867.

Anson Lamberson, father of Francis H., was born in Herkimer County in 1824, made farming his main business, though he was also extensively interested in cattle and livestock dealing and he died near Rochester, New York, in 1902, at the age of seventy-eight. He became affiliated with the republican party upon its organization. He married Amy Hibbard, who was born at Warsaw, New York, in 1826 and died in Lyons, Kansas, in 1910. Her father, Jonathan P. Hibbard, was born at Orwell, Rutland County, Vermont, in 1793, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and after that struggle he settled on what was then the western frontier at Warsaw in Wyoming County, New York. He lived the life of a farmer and finally came out to Kansas, dying at Lyons in 1883. He married a Miss Humphrey, a native of Vermont, who died in Wyoming County, New York. The Hibbards were of English stock and were Vermont settlers in colonial days. Anson Lamberson and wife had three children, Ralph, referred to in later paragraphs; Francis H., and Mary, who died at the age of seven years.

Francis Hibbard Lamberson acquired a common school education in Wyoming County, New York, and also attended the Pike Seminary there. At the age of eighteen he began working for himself, was employed on farms and for four years taught school in Wyoming County. In 1873 he went West to Battle Creek, Michigan, taught one winter in Kalamazoo County, and farmed in that section of Southern Michigan for four years. In 1877 he went back to New York, and farmed there about a year.

Mr. Lamberson came to Kansas in April, 1878, and located in Rice County. Here he bought 200 acres two miles south and four miles east of Lyons,

but subsequently sold that and has bought several tracts of land in this county, most of which he has developed into good farms. At the present time he is the owner of 480 acres in Rice County, each of the three farms containing a quarter section. One is located two miles south of Lyons, one at Saxman and one four miles east of Saxman. Mr. Lamberson in 1916 built two modern residences on Grand Avenue in Lyons and occupies one as his own home. He is also a director in the Lyons Exchange Bank.

Mr. Lamberson has had much to do with the public life of Rice County, having served six years as county commissioner, and for three years was trustee and assessor of Wilson Township. He is a democrat in politics and is an active member and trustee of the Christian Church.

In 1881, at Stafford, Kansas, he married Miss Alice May Guernsey, daughter of Levi and Hannah Guernsey. Her parents are both deceased. Her father was a farmer and brick manufacturer in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and finally came to Kansas and farmed for a brief interval in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Lamberson have four children. Floyd Anson, born July 21, 1882, is a farmer in Rice County; Ethel May, born July 22, 1884; Ray Guernsey, born May 6, 1886, is in the publishing and book business in Chicago; Amy Alice, born in October, 1894, is teacher of domestic science and music in Greenleaf in Washington County, Kansas.

Ralph Lamberson, brother of Francis H., is also an old resident of Rice County. He was born in Allegany county, New York, December 23, 1844, and worked at home on the farm until he was twenty years of age. He remained in New York farming until 1879, and then came to Kansas and bought a farm six miles southeast of Lyons. This farm was his home until 1905, and he now lives in Lyons but gives his active superintendence to one of the largest individual farming estates in the county. He owns 1,720 acres in Rice County and 320 acres in Sedgewick County. Some years ago he gave his daughter the 160 acres contained in the old homestead. For many years he carried on farming on the diversified plan and raised many earloads of thoroughbred cattle. He is a stockholder in the Lyons Exchange Bank and his home in that city is at Lyons and Wilson avenues. Politically he is a democrat.

In 1864, at Cuba, New York, he married Augusta Weaver, also a native of Allegany County of that state. Their one child, Mamie, is the wife of B. S. Barker, and they have a son, Ralph, born in 1901.

WILLIAM I. PLUMB, who has given the best years of his life to merchandising, has been a resident of Newton for many years and is well known in the business and civic affairs of that city.

Mr. Plumb is a cousin of the late Senator Preston B. Plumb, one of the most famous figures in Kansas history. However, he belongs to a branch of the family which lived outside this state until he himself came to Newton about twenty-five years ago. His grandfather was Maj. Ichabod Plumb, also grandfather of Senator Plumb. Major Ichabod was a wagon maker and blacksmith and died at Berkshire, Ohio, in 1850.

Zenas Plumb, father of William I., was born at Berkshire, Ohio, in 1820, grew up there, and for several years followed his trade as a wagon and carriage maker at Columbus, Ohio, where he was employed by the United States Stage Company and the Booth Carriage Company. In 1859 he moved to DeWitt, Iowa, where he resumed work at his trade

but in 1861 enlisted in Company D of the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry. He was with that regiment in all its battles and campaigns until the close of the war. Among other experiences he was at the siege of Vicksburg, and participated in one of the famous incidents of that siege. It will be recalled that a spring of water within range of the Confederate guns was the only source of water supply for the thirsty Federals, and many of them risked their lives to satisfy their thirst. Zenas Plumb was one that secured a drink at the spring, and escaped with only a bullet through his hat, though many of his comrades lost their lives. Afterwards he was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign in the famous march to the sea. Following the war Zenas Plumb continued work at his trade in DeWitt, Iowa, until 1880. On the death of his wife he spent a year at Farmington, Illinois, with his son, William, and then once more resumed his trade and lived at Stuart, Iowa, until his death. He was an old line republican, and filled the office of justice of the peace at Stuart, Iowa. He was an exemplary Christian and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At Eden, Ohio, Zenas Plumb married Marietta Ward, who was born in Ohio in 1826 and died at DeWitt, Iowa, in 1880. They had only two children, Allen Sanford, who died at the age of three years, and William I.

William I. Plumb was born at Columbus, Ohio, August 25, 1848, and at the age of ten years accompanied his parents to Iowa. He attended public school at Columbus and also at DeWitt, Iowa, and was thirteen years of age when his father went into the army. He then gave up school and worked steadily at whatever occupation offered in order to support the family. In 1865, after the war was over, he went to Chicago, took a course in the Eastman Business College, and then found employment with the Chicago Brush Company until failing eyesight compelled him to give up his position. In 1869 he removed to Farmington, Illinois, and spent ten years in a wholesale grocery store. From there he removed to Elmwood, Illinois, in 1879 and was a merchant there until 1887, in which year he came to Newton. On coming to Newton Mr. Plumb established his present China Emporium, now located at 504 Main Street. It is the only store of its kind in Newton and has long been a landmark in the business district and is a very prosperous enterprise. Besides his store Mr. Plumb is collector and local treasurer of the Aetna Building and Loan Association of Topeka.

He has contributed something toward the permanent improvement of Newton. At 207 Pine Street he built in 1911 a modern and handsome home, one of the best in that section of the city. Just across the street at 206 Pine Street he built another fine house, and owns another dwelling adjoining his own home. In a public way his service has been chiefly as a member of the Newton School Board. For the past twenty-five years he has been a deacon in the Congregational Church and he was choir leader most of that time and is still a member of the church musical organization. Mr. Plumb is a republican in politics.

In 1871, at DeWitt, Iowa, he married Miss Euphemia Carr, daughter of John G. and Mary Jane (McKim) Carr. Her parents are both deceased, her father having been a hotel proprietor. Mrs. Plumb died January 1, 1914, and since her death Mr. Plumb's oldest child, Laura, who was born at Farmington, Illinois, March 9, 1872, has been his housekeeper. The second child, George Carter, born June

22, 1873, at Farmington, Illinois, died in childhood. Lawrence Allen, born at Farmington February 22, 1875, also died young. Cecil Carr, born at Farmington May 21, 1877, died at Newton at the age of thirty, while an employee of the Midland National Bank. Frank Bruce, born November 3, 1879, at Farmington, died in childhood. Preston R., born at Elmwood, Illinois, August 30, 1882, lives at Houston, Texas, where he has a prosperous business, a railroad car repairing establishment. Mary Eva, born at Elmwood January 9, 1885, died at Newton at the age of four years. Leroy E., born at Elmwood August 26, 1887, lives at Newton and is the O. S. and D. clerk of the Santa Fe Railway Company. William Albert, born at Newton January 15, 1889, lives with his father and is private secretary and stenographer to the general superintendent of the Santa Fe Company. Caryl Lucile, the youngest and tenth child, was born at Newton November 13, 1894, and died at the age of eight years.

JAMES NOBLE SMITH, now in his second term as sheriff of Harvey County, is a Kansan of thirty-five years residence and experience. He is a veteran railroader, having handled the throttle of an engine on the Santa Fe road for a score of years or more. He is a capable and trusted officer, and has long been a man of prominence in affairs at Newton and in Harvey County.

Mr. Smith was born at Union in Pike County, Indiana, September 22, 1859, and has an interesting family lineage. His great-grandfather was a Scotch Irishman who came to America and founded a pioneer home in the territory and state of Illinois. The sheriff's grandfather was also named James Noble Smith and was a native of Illinois. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and did that work in the days of the old time circuit rider. He was also a slave holder, but becoming convinced that the holding of slaves was a wrong, he freed his negroes long before the war. He died at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1857.

John W. Smith, father of James M., was born at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1818. He lived in that city until reaching manhood, and then moved to Evansville, Indiana. He was a carpenter by trade and his specialty was the building of winding stairs, a work that tests the highest skill of a wood worker. At Evansville he married and subsequently removed to Union, Indiana, where he followed his trade until 1861. In that year he enlisted in Company E of the Forty-second Indiana Infantry. He was chosen regimental color bearer, and carried the flag on many a hard fought battlefield of the South. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, the Wilderness and siege of Vicksburg, and was nine times wounded. At Chickamauga his right leg was shot off below the knee and the wound was so serious that he died soon after the battle and was buried on that great battleground. A comrade remembered his last words and transmitted them to his family. They were: "You can get my body but you cannot get my soul." He was a very devout Christian and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1848 John W. Smith married Miss Sarah E. Sullivan. She was born at Vincennes, Indiana, March 1, 1830, daughter of William H. Sullivan, a hotel proprietor, and her death occurred at Dewey, Oklahoma, in 1907, she having survived her soldier husband more than forty years. Of her six children

James N. was the next to the youngest. The oldest, Margaret Ellen, is the wife of George Armstrong, a general workman living in Los Angeles, California. William H. became a mine inspector and died at Winslow, Indiana, in June, 1884, the Odd Fellows Lodge having charge of his funeral. Mary Ann died at Newton, Kansas, unmarried in 1909. Edwin Howard, born at Evansville, Indiana, June 22, 1857, is present deputy sheriff of Harvey County under his brother. He is a member of Sequoyah Lodge No. 268, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Wann, Oklahoma, and is a member of Indian Consistory No. 2, of South McAlester, Oklahoma. Edwin H. Smith married in 1896, at Wichita, Kansas, Miss Catherine F. Pinkham, who died childless June 9, 1914. Robert Franklin, the youngest of the family, died at Ireland, Indiana, in 1879, at the age of eighteen.

James Noble Smith grew up in the country districts of Pike County, Indiana, attended the rural schools, and at the age of seventeen became self supporting. He worked on a farm until past twenty-one, and on August 8, 1882, arrived at Newton, Kansas. Here he did general work for eight months, and then entered the local shops of the Santa Fe Railroad. Two years later he was made locomotive fireman, served in that capacity $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, and then secured his coveted advancement to the post of locomotive engineer, and he pulled trains out of Newton for the Santa Fe Company twenty years. It was on account of his health that he finally resigned from the service.

Mr. Smith was appointed under sheriff in 1910, while E. W. Slaymaker was sheriff. He served as deputy to Mr. Slaymaker four years and in 1914 was himself elected to the office of sheriff and re-elected in 1916. His qualifications for the office and his personal popularity were signally tested, since he was chosen on the democratic ticket in a county normally republican at every election. In 1914 he received 754 majority over his opponent, while in 1916 he had 1,891 votes to spare.

Sheriff Smith formerly owned a farm in Harvey County but sold that, and is the owner of two dwellings in the City of Newton. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his lodge associations are with Newton Lodge No. 100, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Newton Lodge No. 706, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Cecilian Lodge No. 223, Knights of Pythias, and Newton Camp of the Woodmen of the World.

On January 5, 1892, at Newton, Mr. Smith married Miss Dora W. French. They have a son and daughter, Emmett Merle and Gladys Esther. The daughter was born May 10, 1899, and graduated from the Newton High School in 1917. The son, who was born July 22, 1895, is a young man of great promise and of splendid talents. He graduated from Bethel College at Newton and afterwards took technical courses in Highland Park College at Des Moines, Iowa, where he prepared for the profession of mechanical draftsman and mechanical engineer. He graduated with honors from that institution after a three years course and is now in training for the aviation corps of the United States Army in a camp in Texas.

Mrs. Smith was born near Warrensburg, Missouri. Her father, W. K. French, who was born at Lena, Illinois, in 1842, and died at Toneka, Kansas, in November, 1913, spent his active life as a farmer. He was a son of Thomas French, who was born in 1817, and early in life acquired a pioneer homestead at Lena, Illinois, where he died in 1894. Thomas French married Mary Kirkpatrick, who was of Irish

descent and was born in 1819 and died at the homestead at Lena, Illinois, in 1892. Two of their children are still living: Washington, whose home was on a farm in Northern Wisconsin when last heard from; and Lydia, wife of George Lauver, a retired farmer at Freeport, Illinois.

W. K. French grew up and married at Lena, Illinois, in 1868 moved to Missouri, and in the spring of 1871 arrived in Kansas, homesteading a quarter section of land near Peabody in Marion County. He lived on and developed that farm until he retired in 1886 and went to Newton. He also had an honorable military record, having enlisted in 1861 in the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry and was in active service four years, until the close of the war. He fought in the battles of Prairie Grove and Pea Ridge, and was once taken prisoner, but soon exchanged. Politically he was a republican. W. K. French married Mary J. Aue, who was born at Akron, Ohio, in 1846, and died at Newton, Kansas, in November, 1914. Mrs. Smith was the third of their five children. The two oldest Mary and Olive, both died in early life, the latter at the age of five years. Cora died at the age of nine years. Mrs. Smith's brother, Chester, the youngest of the family, is connected with Montgomery Ward & Company at Kansas City, Missouri.

W. A. SCIDMORE. The center of the financial interests of the Town of Tescott is the Bank of Tescott, an institution that has been holding up the financial credit and stability of the community for many years.

It was founded by Mr. F. F. Scidmore in 1887. At the present time the bank has a capital stock of \$50,000, surplus and profits of \$10,000, and its deposits average \$160,000. The two story brick structure on Main Street which was built and owned by the bank in 1911, is the most conspicuous business building in the town. The present officers are: F. F. Scidmore, president; H. H. Heath, vice president; W. A. Scidmore, cashier; and F. E. Scidmore, assistant cashier.

F. F. Scidmore, the president, was born at Grass Lake, Jackson County, Michigan, April 2, 1856, a son of Abram Scidmore. Abram Scidmore was a pioneer farmer in Jackson County, Michigan, where he died. F. F. Scidmore grew up and married in his native county and in early life had experiences as a worker in stores and for a time was postmaster at Grass Lake, Michigan. In 1887 he came to Kansas and was identified with the beginning of the Town of Tescott, where not long afterward he established the bank and served it long and faithfully as cashier. He was elected president in 1914.

F. F. Scidmore also owns some of the fine farm lands of Ottawa County to the amount of 563 acres. He is a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Armstrong. She was born in Canada in 1858. Their children are three in number: Floyd, who died at Tescott in 1907 while assistant cashier of the bank; W. A., cashier, and F. E., assistant cashier of the Bank of Tescott.

W. A. Scidmore was born at Tescott, Kansas, June 30, 1888. He received an education in the public schools, spending two years in high school and two years in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. In 1908 he finished business training in the Kansas Wesleyan Business College at Salina, and applied the knowledge he acquired there to his duties

as assistant cashier of the Bank of Tescott. He has held the office of cashier since 1914, having succeeded his father.

W. A. Seidmore is a republican, a member of the Tescott Lodge of Odd Fellows and has many other interests that substantially identify him with the community, being president of the Tescott Telephone Company and owner of one of the comfortable homes of the town. In 1910, at Tescott, he married Miss Fern Ayres, daughter of Mr. J. W. Ayres. Her mother is now deceased and her father lives on a farm near Tescott. Mr. and Mrs. Seidmore have one son, Keith, born March 28, 1913.

G. S. HOLT. A Kansas territorial pioneer whose name and services will always be specially remembered in the City of Ottawa was G. S. Holt, a native of Connecticut who came to Kansas Territory in the early '50s.

For a time he lived at Lawrence, but from there went to Ottawa and became proprietor of the first dry goods store, opened in a building at the corner of Second and Main streets. This building had been constructed from the timbers of the old capitol building at Mineola. Besides his work as a business man Mr. Holt was identified and was one of the founders of Ottawa University.

He was the father of three sons and one daughter. The sons became prominent in the history of the Baptist Church in several parts of the United States, and altogether the name is one of the most prominent in the Baptist Church of the United States.

The only daughter, Jennie, married John P. Starkweather. Mr. Starkweather was born in Clay County, Kansas, and for a number of years was a merchant at Clay Center and afterward had a store in Graham County, Kansas. At present he is living in Kansas City, Missouri, retired, and has his home with his oldest daughter, Annie, the wife of J. C. O'Connor. Mrs. O'Connor traces her genealogical record back to the time of the Crusaders and is entitled to seven bars to designate her seven distinct lines of descent from Revolutionary soldiers. Her Revolutionary ancestry includes Gen. Nathaniel Greene and several colonial governors. Mrs. O'Connor is a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and her aunt, Mrs. Lillian G. Starkweather (Higinbotham) has long been a leader in that organization.

Annie Palmer Starkweather was born at Clay Center, Kansas. At Hill City in this state on June 3, 1914, she became the wife of Mr. James Charles O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor was born in Brown's Creek Township of Jewell County, Kansas, October 6, 1872. He first saw the light of day in one of the first dug-outs constructed in that county. His father, John O'Connor, was a native of County Clare, Ireland, coming to America when a boy. At the age of seventeen he enlisted at the first call for volunteers in 1861, and became a member of the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry. He enlisted at Boseobell in that state. His military service as a loyal defender of the flag continued throughout the war. When he was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, it was with the rank of first sergeant. At the close of his military duties he participated in the Grand Review at Washington in 1865. For one year he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and afterward was with Sherman in the great campaign from Chickamauga to Atlanta and from Atlanta to the sea.

In 1867, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, John O'Connor married Margaret Hyland, daughter of James Hyland, of that city. Her brother, Michael P. Hyland,

was treasurer of Milwaukee for a number of years, and her sister, Mrs. James V. Foley, of Waukesha, was president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs of Wisconsin. Mrs. John O'Connor died in 1910, and her husband in 1916.

John O'Connor in 1872 came to Kansas and took a soldier's claim in Jewell County. That was then far out on the western frontier. He developed a homestead, but subsequently removed to Maryville, Missouri, where he was in the implement business and continued actively as a merchant until 1882. After that he led a retired life, though his active temperament would not permit a career of idleness, and he usually found something useful to engage his time. His last years were spent at the home of his son, James C., in Kansas City, Missouri.

John O'Connor and wife had six children. Two daughters, Annie and Margaret, are now deceased. Mrs. Patricia L. Stevens, is the wife of Ed Baucher Stevens, of Chicago. Mrs. Catherine Gebbiken is a widow living at Burlington Junction, Missouri. John is a farmer near Creston, Iowa.

Mr. James C. O'Connor graduated from the high school at Maryville, Missouri, and then entered the printing business. In 1892 he became publisher of the Evening News at Maryville, but finally sold his interest in that paper and removing to Kansas City, Missouri, took up the printing business on a large scale and followed it both in Kansas City and Chicago until 1909. Since then Mr. O'Connor has been a special traveling representative for the P. F. Collier Publishing House of New York. In this business he is still engaged and his talents have brought him remarkable success in this field. Through his business and in other ways he is widely known throughout Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, and is constantly traveling over those states. Mr. O'Connor is a reader and public speaker of rare ability and while he exercises these talents as a diversion his services are in constant demand in many cities where he visits on his business trips. For the good of some cause and without any financial remuneration he has taken part in numerous entertainments for the benefit of local movements.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor reside at 4705 Summit Street in Kansas City. They have one child, Margaret Patricia, born March 20, 1915. Mr. O'Connor is a member of the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is independent, but has never taken any active part in political matters.

I. A. ROBERTSON has been an increasing factor in mercantile affairs at Alma for a number of years, and was recently honored by the citizens of that town in election to the office of mayor. The Robertsons were pioneers in Jewell County, Kansas, where I. A. Robertson was born in Holmwood Township July 29, 1872. He is of Scotch ancestry, his forefathers having originally lived at Glasgow. They came to New York City and from there to Butler County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Thomas Robertson, brought this branch of the family to America. He was a pattern maker by trade and had worked in several large gun foundries at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Wheeling, West Virginia, during the Civil war. His death occurred at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

John A. Robertson, father of the Alma mayor, was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and grew up in that city and at Pittsburg. While in Pittsburg he was employed as a bookkeeper for a large saddlery and hardware house. In 1861, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New

York Infantry, and was part of the famous Sickles Brigade. He performed all his duties as a soldier until the second battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded and incapacitated for further duty. In 1869 John A. Robertson came to Kansas, locating in Pottawatomie County, but in 1870 homesteaded 160 acres and pre-empted another quarter section in Holmwood Township of Jewell County. He still owns these tracts of land, which he has since converted into a valuable and productive farm. The land is situated six miles north of Mankato. From the farm he finally retired to Manhattan in 1887 in order to give his children the advantages of schools and colleges there. After moving to Manhattan he served two terms of two years each as probate judge of Riley County. He is still living at Manhattan, is active in the republican party, a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, is past commander of the Grand Army Post and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John A. Robertson married Margaret Jane Walker. She was born near Columbus, Ohio, in 1846, and in 1855, when she was nine years of age, her parents removed to Pottawatomie County, Kansas, and homesteaded among the pioneers. She grew up near the town of Westmoreland. John A. Robertson and wife had four children, I. A. being the oldest. Dr. T. M. Robertson is a dentist at Coffeyville, Kansas. Kate L., who died at Manhattan in 1915, was a resident of Burlington, Kansas, where her husband, Wayne White, is a farmer and stock raiser. Blanche L. married J. L. Smith, now a county agricultural agent living at Coquilla, Oregon.

I. A. Robertson lived on his father's farm in Jewell County until he was about seventeen years of age. After that he attended public school at Manhattan and in 1896 graduated with the degree Bachelor of Science from the State Agricultural College. While in college he served as assistant librarian two years.

After that he spent six years as a clerk in the reconstruction department of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, being located at Boonville, Marshall and Lexington, Missouri. Further experience came as clerk in stores at Manhattan, and in 1906 he removed to Alma and with Albert Moore established a men's clothing and furnishing store for the Knostman Clothing Company. This was one of a chain of four stores, the others being situated at Manhattan, Junction City and Wamego. On May 1, 1911, Mr. Robertson became sole proprietor of the business at Alma, and is the principal merchant in his line in that part of Wabaunsee County. His store is located on Missouri Street and his home is at the north end of the same street.

Mr. Robertson is a republican. He has served as town councilman, as member of the school board, and was elected to his present office as mayor in April, 1917. He is giving the town a vigorous administration of its municipal affairs. For ten years he was treasurer of the Congregational Church and is one of its very active members. Fraternally he is affiliated with Alma Lodge No. 76 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1902 at Garnett, Kansas, Mr. Robertson married Miss Mercy Jane White, daughter of George and Mercy Jane (Sutton) White. Both her parents are now deceased, her father having been a farmer in Osage County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have three children: Roberta, born August 11, 1903; Bannon, born August 20, 1906; and Gordon, born November 29, 1911.

ROSS TURNER CAMPBELL, D. D., who has been president of Cooper College at Sterling since 1910,

has given the best years of his life to the ministry and teachers, affiliated for generations with the United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Campbell was born at Clifton in Greene County, Ohio, December 1, 1863. His great-grandfather was Alexander Campbell, who was born in the Highlands of Scotland, went from there to County Derry, Ireland, and in 1790 arrived in the United States, locating on a farm in Bart Township of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was a substantial farmer, and died at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, in 1845. The maiden name of his wife was Jane Chambers.

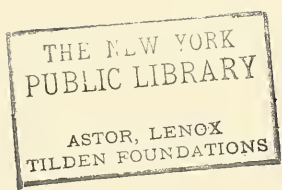
The grandfather of President Campbell was Ross Alexander Campbell, who was born near Mount Pleasant in Bart Township of Lancaster County May 1, 1799. He spent practically all his life in that township, all his children were born and reared there, and, like his father, he followed the pursuits of an agriculturist. He married Sarah Barclay.

Rev. William A. Campbell, father of Ross T., was born on his father's farm in Lancaster County in 1829, grew up there in a rural environment, and for three years taught school in Pennsylvania. He then entered the Xenia Theological Seminary at Xenia, Ohio, graduating September 3, 1861. He was then ordained a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, and for sixteen years preached at Clifton, Ohio, from 1861 to 1877. During his residence there his son Ross T. was born. After leaving Clifton he became financial agent for Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, and was employed in the duties of that position for ten years when he retired from active service, but he lived there most of the time until his death February 24, 1914. He was a staunch prohibitionist in politics. During the Civil war he was drafted to help repel Morgan's raid through Southern Ohio, but got no further than Columbus. In Chester County, Pennsylvania, William A. Campbell married Mary Ann Turner. She was born in 1831 and died at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, in 1904. They had a family of seven children, most of whom at some time were identified with school or church work. Sarah Ella, the oldest, now living at Cleveland, Ohio, married Prof. R. O. Graham, at one time professor of chemistry at Westminster College and later incumbent of a similar chair in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. Belle G., the second child, lives at Beaver, Pennsylvania, widow of Dr. Fred Donaldson, a physician who died at Greenville, Pennsylvania. Mary E. in her early life was a teacher in Pawnee Academy at Pawnee, Nebraska, afterwards returned to New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, and died at the age of thirty years, while temporarily residing at Cleveland, Ohio. Hulda E., who died at the home of her brother, R. T. Campbell, at Pawnee, Nebraska, June 21, 1900, was at the time a resident of Omaha, wife of R. E. Stewart, who is a professor in the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Ross Turner Campbell is the fifth among his parents' children. Margaret married Rev. S. W. Douthett, a minister of the United Presbyterian Church living at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania. William W., the only other son and youngest child, is director of the Conservatory of Music at Westminster College at New Wilmington.

Ross Turner Campbell attended the public schools while his parents lived at Clifton, Ohio, and took his college work in Westminster College of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated A. B. in 1886. For two years he taught in the Pawnee Academy at



Ross J. Campbell



Pawnee, Nebraska, then spent a year in the Pittsburgh Seminary in Pennsylvania and two years in Xenia Seminary at Xenia, Ohio, where he was graduated Bachelor of Divinity in May, 1891. For 2½ years he was pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Hanover, Illinois, and then returned to Pawnee, Nebraska, where he served as principal of Pawnee Academy from September, 1894, for a period of ten years. In 1904 Professor Campbell became president of Amity College, a noble institution for the education of young men and women, located at College Springs, Iowa. He served as its president until 1910, when he came to Cooper College, being inaugurated as president October 18, 1910. In 1904 President Campbell received his degree Doctor of Divinity from Westminster College.

Under the head of educational institutions a sketch of Cooper College will be found on other pages of this publication. It may be noted here that the college has a staff of thirteen instructors and professors and a body of 226 students enrolled. The campus of thirty-five acres, located at the end of North Broadway in Sterling, contains the administration building, the girls' dormitory, gymnasium, two buildings for employes, and recently \$35,000 were raised for the purpose of perfecting a combined music hall and auditorium that will cost \$50,000. The president's manse is at 925 North Broadway. Doctor Campbell, like his father, is a staunch prohibitionist.

On July 21, 1892, at Oakmont, Pennsylvania, he married Margaret Swartwood. Mrs. Campbell was born at Nichols, New York, and her remote ancestors came from Germany and were early settlers in Southern New York. Her father, George H. Swartwood, was born in 1841, at Waverly, New York, and died in 1880. He married Maria Lambert, who was of Irish descent. She died at Nichols, New York, in 1868.

Doctor and Mrs. Campbell have three children: Helen Stewart, born at Hanover, Illinois, June 4, 1893, is the wife of J. W. Henry, a teacher in the high school at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas; Ross Turner, Jr., born at Pawnee, Nebraska, October 31, 1896, lives with his parents and is an instructor in the high school at Summerfield, Kansas; John Wentz, born at College Springs, Iowa, August 15, 1904, is now in the seventh grade of the public schools.

SAMUEL A. WILSON, professor of Latin and Greek at Cooper College, was one of the first body of instructors in that institution when it was opened in 1887. At that time he was given the chair of languages and his influence as a teacher and Christian gentleman has entered into the lives of all the students who in the past thirty years have passed through the halls of that institution.

Mr. Wilson is of Scotch-Irish stock. His great-grandfather, Archibald Wilson, was born in Ireland May 17, 1772, and learned the trade of weaver. In 1791, when nineteen years old, he came to the United States and located in South Carolina. He died July 5, 1826. He and his wife, Martha, had five sons and five daughters.

Archibald Wilson, Jr., grandfather of Professor Wilson, was born in South Carolina January 5, 1808. He married in that state, but on account of his strong opposition to the institution of slavery he sought a home in the North and joined the pioneers who were reclaiming a portion of the wilderness of the State of Indiana, locating at Ellettsville, where he lived until his death March 9, 1881. He married Elizabeth C. Wier, who was born in South Carolina January 24, 1812, and died at Monmouth, Illinois,

September 29, 1892. Of their children only one is now living, William B., who was born January 14, 1839. For many years he was a teacher, was superintendent of the State Blind Asylum at Indianapolis, Indiana, but is now living on a farm at Carlsbad, New Mexico.

John Hemphill Wilson, father of Samuel A., was born at Ellettsville, Indiana, February 11, 1836. He graduated from the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, in 1860. After graduation he first taught in an academy at Sugar Grove, Indiana, and then located at Monmouth, Illinois, in the fall of 1861. For forty years he was a member of the faculty of Monmouth College. Resigning that position in June, 1901, he retired to Greeley, Colorado, where his death occurred December 7, 1912. While in Monmouth, Illinois, he served on the school board, and for thirty years was a member of the session and church treasurer of the United Presbyterian Church of that city, and afterwards filled similar positions, in the church at Greeley, Colorado. Politically he was a republican. John H. Wilson married Lizzie J. Catheart who was born at Mobile, Alabama, March 31, 1834, and is now living at the age of eighty-three in Greeley, Colorado. Samuel A. Wilson was the oldest of their children. Orrin M., the second, is a farmer at Geneva, Kansas. Alma E. died at the age of nineteen while attending Monmouth College. Elma A. is unmarried and is city librarian at Greeley, Colorado.

Samuel A. Wilson was born at Sugar Grove, Indiana, June 18, 1861. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Monmouth, Illinois, where he attended the public schools and also Monmouth College, graduating A. B. in 1882. Following that he taught school near LaSalle, Colorado, five years, and in October, 1887, joined the faculty of the newly established Cooper College at Sterling. Besides his work as a teacher he is treasurer of the endowment fund of the college. Mr. Wilson owns his home on North Broadway close to the college campus. He is a prohibitionist and has always been identified with the United Presbyterian Church, being a member of the session of the Sterling Church.

August 13, 1891, at LaSalle, Colorado, he married Miss Annabel McMillan, daughter of John M. and Lizzie (McNabney) McMillan. Her father was a farmer and died at Greeley, Colorado, where her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have two children, John McMillan, born at Sterling February 24, 1901, and now a junior in the local high school; and Robert Samuel, born June 16, 1905, at Sterling, and a student in the seventh grade of the public schools.

MRS. LAVINIA (GATES) CHAPMAN. One of the most interesting personalities and entertaining conversationalists among the older residents of Ottawa County is Mrs. Lavinia (Gates) Chapman, one of Minneapolis' most esteemed and admired ladies, whose actual life experiences are, to some extent, the basis of her published volume of "Pioneer Short Stories," which book deserves a place in every library, and especially in those designed to preserve the true annals of one of the most trying periods in the progress of civilization in the West. Surrounded as she now is by every creature comfort and protected by stable laws in every right, she can recall a time when such was not the case and when she lived through slow-passing days, weeks and months of keen anxiety not only for herself but for her husband

and little children. Notwithstanding those days of hardship and danger, Mrs. Chapman at present is an example of business capacity and mental poise far beyond the ordinary.

Mrs. Chapman was born in Central New York, June 20, 1835. Her parents were S. S. and Mary Ann (Pratt) Gates, and on both sides she is of Revolutionary stock. Her maternal grandfather, Maj. John Pratt, who died in 1820, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and Gen. Horatio Gates, who captured Burgoyne and his army in 1777, was an uncle of Mrs. Chapman's father. The Gates family came to the American colonies from England and gradually spread over New England and into New York and in the course of years to states further westward.

S. S. Gates, father of Mrs. Chapman, was born in 1806 in Vermont and was reared and married there and in early manhood was a school teacher. For some years he was in the livestock business in New York and then went to Pennsylvania and established a general store at Albion in Erie County, which he discontinued several years later when he entered into railroad contracting. He was a man of much business enterprise and before leaving Pennsylvania for Wisconsin he built a portion of the Allegheny Railroad, by contract, and afterward was a contractor in Wisconsin and built the first bridge at the Dells and under his contract had a charter for the tolls for thirty years.

In 1867 Mr. Gates visited Kansas to see his daughter, Mrs. Chapman, and was on his way to make a second visit when he was set upon by robbers and wounded and his property stolen. He recovered \$1,175 worth of bonds and recuperated sufficiently to assist in capturing one of his assailants but before the final trial, after threats on his life had been made, he was murdered in Sauk County on September 13, 1869. He had long been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and while independent in politics he had strong convictions as to political principles and cast his vote as his own judgment suggested.

S. S. Gates married Mary Ann Pratt, who was born in Vermont in 1809 and died in Wisconsin in 1849. To this marriage the following children were born: Oscar Jerome, who died at Perris in Riverside County, California, was a dentist; Le Roy, who died of tuberculosis in a sanitarium in California, was a photographer and an author of merit; Arabella D., the wife of Ira Gibson, who now resides on his farm near San Francisco, died on the ocean while returning from Europe; Lavinia, who was the fourth born in the family; Irene Rosalia, who was the wife of a Mr. Vaughn, died in California, as did her husband, both of them having been artists in photography; and Gertrude Elizabeth, who died in the spring of 1914 at Tulsa, Oklahoma, is survived by her husband, Willis Winterring, who is in the real estate business at Tulsa.

Lavinia Gates attended the public schools and an academy at Albion, Pennsylvania, and after the family moved to Wisconsin she taught several terms of school, her mental gifts being noticeable even in girlhood. In 1851, at Dell Creek, Wisconsin, she was united in marriage with Stephen B. Chapman, who was born at Akron, Ohio, May 29, 1829. He died on his farm at Lindsey, Kansas, November 29, 1907. He moved to Adams County, Wisconsin, from Ohio, and after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Chapman resided on his farm until 1859, when they decided to remove to Kansas. After much preparation they bravely

set out and spent the first winter at Dozier's Landing, Missouri, and when spring opened they proceeded on their way and on May 12, 1860, crossed the line into Kansas.

Mr. Chapman shortly afterward completed the purchase of an Indian claim located in Douglas County, three miles from Baldwin City, and the family lived on it until 1863, at no time being very secure as to either life or property, but positively in danger after the raid of Quantrill's guerillas, who advanced to Lindsey. Mrs. Chapman prevailed on her husband to move farther into the state as a protective measure, but subsequently both Mr. and Mrs. Chapman secured homesteads of 160 acres. It was during this critical time in the progress of the war that Mr. Chapman and other brave men turned out in state organizations for defense against the irresponsible guerillas, and Mr. Chapman served as an orderly sergeant in Captain Bell's company. He was a staunch supporter of the Federal government, was a republican in politics and for a long period served as a justice of the peace.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chapman: Mary L., who is the wife of Ledrig Shlotze, a farmer near Bennington, Kansas; Irena, the wife of Abner Wallace, who has been foreman of the repair department of the Santa Fe Railroad for the past twenty-five years at Okarehe, Oklahoma; Oscar, who was born in 1856, was a merchant and lost his life by violence in California in 1909; Rosa, who is the wife of Samuel Emery, a retired farmer at Minneapolis, Kansas; Lillie, who is the wife of George A. Spink, who resides at No. 2001 North Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Both she and husband are attorneys. She attended the Fort Scott Normal School and afterward taught school in Minneapolis, Kansas, and later received her degree in law from the Chicago Law School, graduating at the head of a class of forty students, being a lady of brilliant intellectual gifts. Nellie is the youngest of Mrs. Chapman's children. She is the wife of Rev. G. I. Wanans, who is a minister of the Free Methodist Church at McPherson, Kansas, formerly occupying the same position in the Methodist Episcopal body. For two terms he was register of deeds at Manhattan, Kansas.

Mrs. Chapman owns a large amount of valuable property in Kansas, this including the 320 acres near Lindsey, above mentioned, her comfortable residence on Third Street, Minneapolis, the dwelling adjoining, together with two productive business buildings on Second Street. She has always taken great interest in public movements along the line of progress and reform and early united with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and was the first local president of this organization at Minneapolis, and she belongs also to the Woman's Relief Corps. For sixty years she has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also Mr. Chapman, who was a class leader, and both were among the founders and charter members of this church in Ottawa County. Mrs. Chapman still maintains a cheerful outlook on life and keeps pleasantly busy with her business, church, family, charitable and social interests, and it is by no means unlikely that from her facile pen may come other entertaining stories.

WALTER E. PICKENPAUGH is one of the younger generation of business men upon whom has fallen the mantle of responsibility and has already made such headway as to be considered one of Culver's leaders in business and civic affairs.

Mr. Pickenpaugh was born at Jamestown, Kansas, July 22, 1890, twenty-seven years ago. His father, Ed G. Pickenpaugh, was born in Missouri in 1864, grew up a farmer and in 1886 located in Cloud County, Kansas, where he continued in the role of an agriculturist. His wife, Etta A. Stroup, who was born in Eastern Kansas in 1869, lives at Culver, Kansas. They had two children, Walter E. and Gladys E., the latter living with her mother and is a freshman in the Culver High School.

Walter E. Pickenpaugh acquired his early education in the common schools of Nemaha County, Kansas, and attended high school at Alton and Oberlin in this state. His business career really began at the age of seventeen, when he left school and found work in Osborne County and in 1908 he was given the position of assistant manager in the lumber yard of the Rice & Johntz Company at Downs in that county. In 1911 he became assistant to the yard manager for the Leidigh & Havens Lumber Company at Lincoln, Kansas, a year later went to Salina for the same firm and in the same capacity, and in 1913 came to Culver as local manager for the Leidigh & Havens Lumber Company. Their yard, well stocked with all classes of building material, is situated on Kansas Avenue and is the only lumber supply business in the town.

Besides his position in local business affairs Mr. Pickenpaugh is a member of the City Council of Culver. He is a republican, a member of the Christian Church, and is affiliated with Culver Lodge No. 649 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1914, at Lincoln, Kansas, he married Miss Blanche Webb, daughter of George L. and Ruth M. (Hedrick) Webb. Her parents still reside in Lincoln, Kansas.

SHERMAN MERTZ. A little more than a quarter of a century ago Sherman Mertz was working as a farm hand in Kansas. He had that quality in him which would not permit him to remain long dependent on an employer's service, and with a very modest capital and perhaps on borrowed money he began farming for himself. Today Mr. Mertz is rated as one of the most successful and substantial citizens of Wabaunsee, where he is both a farmer and a large property owner.

Mr. Mertz was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, near the City of Burlington, October 9, 1865. His people were among the pioneers in that section of Iowa. His grandfather, Opal Mertz, was born in Germany in 1787, and when quite an old man, in 1851, he brought his family to the United States. After a brief stay in Pennsylvania he moved out to Western Iowa and later to where the city of Burlington now stands. He was a farmer by occupation, and died at Burlington, Iowa, in 1873. In his early years he served as a member of the Germany army.

Barnhart Mertz, father of Sherman, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1835, and was sixteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to America. Some of his early years were spent at Burlington, Iowa, and he helped cut the timber away from what is now Jefferson Street in that city. Besides his enterprise as a farmer he engaged in the butcher and cattle business and on the whole his career was a very successful one. In 1900 he retired from business and afterward lived with his children in Kansas and died at Wabaunsee in 1912. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Barnhart Mertz married Mary Kiser, also a native of Germany. She died at Kossuth, Iowa, in 1870. A record of the children is as follows: Alfred, a merchant at Indianapolis, Indiana; Mary Etta, wife

of H. W. Montgomery, a farmer near Wichita, Kansas; Crawford, a general worker living at Topeka, Kansas; and Sherman.

Sherman Mertz grew up in Des Moines County, Iowa, and received his education in the rural schools. At the age of twenty-two he left home and for a year or so worked on Iowa farms. He first came to Kansas in 1888, spent a summer on a farm in Ellsworth County, and during the winter and next summer worked at monthly wages on a farm near Manhattan, Kansas. He then returned to his father's home in Iowa, but in 1890 was back in Kansas, married here in March and took his bride to a rented farm at Eureka Creek for one year. He farmed a couple of years at Wabaunsee, and he and his wife having been thrifty and saving of their means he was able to buy a place near Wabaunsee on Deep Creek. Three years later he sold that property, bought a farm at Eureka Lake, which he occupied one year, and traded that for a place in Nemaha County; but after one month sold out. While Mr. Mertz made a number of changes in his earlier career, they were all for his advantage, and it was in 1898 that he became permanently located on his present farm. This is close to the Town of Wabaunsee, where he owns 160 acres and also a string of town lots aggregating ten acres. Besides his homestead he has a much larger farm of 700 acres at Deep Creek, 2½ miles north of Wabaunsee. Mr. Mertz owns a store building and dwelling in Wabaunsee and a house and lot in Manhattan. In matter of appointment and furnishing there are few finer country residences in this section of Kansas than Mr. Mertz's farm home. His house and all the out buildings are modern, and his home is supplied with furnace, hot water, bathing facilities, an individual light and sewer plant and practically everything that characterizes an up-to-date city home. All of this is indicative of his splendid success as a farmer, which has been the source of his abundant means.

Mr. Mertz is a public spirited citizen, has been a member of the school board at Wabaunsee twelve years, was formerly secretary of Wabaunsee Township, is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a regular voter in the republican party.

On March 6, 1890, at Manhattan, he married Miss Mary B. Thayer, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Bentz) Thayer, both of whom are now deceased. Her father was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Mertz have a family of six children. Margaret, the oldest, is the wife of Lee Patterson, a telegraph operator living at McFarland, Kansas. Sherman Jacob, the second son, is now serving in the new National Army of America. Mary Inez is the wife of Alvin E. Garanson, who operates the upper farm of Mr. Mertz at Deep Creek. The younger children, all at home, are Harold A. and Lawrence E., both of whom supply their efforts to the management of the farm under their father; and Helen.

PATRICK A. DICKERSON is now serving his second term as sheriff of Rice County, with headquarters in the county seat at Lyons. Mr. Dickerson has had a varied and active experience in life, but for many years was in railroad work and was called from a position in that service to his present office.

Mr. Dickerson was born at La Plata, Missouri, August 10, 1877. The Dickerson family came originally from Ireland to the United States. His father, P. H. T. Dickerson, was born in Baron County, Ken-

tucky, in 1833. He made a successful career largely by hard work and sturdy determination. When he was ten years of age his parents died, and, set adrift in the world, he soon afterwards walked the entire distance to La Plata in Northeastern Missouri and had many hard knocks while establishing himself. He worked at many things and for many people until he reached his majority and then took up a homestead in Missouri of 160 acres. Later he sold that and bought another farm and gradually accumulated a most satisfactory prosperity. At the time of his death in La Plata, which occurred in 1899, he owned 210 acres of good farming land. He was a democrat and a member of the Christian Church. During the Civil war he served with a Home Guard Regiment in Missouri. The maiden name of his wife was Catherine Saltmarsh. She was born in Indiana in 1838 and died at La Plata, Missouri, in 1902. They had a family of ten children, and made liberal provisions for those that reached maturity. A brief record of the children is as follows: Virginia and Charles, both of whom died in childhood; a daughter that died in infancy; Joseph T., who died at Eldorado Springs, Missouri; William H., who is agent and operator for the Santa Fe Railway at Windom, Kansas; James G., a street car motorman at Colorado Springs, Colorado; Bedford K., who lives on and owns the old homestead farm back in Missouri; Dora I., wife of Frank S. Forney, a feed and coal dealer at Lyons, Kansas; Patrick A.; and George B., who died on the old farm at La Plata, Missouri, at the age of twenty-four.

Patrick A. Dickerson grew up on his father's farm in Adair County, Missouri, and lived there until he was twenty years of age. His education came from the district schools and the La Plata public schools. On leaving home he went out to Montana, spent a year on a ranch, and in 1898 came to Kansas, locating at Windom, where he worked with his brother William and while there became connected with the railroad service. In 1901 he was transferred to Lyons and put in seven years as baggage man and bill clerk with the Missouri Pacific Railway. The next five years he was telegraph operator for the Missouri Pacific Railway.

In the meantime his popularity as a citizen made him well and favorably known all over Rice County, and in 1914 he was chosen to the office of sheriff, an election which broke the normal republican ascendancy in the county. Usually Rice County returns its republican candidates for office by a majority of 600, but he was elected on the democratic ticket with 1,000 votes to spare, and in 1916, when he was re-elected, his majority was 1884. Sheriff Dickerson is interested in a farm in Rice County and is affiliated with Loyal Lodge No. 192, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Lyons, and Windom Camp No. 4563, Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1903 at Lyons he married Laura L. Chapin, daughter of D. and Nettie (Fisher) Chapin. Her parents live at Lyons, her father being an employe of the Electric Light Company. Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson have three children: Cleo H., born January 14, 1904; Dwight A., born January 10, 1909; and Cuba I., born August 16, 1911.

JOHN REDMOND. One of the prominent newspaper men of Kansas, and there is no doubt but that the state has its full share of talented journalists, is John Redmond, the able editor and prosperous owner and publisher of the Burlington Daily Republican of

Burlington. A natural inclination for this profession probably prevented the state from registering one more able member of its bar, for he was early designed for the law, in which his brother, C. H. Redmond, now of Denver, Colorado, is so successful, and in which his father, the late James Redmond, so long held a distinguished place.

John Redmond was born in Coffey County, Kansas, December 1, 1873. His parents were James and Sarah Jane (Geesey) Redmond. His father, James Redmond, was educated for the priesthood but never took holy orders. Early in the Civil war he enlisted for service, entering the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and gained rapid promotion for gallantry, reaching the rank of colonel. He served until 1863 when, because of serious wounds, he was relieved from active duty. He was a man of fine attainments and when he recovered sufficiently from his injuries to take up again the ordinary ways of life, he determined to study law at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and subsequently was admitted to the bar at La Grange, Indiana, where he practiced law until 1867, in which year he came to Kansas. Colonel Redmond located at Burlington and opened a law office and continued in active practice until his death in 1904. A republican in politics, he became a party leader in Coffey County and for several years served as chairman of the Coffey County Central Committee, and was also active and prominent in the various Masonic bodies. He is related to John Redmond, the Irish leader in the British parliament.

John Redmond attended the public schools at Burlington and after being graduated from the high school became a student of law, to which he applied himself more or less continuously for five years and was well grounded thereby in the fundamentals. This profession, however, was not the one that appealed to him, and finally he went to Emporia, after an interview with William Allen White, and became a reporter on the Emporia Gazette, of which Mr. White had just become editor, still later becoming a member of the staff of the Topeka Capital, now owned by Governor Copper. He then went to Wichita and served acceptably on the staffs of the Daily Star and the Beacon, becoming in the meanwhile personally acquainted with many of the noted men of the state both in and out of politics and cementing friendships with newspaper men of nation wide reputation.

All this experience was beneficial, was a school in fact that substantially prepared him for the launching of his own journalistic enterprise which has proved so eminently successful. He returned to Coffey County and with a stake of \$45 and some nerve he bought the Daily Jeffersonian at Burlington, gradually absorbing the Courier, Herald, Times, Independent, Democrat, Republican and others and consolidating all under the name of the Burlington Republican. He discontinued the weekly edition October 1, 1915, and has issued the daily ever since and so popular is it with the farmers as with other residents that it has been said that the subscription list "covers the county like a blanket."

Mr. Redmond owns his office building and has a fine modern plant, a linotype machine, presses of all kinds and up-to-date methods governing all the work. A business man of good judgment, he has been very successful in all that relates to this undertaking, and has a very comfortable home and some outside interests. Like his father, he has been an ardent and active republican. He has never asked for or accepted any official position except that of secretary of the

central committee. He is actively identified with the State and National Editorial associations and belongs also to the Masons and the Sons of Veterans. He served as judge advocate general of the national body of the Sons of Veterans and as commander of the Kansas and Oklahoma division.

Mr. Redmond was married November 17, 1897, to Miss Maude Batdorf, who was born in Ohio and who is prominent socially and has a wide acquaintance over the state. During the struggle of putting the paper on its feet financially she helped in the office, and although she has done no work around the office for years, she still is a partner in the business and an ever present help in time of trouble.

Mr. Redmond is secretary of the Burlington Commercial Club, devoting much time to local affairs, and is a worker in all of the movements for the good of Burlington and Coffey counties.

WILLIAM D. GREEN has for thirty years been one of the substantial business men of Holton and he represents a family that were among the very earliest settlers of Jackson County. Mr. Green was for a long time a merchant but for years has been looked upon as a reliable real estate man in his city.

A native of Jackson County, Kansas, where he was born January 22, 1863, he is a son of Simpson and Matilda (Roach) Green, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. They came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, locating in Straight Creek Township of Jackson County, where Simpson Green acquired 160 acres of land. That was in the territorial days, when Kansas was a hotbed of civil strife, and the family were among the pioneers in the development of that section. With the exception of the ten year period from 1865 to 1875 when they lived in Buchanan County, Missouri, the parents spent the rest of their days in Jackson County, where the mother died in 1891 and the father in 1894. Simpson Green and wife had eight children: K. C., a farmer at Holton; Florence, wife of G. B. Berry, an Oklahoma farmer; Levi, now deceased; Anetta, wife of W. S. Estes, a farmer in Atchison County, Kansas; Sarah, deceased; J. M., in the real estate business at Topeka; and J. A., a farmer in Jackson County, Kansas.

William D. Green spent part of his boyhood in Northwest Missouri, but gained most of his education in the district schools of Jackson County and also had a two years business course in Campbell College, where he graduated in 1887. He at once engaged in business as a hardware and implement dealer, and for seventeen years was connected with that line, since which time he has applied his efforts to real estate. His offices are in his own office building at the corner of Fifth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mr. Green is an active member of the Holton Commercial Club, and resides at 524 Pennsylvania Avenue, where he has a handsome home. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Sons and Daughters of Justice. He is a Presbyterian. July 28, 1895, at Holton, Kansas, Mr. Green married Mary Etta Weaver, daughter of Reuben S. and Mary (Pollock) Weaver. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother in Ohio, and her father served four years in the Union army during the Civil war, with the rank of lieutenant. Mrs. Green is president of Post No. 135, Ladies of the Grand Army, and is patriotic instructor for the state. She is also identified with the suffragist movement. Mrs. Green was born in Westville,

Indiana, January 6, 1871. Her father was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1828, and died at Holton, Kansas, October 31, 1881. He was a cabinet maker by trade, afterwards became an architect and builder, and after establishing his home at Holton in 1871 did the carpenter and cabinet work on many of the finest residences in the city, including some of the buildings of Campbell College. His service during the war was in Company G of the Fifteenth Indiana Infantry. He was also a thirty-second degree Mason and an Odd Fellow and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES B. JONES, M. D. For almost a half century Dr. James B. Jones has been in the active practice of his noble profession in Anderson County, Kansas, and while widely known and universally appreciated in other honorable capacities, it is as the skilled and experienced physician and surgeon that his people love him most. Doctor Jones was born October 21, 1847, in Randolph County, Indiana, in one of the picturesque little pioneer cabins that have long since given way in that section to the march of progress, but the memory of which still lingers along with childhood's recollections. His parents were Llewellyn A. and Lucinda Jane (Parsons) Jones.

The father of Doctor Jones was born in 1811 in Rockbridge County, Virginia, coming of Welsh stock, and he died in 1895, at Abilene, Kansas. His business was farming and he was also a minister in the United Brethren faith. In 1830 he was married to Lucinda Jane Parsons, who was a daughter of Robert J. Parsons, a veteran of the Revolutionary war. She was born in Randolph County, Indiana, and died there in 1850. To this marriage nine children were born, seven sons and two daughters, both of the latter dying in infancy. The sons were: William T., David, Lewis, Llewellyn A., all deceased; James B., Henry F., now of Chanute, Kansas, and John M., of Oklahoma.

James B. Jones remained at home and worked on his father's farm until 1862, but probably had cherished while attending the district schools in boyhood plans for another industrial field, for he managed to learn the printer's trade and a printer's composing rule accompanied him through his years of soldiering. He gave three years, two months and twenty-one days to the service of his country during the Civil war. He was a member of Company II, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under the command of Gen. John A. Logan. He participated in some of the most serious battles of the war, including Shiloh, Chickamauga, Vicksburg, Stone River and Atlanta. He was seriously wounded at Chickamauga and again at Atlanta, where he was left unnoticed among the dead on the field for a time and only had been nursed back to intelligence after his mourning parents had had his funeral sermon preached and were tenderly cherishing the obituary notice from the local press. Doctor Jones had the opportunity of reading this notice at a later date.

After the war closed he returned home and then entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and remained two years and following that practiced for two years in Iowa and Missouri.

In 1871 Doctor Jones came to Kansas and has been in practice in Anderson County ever since. He has not only become eminent in his profession here and honored in every branch of it, but he has filled a number of public offices as well. He has been mayor of Garnett, has been police judge, for four years he was clerk of the District Court and has been health

officer and county coroner, and has also been United States pension examiner.

In 1915 Doctor Jones was appointed by Governor Arthur Capper to the office of physician and surgeon at the Kansas State Soldiers' Home at Fort Dodge, Kansas, a recognition of Doctor Jones' scientific qualifications very satisfactory to all concerned.

Doctor Jones was married at Garnett, Kansas, to Mrs. Mary Jane (Davis) Lynch, who was born in Washington County, Missouri, December 22, 1838. She died at Fort Dodge, Kansas, March 19, 1917. They had two children: Eugene Franklin was born October 23, 1872, and after being graduated from the Garnett High School taught school in Anderson County for thirteen years and is now a merchant in Topeka, Kansas. In 1899 he married Miss Ann Reitz, and they have a daughter, Helen Aletha. Lena Ethel, who was born in Anderson County, November 12, 1876, was graduated from the Colony High School. She married William N. McCoy in 1897, and they have five children, Millard D., Bessie, Eugene, Dorothy and Mary.

On the occasion of Doctor Jones' second marriage his fellow citizens prepared a friendly celebration, in which the people of Garnett endeavored to give expression to the high esteem in which he is held. A pleasant feature was the attendance of Company K, First Kansas Infantry, in a body. Doctor Jones was married August 27, 1917, at Ottawa, Kansas, to Mrs. Anna Belle (Amos) Thompson, who was born in Howard County, Indiana, June 29, 1875. Mrs. Jones is a daughter of W. H. and Eliza (Miller) Amos, natives of Indiana. Mrs. Jones had three children by her former marriage: Eva, who was born April 11, 1899; Raymond, who was born June 3, 1900; and Helen, who was born August 24, 1904.

Doctor Jones is identified with the Masonic fraternity and he belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he has always been a zealous republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALBERT P. CRANDALL came to Western Kansas at the age of fourteen, spent many years of his active life in the railway service, has also been a farmer, and is now cashier of the Little River State Bank and has recently completed a term as mayor of that municipality. These and other interests identify him very closely and make his name well known throughout Rice County.

Mr. Crandall is of pioneer New York State stock, but the family in successive generations have moved their residence westward from the eastern side of the Alleghenies to the west of the Mississippi.

E. Crandall, father of Albert P., was born in Dearborn County in Southern Indiana in 1822. He grew up and married in his native county, took up farming, and in 1856 moved to the new state of Iowa, locating at DeWitt in Clinton County. He farmed there also and in 1868 went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in 1879 to Little River, Kansas, where he had farming interests and where he lived until his death in 1888. He was a republican, a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and very active in its behalf and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. His wife was Minerva Laycock, who was born in Ripley County, Indiana, in 1826 and died in Little River, Kansas, in 1888, the same year as her husband. They had a large family of children: John R., who was a retired farmer when he died at Ness City, Kansas; Marilla, who died in Linn County, Iowa, in 1880, wife of Charles Crawford, a farmer who died in 1907; Indi-

ana, who died in the spring of 1917 at Little River, had her home at Boone, Iowa, where her husband, David McConnell, is now living, a retired farmer; Thomas and Harrison both died at Little River in young manhood; S. R. is a retired farmer at Little River; Lucinda is the wife of Edward Bryan, manager of a manufacturing business at Carroll, Iowa; Lafayette was killed in a mine at Telluride, Colorado, in 1912; Albert P. is the ninth in age; A. A. is a farmer near Little River.

Albert P. Crandall was born at DeWitt in Clinton County, Iowa, January 24, 1865, and attended his first schools in the rural districts of Linn County, Iowa. He finished his education after his parents came out to Rice County, Kansas. The first twenty-one years of his life were spent peacefully and uneventfully on his father's farm and he then entered the service of the Santa Fe Railway Company as agent. He put in twenty-one years with the company at different points in Kansas, but for fifteen years was railway agent at Little River. He left the railroad to live on and manage his farm for several years, but in 1911 became identified with the Little River State Bank as cashier, the post he still fills.

This bank was established in 1904 as a state bank by L. M. Wait. The bank has been conservatively managed and is a prosperous institution, with a capital of \$15,000, surplus of \$5,000 and deposits of \$125,000. The bank, eligibly situated on Main Street, is officered as follows: C. C. Shumway, president; T. F. Downing, vice president; and A. P. Crandall, cashier.

Mr. Crandall is a director in the Automatic Book-keeping Register Company at Kansas City, Missouri, and he still owns his farm of 160 acres 1½ miles north of Little River. His own home is on Kansas Avenue in Little River. His term of service as mayor of the town expires in 1917. He is a republican and is affiliated with Cofield Camp No. 1689, of the Modern Woodmen of America at Little River.

In 1890 at Ness City, Kansas, he married Miss Flora Wardlaw, daughter of J. W. and Hannah (Mow) Wardlaw. Her mother still lives in Ness City and her father, deceased, was one of the pioneer farmers in that region. Mr. and Mrs. Crandall have two children: H. C., a young and successful attorney at Lyons, Kansas; and Aubrey, who lives at home and is working in the bank under his father.

AUSTIN ALEXANDER TORRANCE. One of the newspapers of Coffey County, Kansas, that has a wide circulation and is deservedly well supported is the Lebo Star, published at Lebo, Kansas, by its founder and able editor, Austin Alexander Torrance. He is a newspaper man from the bottom up, that is he is a practical printer as well as a talented writer, a judicious exploiter of news and has a very clear and logical conception of what the public demands in its favorite journal. Mr. Torrance has been a resident of Kansas during the last thirty-three years and has had considerable newspaper experience.

Austin A. Torrance was born at Middleport in Meigs County, Ohio, August 21, 1877. His parents were Alexander C. and Margaret Ann (Pangburn) Torrance. His father was born in a pioneer log cabin on a farm in Meigs County, Ohio, October 14, 1838, and was a son of Jackson Torrance, who was born in Pennsylvania. Alexander C. Torrance served through the entire Civil war as a sergeant in Company I, Second West Virginia Cavalry, and was proud to have had General Sheridan and later General Custer as his commanders. His record was remarkable

in that he was ever at the post of duty, never losing a single day, and returned home practically unharmed. He was a machinist by trade and after coming to Kansas in 1884 worked as a machinist and mechanical engineer until 1904. His death followed on February 10, 1905. He was a man of sterling character and was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Torrance was married in 1865 to Miss Margaret Ann Paughurn, who was born in the State of New York, March 24, 1844, a daughter of Doctor John and Anna (McDonald) Paughurn, who were natives of New York. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Torrance was a school teacher. She still survives and resides with a daughter at Jacksonville, Florida. Two sons and two daughters comprised the family. Mary, who was born in 1866, died in 1867; Mabel E., who was born March 20, 1870; James Howard, who was born January 27, 1875; and Austin Alexander.

Austin A. Torrance was seven years old when he accompanied the rest of the family to Kansas and was educated in Barton County and was graduated from the Ellinwood High School in the class of 1896, having worked in the meanwhile in a printing office and afterward completed his knowledge of the trade. From boyhood his inclination had ever been in this direction and in 1898, when the opportunity was offered, he bought the Recorder, published at Reading in Lyon County, where he continued to issue and edit it until 1908, when he removed his plant to Lebo and here on May 1, 1908, he founded the Lebo Star. General readers of newspapers in this and other states can scarcely have failed to notice the many bright paragraphs quoted from this well edited journal. This mark of appreciation is not only flattering to Mr. Torrance but it is entirely just, for he is an exceedingly capable newspaper man. One of the features of interest appearing in every issue of the Star is the "Junk Column," made up of clever, mildly satirical and amusing comments on people and events. Personally Mr. Torrance is a republican but the policy of his paper is independent. He served as city clerk for nine years while residing at Reading but at present gives his entire attention to his business. He has a well equipped plant and is prospering.

Mr. Torrance was married at Larned, Kansas, March 2, 1901, to Miss Nettie Belle Bryan, who was born at Reading, Kansas, July 12, 1880, and is a daughter of Harmanus A. and Bessie (Jones) Bryan. The father was born in Ohio and the mother, who is now deceased, in Wales. Mr. Torrance belongs to both the Masons and Odd Fellows.

WILHELM E. REGIER, M. D. The courageous, investigating attitude of the Twentieth Century is nowhere more forcibly shown than in the ranks of the exponents of medical science. The tendency of the modern scientific physician to avoid, above all things, a hasty jumping to conclusions or too ready dependence upon formulae, is serving to destroy ancient delusions, thereby placing the health of the nation in the hands of reasoners and independent thinkers. In this class of rational thinkers belongs Wilhelm E. Regier, M. D., whose opportunities along professional lines have been numerous and whose use of the same has made him an important factor in connection with professional circles at Whitewater and in Butler County for a number of years.

Doctor Regier was born at Elbing, Butler County, Kansas, November 20, 1882, and is a son of Rev. J. W. and Agathe (Dyck) Regier. His grandfather was Abraham Regier, who was born in 1816, near Marien-

burg, West Prussia, Germany, and was there engaged in farming until 1880, in which year he immigrated to the United States and settled near Elbing, Kansas, where he spent the last years of his life in retirement and died in 1889. J. W. Regier was also born near Marienburg, where he was reared and educated, and when twenty-seven years of age, in 1876, came to the United States and located first at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. After a short time he came as a pioneer of 1877 to Kansas and settled at what is now the town of Elbing, and which was given the same name as a large city not far from where Mr. Regier had been born. For about thirteen years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in that locality, but in 1890 became a minister of the Mennonite faith, and since then has been engaged in preaching. In 1909 he removed to his present home at Newton, Kansas. He is a republican but not a politician, his entire time being given to his ministerial labors. Reverend Regier married Agathe Dyck, who was born January 17, 1852, in Prussia, Germany, and died at Newton, Kansas, in 1912. They became the parents of four children, as follows: John L., who is engaged in farming near Elbing, Kansas; Dr. Wilhelm E.; Henry R., who is a farmer near Elbing; and Helen A., who is the wife of Arthur J. Richert, a merchant of Newton.

The early education of Wilhelm E. Regier was secured in the rural schools of Butler County, Kansas, and his boyhood was passed on his father's farm, where he assisted the elder man until he was sixteen years old. He was then sent to Bethel College, Newton, Kansas, where he pursued a full course of four years and was graduated in 1903, at that time taking up his professional studies in the University Medical College at Kansas City, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated in 1907 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Doctor Regier did not give up his studies when he left college, but has continued to be a close student and investigator, and in 1913 took post-graduate work at the Illinois Post-Graduate Medical School at Chicago. His professional career was commenced at Elbing, where he continued in practice from 1907 until 1910, in which latter year he changed his field of practice to Harper, and was a resident of that city until 1913. He then returned to Butler County, and has since been engaged in a general medical and surgical practice at Whitewater, his offices being in the Smith Building on Main Street. He keeps in touch with the latest developments in medical science, and a large and lucrative patronage has rewarded his conscientious devotion to his profession, while he enjoys to a large degree the confidence and esteem of the general public. He belongs to the Harvey County Medical Society, the Kansas Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is independent in his political views, and his religious faith is that of the Mennonite Church. Doctor Regier has all the elements of pronounced success and should reap the most splendid compensations of his fascinating and ever-widening profession.

On December 26, 1907, Doctor Regier was married at Newton, Kansas, to Miss Elizabeth Schmutz, daughter of Christian and Mary (Dahlen) Schmutz, retired residents of Newton. Doctor and Mrs. Regier have no children.

WILLARD ALPHA GAGE, now in his second term as probate judge of Anderson County, has for many years been identified with this community as a practical business man and stock farmer, and it was his

exceptional qualifications, his cool and collected judgment and impartial wisdom that commended him to the favor of the people of this county in the matter of the office he now holds. Judge Gage has had a career that has not been unassociated with trial and adversity and he has worked himself up from humble beginnings. He was born on a farm in Washington County, Ohio, June 13, 1850, a son of Alpha Shaw and Nancy (Gilmore) Gage. He comes of pioneer New England ancestry and his father was a native of New Hampshire. Alpha S. Gage moved to Ohio with his parents when a child, his father, Daniel Shaw Gage, being a miller. Alpha S. learned the same trade, and continued it actively until his death in 1850. In 1842 Alpha S. Gage married Nancy Gilmore, who was born in 1822, daughter of George Gilmore, a pioneer of Washington County, Ohio. She died at Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1898. Her three children, two sons and one daughter, were: Catherine Ann, who was born in 1846, in 1900 became the wife of Ellis Huffman and now resides at Ottumwa, Iowa. Daniel Shaw, born in 1848, died in 1860; and Willard A.

Willard A. Gage grew up on his father's farm in Washington County, Ohio, and acquired a public school training. At the age of sixteen, leaving home, he went to Macon, Illinois, and worked in a general store there for eight years, being paid \$15 a month and his board. In 1873 he went to Colorado and spent a year as a gold prospector, but in the fall of 1874 came to Anderson County, Kansas. In this county he worked two years as a cattle herder, being paid \$25 a month and board and lodging. It was by the rigid practice of thrift and economy that Judge Gage secured his first capital and started farming for himself. For two years he rented land and fed cattle, and in 1881 he left Kansas and spent two years as a farmer in Hancock County, Illinois. Returning to Anderson County, he bought 200 acres of raw land ten miles southwest of Garnett, and he still owns that fine place. Under his management it has undergone a great change, and now contains modern improvements in the way of buildings and equipment and for years has been the scene of Judge Gage's efforts as a feeder and shipper of cattle and hogs.

Judge Gage has never allowed his private business to absorb all his time and interests. For several years he was justice of the peace in Westphalia Township, and in 1914 the people of Anderson County conferred upon him an honor the more prized because absolutely unsolicited on his part. That year he was elected for his first term as probate judge on the republican ticket and in 1916 was re-elected. Judge Gage has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years.

He has been twice married. In 1875 Margery E. Chapin became his wife. She was born in Ohio in 1860 and died in 1893, leaving two children: Charles Alpha, born in 1879, now a merchant at Wellington, Kansas; and Ray Willard, born in 1883, now in the United States mail service at Kansas City, Kansas. On May 18, 1904, Judge Gage married at Liberty, Missouri, Miss Ida M. Robinson. She was born in Keokuk County, Iowa, and for twenty-nine years was a successful teacher in Missouri and Kansas.

JUNIATA ADAMS, one of the successful educators of Kansas and now connected with the El Dorado schools, is a native Kansan and represents a pioneer family in that section of the state.

Benjamin Franklin Adams, her father, was a widely known Kansan and for years was distinguished

by his enterprises and success in the field of general farming and stock raising. He was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1834, and represented a family that came out of England to Pennsylvania in colonial times. His father, John Adams, was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, and spent his life there. He owned a furnace and an extensive iron foundry, and also owned large amounts of land. John Adams married Nancy Miller, a native of Pennsylvania, where she died.

Benjamin F. Adams grew up in his native Pennsylvania County and was a young man when he came out to Kansas in 1866. He identified himself with the little community of Emporia, and in that vicinity developed a large farm and stock ranch. For a number of years he was also interested in real estate as a dealer. In 1870 Benjamin F. Adams removed to El Dorado and continued his business here of stock raising. He had a national reputation for the breeding of fine horses, and he was also one of the pioneers in the introduction of fine Jersey cattle into this section of the state. He formerly owned the Wilson tract and other lands that have since become valuable as oil properties. Benjamin F. Adams died at El Dorado May 2, 1914, at the age of eighty years. He was a republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and from early manhood was actively interested in the Masonic fraternity. He also had a record of service as a soldier in the Civil war. He enlisted in 1861 in Company H of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry and was in service two years, until his discharge.

He married Adaline Spencer, who was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1836, and died at El Dorado June 18, 1915. They were the parents of four children: Juniata; Spencer, who is an electrician, now employed in South America at Lima, Peru; Charles S., a resident of Winfield, Kansas; and Louisa, wife of Clarence E. Scott, a stockman and farmer at Steward, Illinois.

Miss Juniata Adams was born while her parents resided at Emporia, Kansas. She grew up at El Dorado, attended the public schools there, and after graduating from high school entered the State Normal School at Emporia. Miss Adams remained a student there until near the close of her senior year. Since then she has been actively identified with educational work in Butler County, with the exception of three years spent at Oklahoma City. In 1914 she returned to her home town and is primary teacher of the first grade in the Central School building. Miss Adams is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANK J. MURRAY. Among the important business houses of Scottsville, Kansas, is the Fitzgerald Lumber Company, the efficient manager of which is Frank J. Murray, a member of one of the old pioneer families of the state, one that still owns the homestead secured many years ago.

Frank J. Murray was born in Cloud County, Kansas, not far from Jamestown. His parents were Patrick and Mary Murray, of Irish extraction. They came to Kansas in 1869 and were among the first settlers to locate near Parkerville. In 1872 they took up a homestead and through industry and perseverance Patrick Murray developed an excellent farm. As with other Kansas pioneers, hardships and discouragements were many for a time, but Mr. Murray was an industrious, thrifty man, one who attended strictly to business and he prospered under conditions that a less determined one might have

found impossible. Mr. Murray died at his home in 1911, leaving many behind to mourn, a large family and numerous friends who remembered that he was ever willing to help a neighbor over a rough place in life if he could do so. He was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church. His widow still lives on the old homestead. They had twelve children born to them, ten after coming to Kansas, and nine are yet living.

Frank J. Murray was reared on the home farm. He completed the common school course and later was graduated from the Jamestown High School. Although young for the responsible position he holds, Mr. Murray is capable and gives entire satisfaction. The Fitzgerald Lumber Company was organized as such in 1907, the business being previously owned and operated by H. F. Burke, who in that year sold to the Fitzgerald people. The enterprise has ample capital and in Mr. Murray an energetic, shrewd manager, and it is in a very prosperous condition. The company handles lumber, farm implements, oils and paints.

In 1916 Mr. Murray was married to Miss Ethel Johnson, who was born in Jewell County, Kansas. They are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Murray belongs to the Knights of Columbus.

HOWARD F. MARTINDALE was born at Madison, Kansas, June 5, 1872. He grew up on the Martindale homestead adjoining that town, attended the district school and later the Emporia High School, from which he was graduated in 1893. He spent the following autumn and the spring of 1894 in the University of Kansas, but the call of the farm and the prairies was too strong, and he did not return to school the next fall.

Since that time Mr. Martindale has given his primary attention to farming and stock-raising, and has made a distinct success of both. He managed his father's large estate until the failure of the First National Bank of Emporia in 1893. In 1900 he took up his residence on a small tract of land adjoining Madison on the west—a broken piece of land, picturesque with hills and woods and flanked by the Verdigris River—but better than this, to Mr. Martindale's practical eye the tract was ideally situated for hog raising. He went into the raising of pedigreed Poland China hogs to win, and became one of the best known breeders in the state. No finer animals of this strain are found anywhere in the country.

Mr. Martindale's home farm, though small, was equipped with all modern appliances and conveniences, and, as usual, Howard Martindale succeeded in his undertaking. Best of all, he made of that broken forty acres a beautiful home—one of the handsomest and most thoroughly modern homes in Greenwood County. It faces the southeast on a grassy knoll, standing aloof from the curving sweep of the highroad that winds gracefully up Patterson Hill. Mr. Martindale owns considerable real estate in the Town of Madison and in other sections of Greenwood County, and for several years he has been president of the Madison Bank.

As a republican Howard Martindale was a nominee for congressman from the Fourth Kansas District in 1914, and was a candidate for the nomination in 1916. He is affiliated with Madison Lodge No. 196, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Emporia Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Emporia Commandery of the Knights Templar; with Madison Lodge No. 171, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; with the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Madison; and with the Benevo-

lent and Protective Order of Elks in Emporia. He is a member of the State Historical Society at Topeka.

Mr. Martindale was married in Madison in 1898 to Miss Erma James, daughter of W. H. and Florence Wasson James. Her father, now deceased, was a pioneer farmer in Greenwood County. Mrs. James still lives in Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Martindale have one child, Sallie, who is a graduate of the Emporia High School and now is a student in the College of Emporia.

When Howard Martindale was a boy of twelve or so his father and mother decided he should learn to play the cottage organ which adorned their home. Howard protested, but what could a boy do against the wishes of his father and mother, aided and abetted by a music teacher who lived in Madison? This music teacher declared Howard had musical talent, and that soon he could learn to play "pieces." Consequently, on Saturday mornings, the only day free from school, when any boy worth while wanted to be in the woods and fields attending to the various businesses of every well regulated boy, Howard, much against his will, combed and brushed and starched, rode his pony the mile into Madison, and for a weary hour strove to learn the scales and to play finger exercises in the "Rudiments of Music for the Parlor Organ," known and abominated by scores of boys and girls in the eighties. Probably he never got as far as the "Maiden's Prayer." Just how far he got deponent sayeth not, but it is certain he has lived down that dark blot on the otherwise fair page of his history, and it should not be held against him. He has been trying for thirty years to forget it, but a hard-hearted historian dug up the tragic story and insisted in embodying it in these records.

The Martindale family belongs among the Kansas pioneers of 1857. They were participants in the movement that brought about the early settlement of Greenwood County and the surrounding territory, and for sixty years the name has been one of honorable associations in that part of the state.

One of the historic castles still standing in Scotland is Martindale Castle, the original seat of this family. Some members of the family emigrated from Scotland to Virginia in colonial times. John Martindale, grandfather of Howard Martindale, was born in Virginia, but was a pioneer in the Northwest Territory and cleared a farm near the village of Ginghamburg, Ohio, about 1800. He died in Ohio. In politics he was an early whig and saw active service in the War of 1812. The land grant given him for service in that war subsequently was used by his son William Martindale in acquiring a quarter section of land.

William Martindale was born at Ginghamburg in 1835. He grew up in that state, but when a young man joined the tide of emigration to the Territory of Kansas. He came by way of Westport, now Kansas City, when that river town had only four hundred and fifty inhabitants. From Westport William Martindale journeyed westward into Kansas Territory with an ox team and wagon, and was one of the first white men who located on the Verdigris River at the Norwegian Ford. He came in the spring of 1857. As he passed through Emporia that village was just being laid out. The claim he took on the Verdigris River is described as the southeast quarter of section 17, township 22, range 12. That quarter section was his home until 1886. He had rapidly extended his holdings, and his real estate at that time amounted to 9,300 acres. He used it for stock-raising chiefly, but he was also one of the pioneer farmers. In 1886 he

removed to Emporia, and spent the remainder of his life in that city, where he died in 1909.

William Martindale was a republican, and during the period of the Civil war served two terms in the Kansas State Legislature, and later was a member of the Senate one term. For forty years he was a power in state politics. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He married Sallie A. Maurer. She was born in 1845 in Covington, Ohio, and is still living in Emporia. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Martindale, two of whom survive. Howard Martindale's brother, Chester, lives in Emporia and is in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad.

MAJ. E. N. MARTIN, M. C. K. The medical profession in Clay County compares favorably with any in the state, the practitioners being not only well qualified in the main, but men of high personal standing. During the seventeen years that Maj. E. N. Martin has practiced medicine in Kansas, he has advanced to the front rank as a careful, skillful and conscientious practitioner, and his professional judgment is valued in such organizations as the Clay County and the Kansas State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, of all which representative bodies he is a member. The war has brought added responsibilities and he is now chief surgeon in the Medical Corps of the Kansas National Guards, with the rank of major and also chief medical examiner in the U. S. Mustering office for Kansas.

Emanuel N. Martin was born in Lewis County, Missouri, November 7, 1874, but his home has been in Kansas since he was four years old. His parents were Frederick and Catherine (Damerell) Martin, and his paternal grandfather also bore the name of Frederick Martin. The latter was born in 1811, in one of the Rhine Provinces, Germany, and died in 1882; at West Point, in Hancock County, Illinois. He was a man of importance in his village in earlier years, being its burgomaster before coming to America. His son, Frederick Martin, father of Doctor Martin, was born in the same part of Germany, in 1840, and accompanied his parents to the United States in 1852. They located at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at first, but in 1854 the family moved to West Point, Illinois, and there Frederick was later married to Catherine Damerell, who was born in 1843, in Plymouth, England, and died at Coffeyville, Kansas, in 1907. Her parents came to the United States in 1851 and located near Peoria, Illinois. To Frederick and Catherine Martin the following children were born: John C., a farmer residing near Baldwin, Kansas; Charlotte, the wife of O. P. Duncan, who is foreman in a zinc smelter and lives at Iola, Kansas; Frederick P., who lives on a ranch near Jamison, Washington; Mary S., the wife of Jens Kirkeby, who is a ranchman near Balmont, in northern Idaho; Emanuel N.; Maude, who is the wife of E. H. Knepp, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and resides at Waverly, Kansas; Margaret, who is the wife of D. H. Wallingford, and they reside in Mound Valley, Kansas, he being a real estate broker; A. E., a dentist, is a practitioner at Coffeyville, Kansas; and Iva, the wife of Lawrence Fry, who is in the undertaking and furniture business at Olathe, Kansas.

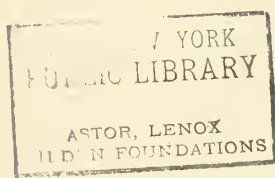
The father of the above family was a wagonmaker by trade. When the Civil war came on, Mr. Martin enlisted for service in 1861 and continued in the western division of the Union Army until December, 1864, being a member of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry. He took part in a number of important battles, including Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, in the latter

being wounded. For a few years following the close of the war he lived in Illinois and then moved to Canton, Missouri, where, in partnership with his brother Jacob Martin, a wagonmaking business was founded, Frederick doing the wood work and Jacob the iron work on the vehicles they constructed. In 1878 Mr. Martin came to Crawford County, Kansas, and resided on a farm until 1891, when he retired to Baldwin, and died there in 1894. He was a republican in politics and he and wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. As may be inferred, they were quiet, industrious people, upright in character and exemplary in conduct.

Emanuel N. Martin attended the country schools in the neighborhood of Walnut, Kansas, and later entered Baker University, at Baldwin, from which institution he was graduated in 1897. He taught school for one year and then took a post graduate course in the Kansas Normal School for his A. B. degree, which he received in 1898, and in that year taught again in Crawford County. Mr. Martin had a definite end in view in further pursuing his education, having determined to enter the medical profession. In 1890 he became a student in the University Medical College in Kansas City, Missouri, and was graduated in 1900 with his medical degree. He located at Edgerton, Kansas, and continued in practice there for four years and in 1905 entered into practice at Benedict, Kansas, where he remained until 1908, when he came to Clay Center. He has a large and substantial practice in this city and is coroner of Clay County. Major Martin is one of the student type physicians, being never entirely satisfied with his acquirements, extensive as they may be, while there are new discoveries to be investigated and new methods to learn. Hence he has taken post graduate courses in different well known institutions, in 1904 in the West Side Hospital Post Graduate Medical School, Chicago, Illinois, and in 1915 in the Illinois Post Graduate Medical College, also in Chicago.

Major Martin was married in 1901, at Independence, Kansas, to Miss Nellie Stafford, who is a daughter of Rev. G. W. and Sarah B. (Coleman) Stafford, the latter of whom resides with Doctor and Mrs. Martin. The father of Mrs. Martin at the time of her marriage was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Independence, but is now deceased. Doctor and Mrs. Martin have three children: Lucille, who was born January 10, 1903; William Hoyt, who was born August 14, 1907; and Marjorie Franc, who was born January 22, 1917.

Major Martin is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Coronado Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar; Clay Center Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Clay Center Lodge No. 134, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is identified also with Clay Center Camp No. 408, Modern Woodmen of America, and with Clay Center Council, Knights and Ladies of Security. He takes an enlightened citizen's interest in civic affairs, especially concerning the public schools and is a present member of the school board. His political views lead him to vote with the republican party. Within his home and fraternities, his profession and church he finds himself too busy to join many of the social bodies founded entirely for recreation, although as a physician, he advocates a reasonable amount of out-door exercise and no doubt often prescribes it. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is one of the trustees and in which he teaches the Underwood Bible Class in the Sunday school.





P.P. Mack

A. R. BUZICK. Identified with many of the leading interests of Lincoln County, Kansas, and particularly with those of Sylvan Grove, A. R. Buzick, who is president of the Sylvan State Bank, which he organized in May, 1892, is one of the representative business men of this section of the state and a vital factor in its future as in its past development. Not only was Mr. Buzick the original settler of Sylvan Grove, but there are few of the town's substantial enterprises with which he or his immediate family have not been intimately concerned.

A. R. Buzick was born in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, October 11, 1852. His parents were Henry S. and Mary Buzick, the former born in Ohio in 1818 and the latter in 1821, and both died at Lincoln, Kansas, the mother in 1910 and the father in 1907. They had two children: A. R. and Alice, the latter of whom is the widow of William Graham, who was a farmer, and she resides at Salina, Kansas.

Henry S. Buzick came to Lincoln County, Kansas, in 1870, bringing with him the first large herd of cattle ever driven into this county. He became an extensive farmer and stockman here and prospered greatly. He accumulated land in this and other sections before retiring from active life, in 1902, and at the time of his death in 1907 still owned 480 acres in Lincoln County.

From the age of thirteen years A. R. Buzick has been a resident of Kansas. When he reached man's estate he preempted a claim of 160 acres adjoining the present town of Sylvan Grove and still owns that property, together with many other valuable properties in Lincoln County, some 3,600 acres. He is one of the most extensive farmers in the county.

Mr. Buzick was the first settler of the town, organized the first bank and has encouraged and financed many of the prospering enterprises here and has served Sylvan Grove as mayor for four terms. Credit is given him for having done more for the development of this place than any other individual and it has all been a forward movement, far-sightedly planned and wisely directed. In 1892 he organized the Sylvan State Bank, of which he has been president ever since and of which he and his son Henry S. are the heaviest stockholders. The bank is operated with a capital of \$25,000; surplus profits, \$50,000; deposits, \$400,000. The officers of the institution are: A. R. Buzick, president; H. S. Buzick, vice president; and W. H. Breihan, cashier. The bank building, a fine structure, stands on the corner of First and Main streets. In 1902 Mr. Buzick erected his handsome modern residence on Kentucky Avenue. In addition to his many other responsibilities Mr. Buzick is on the directing board of the Wilson State Bank.

In politics Mr. Buzick is a republican but he has never been willing to accept any but local offices although interested as a good citizen in public matters far afield as well as at home. In the Masonic fraternity he belongs to Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 359, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Ellsworth Chapter No. 54, Royal Arch Masons; Ellsworth Commandery, and to Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina, Kansas. He belongs also to Wilson Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Buzick was married December 26, 1880, to Miss Mary McAdams, who was born in Donipau County, Kansas, and they have four children: Henry S.; Alice, who is the wife of Dr. W. E. Andreson, a dental surgeon at Plainsville, Kansas; Lillie, who is the wife of Dr. P. S. Andreson, who is a dental surgeon

at Sylvan Grove; and William A., who is cashier of the Farmers State Bank at Luray, Kansas.

Henry S. Buzick, the eldest of the above family and a prominent citizen of Sylvan Grove, was educated in the public schools of this city and the Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina. He left that institution in 1899 to become bookkeeper in his father's bank, later became cashier and since 1909 has been vice president and part owner, with his father, of the controlling interest. He occupies his handsome modern residence on Kentucky Avenue, completed in 1912, but still more valuable is his farm of 320 acres four miles east of Sylvan Grove, situated in what probably is the oil belt. In politics he is a republican and has served as mayor of the city for six years, his administration, like that of his father, bringing added prosperity to the place. He is a man of broad and intelligent views and is serving as a member of the school board. He has large financial interests at other points and is president of the Farmers State Bank at Luray, Kansas, and is on the directorate of the Central National Bank of Ellsworth, Kansas. Both he and his father are valued members of the Kansas Bankers and the American Bankers Associations.

Henry S. Buzick was married in September, 1912, at Ellsworth, Kansas, to Miss Fay Morgan, whose mother, Mrs. Mary Morgan, still resides at Ellsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Buzick have one child, A. M., who was born July 16, 1916. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Buzick is the church treasurer. They take part in the pleasant social life of the city and have a wide and ever increasing circle of friends. Mr. Buzick is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He served three terms as master of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 359, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs to Ellsworth Chapter and Commandery, and to Isis Temple at Salina, Kansas.

CHARLES CLIFFORD MACK, who so capably represented Harvey County in the State Legislature during the session of 1917, is a prominent business man of Newton, proprietor of the Mack Mortgage and Loan Company of that city.

Mr. Mack is a comparatively young man, not yet forty years of age, and his record is especially interesting because of the success he has made from nothing except the sources and talents contained in his own energetic nature.

Mr. Mack was born July 5, 1878, and his birthplace was the backwoods community of Southern Indiana, at the Town of Rising Sun. His father, Christian Mack, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1837 and in 1852 accompanied a brother and four sisters to the United States, their first location being in the vicinity of Cincinnati. His only brother, August, afterwards moved to Kingston, Missouri, and lived there for fifty years as a harness maker and his son Edward succeeded and is still running the harness shop. Christian Mack went from Cincinnati to Rising Sun, Indiana, was married there and took up the trade of harness maker, which he followed until his death in October, 1878, only a few weeks after his son, Charles C., was born. During the Civil war he had been employed in a Government harness shop at Cincinnati. In politics he was a republican and was a very devout and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Christian Mack married Lena Kurr, who was born in Ohio County in Southern Indiana in 1844. She died at Hesston, Kansas, in 1891. All of their

three sons are now well known men of Harvey County, Kansas. John C., the oldest, is proprietor of the Evening Kansas-Republican at Newton. George A. is a farmer five miles northeast of Newton, and the youngest is Charles C.

Charles Clifford Mack lived in his home Town of Rising Sun until he was nine years of age. During that time he learned his first lessons in the public schools. His widowed mother then brought her children out to Hesston, Kansas, and in that community he attended the rural schools and also the public schools. For six years he was a student at Hesston while his older brother, John C., was a teacher there, and when John became connected with the public schools of Newton Charles followed him to that city and continued his studies in the eighth grade. In 1896 he graduated from the Newton High School, and since then he has been diligently working out his own salvation. After leaving high school Mr. Mack was employed in the local postoffice until 1898. Following that for eight years he was a clerk in the division offices at Newton of the Santa Fe Railway Company.

His ambition did not allow him to be satisfied with continued routine performance in a clerical position, and while he had no capital he had vision and recognition of opportunity, and with these as his principal assets he organized The Hanlin Supply Company at Newton, Mr. Hanlin financing the concern. A contract was secured with the Santa Fe Railroad Company for furnishing Mexican labor for all its lines east of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Besides acting as labor agent the company had as a compensatory privilege furnishing the commissary for this labor. Mr. Mack was connected with this business until 1912. It is no exaggeration to say that his start was "with a shoe string," but he built up the business to a corporation capitalized at \$100,000. In 1912 he sold his interests to S. A. Hanlin.

In the meantime Mr. Mack had become half owner in the Kansas Printing Company at Newton, and he still owns that interest. In 1912 his brother was serving as postmaster of Newton and to supply his place on the newspaper Charles Mack took active charge as editor and manager of the Evening Kansas-Republican and was with that journal until 1914.

In that year he bought the Murphy Mortgage Company, changing its name to the Mack Mortgage Company. This is one of the largest and oldest established mortgage companies in Harvey County, and its splendid record of handling interests between owners and clients has been more than maintained under Mr. Mack's proprietorship.

Mr. Mack has many other business interests, including the ownership of the business block at 627 Main Street, a dwelling house on First Street, a farm of eighty acres in Harvey County and formerly a large amount of other farm lands. In 1908 he built his own modern home at 419 West Broadway in Newton.

Mr. Mack was elected a member of the Legislature in 1916 on the republican ticket. His service during the session of 1917 was a notable one. He was chairman of the State Affairs Committee and a member of the Good Roads and Elections committees. A large part of his time was given to bills and other measures affecting Kansas good roads. He had several laws written and introduced and incorporated for passage with other bills. In the State Affairs Committee he handled all the legislation which had to do with the policies of Governor

Capper and deserves especial credit for the budget bill which was finally passed. He might properly claim a great deal of pride for the negative part he took in that Legislature by reason of his success in killing several attempts to destroy the fundamental primary law of Kansas. However, he still believes that the people of Kansas desire certain reforms in election machinery, and with that end in view he introduced a ballot law which provided for changing the present headless ballot to a partisan ballot without, however, the old emblems, merely the words republican, democrat, prohibition, etc., at the top and a square for the mark underneath. This election measure of his passed both houses in 1917, but was vetoed by Governor Capper.

Mr. Mack is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is very active in Masonry, his local affiliations being with Newton Lodge No. 142, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Arkansas Valley Chapter No. 27, Royal Arch Masons, at Newton; Newton Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar, and Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite. Mr. Mack is past master of Newton Lodge and at the time of his election to that office he was only twenty-six years of age. He is also a member of the Drill Team of Newton Commandery. This drill team is known all over the country and in 1916 at Los Angeles won the third prize, a clock valued at \$2,000. Mr. Mack is a member of the Rotary Club and Commercial Club of Newton.

On July 3, 1899, at Newton, he married Miss Byrd Anderson, daughter of William G. and Hulda M. (Lucas) Anderson. Her father, who died at Newton in April, 1884, was the pioneer book store merchant of the city. Mrs. Mack's mother resides in the Mack home.

CLINTON D. VERMILLION, M. D. The professional work of Doctor Vermillion has been performed with home and office at Tescott since 1901. He has spent the greater part of his life in Kansas.

Doctor Vermillion was born in Clay County, Missouri, September 10, 1868. In the paternal line he is of French descent. The Vermillions were one of the French families that located the historic and romantic district of Arcadia in Canada, and after the English captured that country they went as exiles, locating in Virginia. Doctor Vermillion is a son of Clinton M. Vermillion, who was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, in 1842. When he was a boy his parents removed to Brown County, Ohio, where he grew up and married. In 1861, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in the Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry and was in active service three years and five months. He fought at Shiloh, Lookout Mountain and began the great Atlanta campaign with Sherman but at the battle of Peach Orchard was shot through the knee and on account of consequent disability was mustered out. He never fully recovered from his service and the old injury was diagnosed as the immediate cause of his death forty years later. After the war he returned to Brown County, Ohio, married and then moved to Clay County, Missouri. He was a farmer, and in 1877 brought his family to Saline County, Kansas, where he bought a homesteader's right and did his part among the pioneers of that section of the state. He died on his old farm in Saline County in 1900. He was a republican, a member and active supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic. The maiden name of his wife was Mary J. Larkin, who was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, in 1847, and died at Tescott, Kansas, in 1907. Doctor Vermillion

was the oldest of their five children. Fred is a farmer and owns and operates 160 acres in Saline County. Ella E. is the wife of William Johnston, a farmer at Blackwell, Oklahoma, Ida died unmarried at the age of twenty-eight. Clarence lost his life in a lumber camp in the State of Washington at the age of twenty-six.

Doctor Vermillion was nine years of age when the family came to Kansas. In Clay County, Missouri, he had attended school four months each year for a period of three years, and after coming to Kansas he continued his education in the rural schools. He also entered the Salina Normal School, from which he graduated in both the teachers and commercial departments in 1891. For ten years Doctor Vermillion taught school in Saline County, partly in the rural districts and for two years was principal at Assaria and two years principal at New Cambria. It was his work as teacher which gave him the funds necessary to prepare for his real career. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, where he received his M. D. degree in 1901, and he has a similar degree from the Kansas University. In 1908 Doctor Vermillion took post-graduate courses in the Chicago Polyclinic.

After being qualified for practice he located at Tescott in 1901 and has steadily carried the burdens of a heavy medical and surgical practice to the present time. In 1903 he bought a drug store on Main Street and conducts one of the best stores of the kind in Ottawa County. His offices are in the store. In 1910 he built a modern residence on Main Street.

Doctor Vermillion is a member of the Ottawa County and State Medical Societies, is a socialist in politics, is affiliated with Saline Lodge No. 60, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Isis Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite, and Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina. He is past noble grand of Tescott Lodge of the Odd Fellows and is affiliated with Tescott Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and Gypsum City Lodge of the Knights of the Maccabees.

Doctor Vermillion has a fine family. He married at Salina, Kansas, in 1893, Miss Eva Wells, daughter of Frank and Charlotta (May) Wells. Her father lives with Doctor and Mrs. Vermillion, being a retired farmer. The household of Doctor and Mrs. Vermillion comprises seven children: Una, born July 8, 1894, is a graduate of the Salina High School and is now a sophomore in the Kansas University. Earl L., born July 24, 1895, graduated M. D. from the Kansas University in 1917, being the youngest accredited physician in the state, and has recently enlisted with the rank of first lieutenant in the United States Army. Carl M., the third child, was born April 6, 1897, and is now serving in the coast artillery, stationed at Fort Kamehameha in the Hawaiian Islands. The four younger children, all at school, are: Thyra, born March 1, 1903; Dale D., born July 23, 1904; Beryl, born in February, 1907; and Oda, born October 15, 1908.

THOMAS H. BROWN. It was a most unusual career of self achievement and broad and successful service in business and personal service that came to a close with the death of Thomas H. Brown at Sterling on February 4, 1916. Though his death came suddenly and was a heavy loss to his wide community of friends and business associates, he had reached the full maturity of three score and ten. But the forces of his personality and character were not those which vanish

quickly with the mortal presence. He would probably have been the last among men to anticipate a permanent place in the world's memory, but in his sphere—and that a large one—enacted with care and success those roles of human endeavor which longest deserve the admiration and homage of succeeding generations.

Thomas Hayes Brown was born in West Walton, Northropshire, England, July 13, 1845. His father died there in 1853 and was buried in the churchyard of an historic old church said to have been built by the Romans. A number of years ago one of the chapel doors of this ancient building fell into a state of disrepair. Mr. Brown, who in the meantime had achieved success in America, with some of his brothers and sisters replaced it with a large memorial door dedicated to the memory of their father.

In 1855, when Thomas H. was ten years of age, his widowed mother brought her little family to America and she died shortly after landing. Thomas H. Brown was survived by one brother and three sisters, two of the sisters living in Michigan and the brother and the other sister in Iowa.

Thus left an orphan, without any of the advantages of wealth, Mr. Brown's career was the fascinating story of a poor boy who by his own efforts and sheer force of will raised himself to a position of wealth and power. The first year in America was spent at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he worked for his board on a farm and also paid his tuition in a local school during the winter months by cutting wood. By these exertions he managed to save a capital of thirty dollars and at the age of twelve he found his way to Chicago. He worked for a time as a train boy with the Michigan Central and later with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and he continued that work until he reached his majority. In this respect his early career and experience was like that of the great American inventor, Thomas Edison, who at one time was a "news butcher" on railroad trains. He possessed the instinct and the thrift of the real business man and all the time he was working as a train boy he was saving his money for future needs and was carefully investing it. As a result, at the age of twenty-one, when he left the train service, he was operating a string of lumber yards in Iowa, and at Norway in that state he also established a bank and became its president.

From Iowa Mr. Brown moved the center of his operations to Kansas in 1887. Having in the meantime acquired both capital and influence he established on coming to this state a bank at Florence and remained there one year as its president. While there he organized the Citizens State Bank of Sterling, and was at the head of this old and substantial institution until his death. He was also one of the organizers and after 1913 president of the Raymond State Bank at Raymond, Kansas. Farm lands always attracted a large share of the fruits of his enterprise, and he acquired between 2,500 and 3,000 acres of land in Kansas and much other valuable property in South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri and Florida, besides some of the most valuable city real estate in Sterling. All of this now forms a part of his estate. Without doubt he was one of the greatest financial geniuses of Kansas, and while he attained a position as one of the wealthy men of the state, it was not in line with his character to concentrate himself upon the amassing of wealth for wealth's sake.

At the time of his death Mr. Brown enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest original salt manufacturer in the state of Kansas. He had organized

and became president of the Sterling Salt Company in 1888, and the manufacture of salt was begun in the following January. In 1904 he became sole owner of this business, which is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the nation. Some account of the manufacture of salt at Sterling is given on other pages, but it should be noted that the Sterling Salt Company's exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis was awarded a silver medal. This salt was just a fraction under a hundred per cent purity. The purity is one of the great virtues of Sterling salt, it containing over ninety-nine per cent of soluble sodium chloride. It is no exaggeration to say that the salt product of this company is the best in the world.

Mr. Brown was also president of the Kansas Southern Oil Company, and his business interests were extended to many different states of the Union. A number of years ago he built what is today perhaps the most imposing and homelike residence in Sterling, at the corner of Seventh Street and Washington Avenue. It is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Brown. In politics the late Mr. Brown was a republican, but absolutely without any aspirations for official distinctions. He was an active Mason, being affiliated with Sterling Lodge No. 171, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Sterling Chapter No. 50, Royal Arch Masons, and was a charter member of Sterling Commandery No. 47, Knights Templar.

Thomas H. Brown was one of the most loyal supporters of Cooper College at Sterling, and for twenty years at least was a member of its executive board.

Of his personal character and the many influences for good that emanated therefrom it is difficult to give an adequate record. A self-made man himself, he was always generous and genial, affable, kindly to the poor and distressed and was especially distinguished by his love of children and the love they gave him in return. He was a soul of truth, love and justice and many men today rated as prosperous and successful in Kansas owe their start in life to Thomas H. Brown. Probably not even a close examination of all his books would expose the true amount of the many benefactions which he made, and it was only a partial examination of his accounts which disclosed the greater part of them at all. He was constantly giving, and it was this generosity and fine sense of responsibility of the man of wealth to others less fortunate that kept him from attaining the pinnacle of great wealth, which, as already stated, was never an end or ambition with him. From one source and another it is now known that the sum of his benefactions frequently reached as much as \$10,000 in a single year. All that he gave he gave without ostentation, and the records are kept largely by the recipients themselves.

His was the first death to make a break in the home circle, where for so many years he had been the admired and venerated husband and father. Early in his business career at Norway, Iowa, he met and married on December 2, 1869, Emma J. Sholes. Mrs. Brown, who still lives at Sterling, was born April 7, 1853, at Phelps, Ontario County, New York. She was reared in Wisconsin by her father's sister, Mrs. A. H. Sperbeck. The Sperbecks were pioneers in Wisconsin, where Mr. Sperbeck was a grain and cattle man. Mrs. Brown was educated in the grammar and high schools at Delavan, Wisconsin. Since coming to Kansas she has been prominent in the literary and social life of Sterling, is a member of the Order of Eastern Star and the P. E. O., and has taken an active part in literary clubs.

Mrs. Brown is the mother of five children: Marion

E., William T., George J., Orville F. and Laura B. Marion E., who lives at Wichita, is the widow of George Morris, who stood high in the financial circles of Wichita. The son William T. is in the jewelry business at Sterling. Orville F. is a business man at Sterling. Laura B., who lives with her mother, is the wife of W. E. Brown, a traveling salesman.

GEORGE J. BROWN, president of the Citizens State Bank of Sterling, is a son of the late Thomas H. Brown, whose career has been previously sketched.

George J. Brown was born in the home of his parents at Norway, Iowa, September 26, 1879, but has lived in Sterling since very early childhood. He graduated from the local high school in 1897 and later attended A. N. Palmer's Business College at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. At the age of eighteen he began work in his father's bank as bookkeeper, was promoted to assistant cashier, and since the death of his father has been president of the Citizens State Bank. In point of resources and strength this is one of the largest banks in this section of Kansas. It has a capital of \$50,000 and surplus of \$30,000. The other officers are W. J. Squire, vice president; Thomas Atkinson, cashier; and Walter W. Waring, assistant cashier.

Mr. Brown has numerous other business interests, being treasurer and director of the Kansas Central Indemnity Company at Hutchinson, a director of the Raymond State Bank and the Oil and Gas Company of El Dorado and is interested in several other oil companies. Mr. Brown is one of the youngest if not the youngest bank president in the state.

He served as city treasurer of Sterling four years and is an active republican. Fraternally he is affiliated with Sterling Lodge No. 171, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 50, Royal Arch Masons; Commandery No. 47, Knights Templar, and with Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita.

Mr. Brown and family reside on Sixth Street in Sterling. He married at Sterling in 1903 Miss May Smith. Her father, the late J. H. Smith, was formerly president of the First National Bank of Sterling.

JOHN HARVEY STAATZ, M. D. The community of Bushton in Rice County has known and appreciated the services of Dr. Staatz as a capable physician and surgeon for the past seventeen years. Doctor Staatz is a man of real attainments in his profession, was unusually well qualified before beginning practice, and has kept in close touch with the leaders in medical science ever since.

He represents the pioneer element of Kansas, his father having come to the state when Kansas was still a territory. Doctor Staatz was born at Enterprise in Dickinson County December 6, 1874. His father, John Frederick Staatz, was a German, born at Stettin, Germany, in 1838. When about seventeen years of age he came to America and located in a typical German community in Southern Wisconsin at Watertown. For a time he worked there as engineer in a sawmill. In the fall of 1856 he joined a party of Wisconsin Germans who started west to settle in Dickinson County, Kansas. Another member of the same colony was Caroline Biggert, who was born in Germany and who later married John F. Staatz. They made the journey from Wisconsin to Kansas with wagons and ox teams, and starting in the fall they arrived at Omaha, Nebraska, where on account of extremely cold weather and the sore feet of the oxen they spent the winter. Thus it was the early

spring of 1857 that this colony arrived in Dickinson County. John F. Staatz homesteaded 160 acres of land there, and later district school No. 1 of Dickinson County was established on a part of his farm. In 1873 he went into business as a pioneer merchant at Enterprise and continued a resident of that town until his death, though the end came while he was at El Dorado Springs, Missouri, in 1898. He was a man of much importance in Dickinson County, and served as county commissioner and as tax collector. In the early days he collected taxes by riding about the county on horseback. Politically he was a republican and was a member of the German Methodist Church. In the troubled days of early Kansas he served with the rank of lieutenant in the Kansas militia and was in several fights with the Indians, one time being a member of the troops which drove the Indians west to Fort Hays. The first wife of John F. Staatz, Caroline Biggert, died in Dickinson County on the old homestead in 1870. They had four children: William H., who is in the wholesale creamery business at Tacoma, Washington; Sophia, wife of J. F. Buhner, a hardware merchant, land owner and vice president of the Dickinson County Bank at Enterprise, Kansas, where he resides; Luella, wife of G. Blanke, a retired land owner at Enterprise; and J. E., a traveling salesman for the Letts Packer Grocery Company, living at Enterprise.

For his second wife John F. Staatz married Miss Maria Gantenbein. She was born at St. Gall in Canton Berne, Switzerland, in 1847, and is still living at Enterprise. She came to this country at the age of twenty-one, and her parents were pioneer farmers in Dickinson County, Kansas. She was also the mother of four children: Anna W. is assistant cashier of the Dickinson County Bank at Enterprise and is one of the few women bankers in the state; the second in age is Doctor Staatz; Adelaide is the widow of J. H. Griffith, who was sales manager for the Studebaker Automobile and Carriage Company at Kansas City, Missouri; Olivia married C. D. Reinhold, in the bank brokerage and loan business at Wichita.

John Harvey Staatz grew up in his native town of Enterprise and graduated from the local high school in the spring of 1892. In the following year he completed a course in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois. Following that came two years of work in his father's store, and in 1896, having definitely determined upon his future vocation, he entered the Northwestern Medical School at Chicago. He was in that school through the full course and received his M. D. degree in 1900. He returned for post-graduate work in Northwestern University in 1903 and 1907 and in 1913 gave up his active practice for another course in the Chicago Post-Graduate School. By these extra courses he specialized largely in obstetrics. Dr. Staatz chose Bushton as his first location for practice in 1900, and his reputation and attainments have brought him success in his profession and a large degree of material prosperity. His offices are in the Drug Store Building on Main Street. Besides his home in Bushton he owns a farm of 320 acres six miles southeast of town, and another farm of 480 acres three miles north of Geneseo, Kansas.

Doctor Staatz is a member in good standing of the various medical societies and has served Bushton as city health officer. He is a republican, is affiliated with Holyrood Lodge No. 343, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Plum Creek Camp No. 5113, Modern Woodmen of America, at Bushton; Bushton Lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Bushton

Lodge No. 540 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is working member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1908, in Barton County, Kansas, Doctor Staatz married Miss Lenora May Grizzell. Her mother, Mrs. Addie Grizzell, died in the hospital at Great Bend, Kansas, in April, 1916. Doctor and Mrs. Staatz have no children.

EDWARD C. FISHER, M. D. While Rice County was organized more than thirty-five years ago and even before that was the home of a considerable number of people, none of the real pioneer physicians are still living there or in practice. The honor of being the oldest active physician and surgeon in continuous practice belongs to Doctor Edward C. Fisher, who located at Lyons thirty-three years ago. Doctor Fisher is a man of notable attainments in his profession, and brought to Rice County the ability and value of service which would have made him as successful in the larger centers of population as he has been in this country community.

Doctor Fisher was born at Newcastle, England, April 25, 1844, but has lived in the United States since early childhood. His father, John Fisher, also born at Newcastle in 1822, grew up and married in that city and was superintendent of the mine at that great coal center. In 1847, when Doctor Fisher was three years of age, the father brought his family to the United States and became identified with the ownership and operation of coal works in Southern Ohio. He finally retired from business and lived in Boston, Massachusetts, until his death in 1908, at the venerable age of eighty-six. After coming to America he identified himself in a strenuous manner with the republican party, and regularly gave it support from the time of its organization until the party elected its last presidential candidate. He was equally zealous in church affairs as a Methodist, and fraternally was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. John Fisher married Ann Combie, who was born at Newcastle, England, in 1826, and died at Middleport, Ohio, in 1896. Of their children Doctor Fisher was the oldest. The second, Anna, married Rev. Mr. Biler, a Methodist minister, and both are now deceased. Joseph S. is a physician and surgeon at Kansas City, Missouri. John, the fourth child, was a merchant and died at Spokane, Washington. Three other children died young.

Doctor Fisher spent his early life at Middleport, Ohio, where he attended the public schools. In February, 1864, when not yet twenty years of age, he enlisted in defense of the Union in Company C of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry. This regiment was part of General Kilpatrick's famous brigade of cavalry during the operations around Atlanta under Sherman. Doctor Fisher saw some active service and was in the army until mustered out in October, 1865. Returning home, he graduated from the high school at Middleport, Ohio, and then entered the University of Michigan, where he took his M. D. degree in 1871. In that year Doctor Fisher located at Clifton, West Virginia, and was in active practice four years. While an enlarging clientele gives proof of his success, he was not content with a routine performance and never has been. On leaving Clifton he spent a year during 1874-75 abroad, visiting Scotland, France, Germany and Italy, and this trip was not only a means of general culture but also gave him the opportunities of attending clinics at such famous surgical and medical centers as Berlin, Vienna and the Royal College of London. On returning to America in 1876 Doctor Fisher located for practice at Racine, Ohio,

and remained there until he came to Kansas in 1884.

Since that year he has been steadily practicing at Lyons, though in 1897 he spent some months in the Chicago Polyclinic in post-graduate study. Doctor Fisher is a member in good standing of the Rice County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. His offices are in his own building, known as the Fisher Building, on the south side of the Square.

He has been successful in a business way, owns a good home on Commercial Street and other local real estate, but has sold his farming property. He is a stockholder in the Saxman State Bank.

At different times his fellow citizens have conferred upon him offices indicating their esteem and requiring much of his time and attention. He served eighteen years on the school board and for four years was mayor of Lyons. Doctor Fisher is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is past master of Royal Lodge No. 192, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was formerly affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1876, while abroad at Edinburgh, Scotland, Doctor Fisher married Miss Stella Reichenau. She was born on the River Rhine in Germany. Six children were born to their union. Charles E., the oldest, was graduated from Kansas University in the classical course and later from Northwestern University Medical School at Chicago, and is now a successful eye, ear, nose and throat specialist at Lyons. The second child, Anna Florence, is the wife of L. C. Needham, in the real estate and insurance business at Lyons. Wilhelm R. is a physician, connected with the St. Francis Hospital at Wichita. Thekla R. married Paul A. Jones, editor of the Sun at Pittsburg, Kansas. Elsie is the wife of A. J. Hartnoff, a real estate and loan man at Lyons, Kansas. Nancy, the youngest, married R. J. Stuart, who is connected with the McCall Advertising Company and lives at Berkeley, California.

JOHN W. SIMPSON. The people of the Town of Tescott in Ottawa County recognize in John W. Simpson the man who more than any other individual has been identified with the growth and upbuilding of the community, and they have confirmed their choice of him as a natural leader by keeping him in the office of mayor continually for twelve successive terms, so that he is at once the first and last and only mayor the village has ever had.

Mr. Simpson was born in Owen County, Indiana, March 26, 1854, and is of old Virginia colonial stock. His father, John Simpson, was born in Virginia in 1817. In 1821 his father died and in 1829 his mother passed away, so that at the age of twelve years he was left an orphan. He soon went to Ohio, where he followed farming and where he married, and in 1847 he migrated to Owen County, Indiana, and as a pioneer he pre-empted a tract of land and paid \$1.25 an acre. He cut down the timber, built a log cabin and went through all the trials and vicissitudes of an early settler. He was a man of substantial prominence in the community for many years and died there in 1897. In politics he was a republican. John Simpson married Rhoda Barnes, who was born at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1819, and died in Owen County, Indiana, in 1901.

Of their five children John W. Simpson was the youngest and is the only survivor. The older children in order of birth were Sarah Jane, Theodore, Harvey and Charles.

John W. Simpson lived in Owen County, Indiana, over thirty years. He received his early education in the rural schools and in 1878 graduated from the normal department of Valparaiso College at Valparaiso, Indiana. For eight terms he taught school in Owen and Morgan counties, and otherwise followed farming until 1887, when he came to Kansas. The first year in this state he lived on a farm near Tescott, and then, moving into the town of Tescott, spent about four years on the road as traveling representative for the school supply house of Thomas Kane Company of Chicago. From that he turned his attention to insurance and real estate. In 1910 he established the Farmers State Bank at Tescott, remained its president four years, selling his stock in 1914, and spending the next winter in Texas. Since his return to Tescott he has continued as a real estate and insurance man, with offices on First Street, owning the building in which he is located. He also owns his home on Minnesota Avenue, having subjected it to an extensive remodeling in 1909, and has much other local real estate, including a farm adjoining the town on the south, seventy acres. He also owns the Tescott flouring mill.

Mayor Simpson sold nearly all the lots in platting the City of Tescott and has much land platted around the town, so that its growth cannot be blocked. He was also the man chiefly instrumental in securing the building of the new city hall and has identified himself with every worthy movement in the town. He has served for many years as justice of the peace and in politics is a republican, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

In 1878, in Owen County, Indiana, Mr. Simpson married Miss Ella Layne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Layne, both of whom are now deceased. Her father was a farmer.

BIGLER B. BASORE. When he first came to Kansas a number of years ago Mr. Basore was in the role of teacher, and he did some successful school work as teacher and principal in several communities. He has been a farmer, traveling salesman, and is now a leading banker at Lyons, being cashier of the People's State Bank of that city.

Mr. Basore was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in September, 1873, a son of Peter and Rosa (Bigler) Basore. His grandfather, Peter Basore, was born at Marseilles, France, in 1807, came to America in early life, and for many years followed farming in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1875. He married Mary Curtis, who was born at Frankfort, Germany, in 1809, and died in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1889.

Peter Basore, father of the Lyons banker, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1851 and spent his active career there as a farmer. He died in Franklin County in 1900, at the age of forty-nine. He was a republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife, Rosa Bigler, was born in Franklin County in 1853, and was an infant when her father, William Bigler, died. William Bigler was a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and was one of Pennsylvania's distinguished sons, having been honored with the office of governor. He died at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Rosa Bigler Basore died in Franklin County in 1915. Bigler B. was the oldest of her three children, and the only son. Annie E. is the wife of Harry Dougherty, a farmer in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, while Bessie, the youngest of the family, married John Rotz, also a farmer in Franklin County.

Bigler B. Basore grew up in his native county, where he had the advantages of the common schools, and in 1894 graduated from the Chambersburg Academy. In the meantime, at the age of sixteen, he taught his first term of school in Franklin County, and altogether he taught school there for seven years. On going west he was principal of the schools at Longmont, Colorado, one year, and in 1903 came to Kansas and was principal of schools at Hudson three years.

In 1906 Mr. Basore went on the road as traveling salesman for the Stafford County Flour Mills. For three years he sold the product of these mills to the jobbing trade, covering territory from the Mississippi River to the State of Maine, 35,000 miles every year. He gave up his position in this line in 1909 to enter banking at Galva, Kansas, where he organized the Farmers State Bank. He filled the post of cashier with the bank until December, 1916, when he removed to Lyons and organized the Peoples State Bank. This bank has capital and surplus of \$27,500, and in less than a year has become securely established among the financial institutions of Rice County. The officers of the bank are: Harvey Wiggins, president; H. C. Taylor, vice president; B. B. Basore, cashier. The bank is located on Main Street in a new building erected in 1917.

In 1917 Mr. Basore erected a fine residence on Douglas Avenue in Lyons, his being one of the two best homes in the city. He formerly owned a farm at Galva and is a stockholder in the Kansas Reserve State Bank at Topeka and the Farmers State Bank at Mitchell, Kansas. Mr. Basore is a republican and a member of the Christian Church. He is a man of wide experience and culture. In 1900 he visited Europe and toured France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and England, and visited the birthplaces of his grandparents in France and Germany.

Mr. Basore married at Meriden, Kansas, in 1904, Miss Bertha Peebler. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Peebler, live at Meriden, where the father is a retired farmer. William Peebler is one of the survivors of the old plains days. When the buffalo still covered the western plains before the railroad era he was a government team master from Leavenworth to Denver, and went with many caravans made up of wagons drawn by ox teams over this vast stretch of intervening country. He also served through the Civil war as a soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Basore have two children: Britton, born December 23, 1909, and Isabel, born July 10, 1911.

WILLIAM Q. ELLIOTT, who joined the pioneers of Rice County in the early '70s, has been one of the conspicuous men in that section of the state for many years. His sturdy energy as a farmer brought him liberal rewards, and he has used his means and influence to do good in many directions. He sent a large family of children into the honorable walks of life, has staunchly upheld the forces of religion and morality in his home community and state, and at the age of fourscore his usefulness still continues, especially manifesting itself in his official work with the Friends University at Wichita.

He comes of substantial American ancestry and the family for generations have been staunch Quakers. Mr. Elliott was born in a stronghold of the Quaker Church in Wayne County, Indiana, February 19, 1837. Wayne County, Indiana, was largely settled in early days by Quakers from the Carolinas. His grandfather, Exum Elliott, came out of North Carolina in 1815 and was one of the pioneers whose physical

strength cleared away the forests and established civilization in that then wilderness section of Eastern Indiana. The wife of Exum Elliott was Catherine Lamb, of Guilford County, North Carolina. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom reached mature years, married and with the exception of one daughter had children of their own. Exum Elliott died at the age of eighty-six and was laid to rest in the Friends Cemetery at West Grove, Indiana.

Mark Elliott, father of William Q., was born in North Carolina December 28, 1813, and was two years of age when his parents came north. On August 27, 1835, in Union County, Indiana, he married Mary Haworth. Both were members of the Society of Friends and they were married by the Quaker ceremony. Her birthplace was her father's farm of 200 acres, comprising an island in the Holsten River in the State of Tennessee. Her father, Joel Haworth, moved from Tennessee to Union County, Indiana, and bought a large tract of government land at \$1.25 per acre in gold. His daughter, Mary, was the oldest in a large family of children. Mark Elliott lived on a farm in Wayne County, Indiana, where he died in 1858 and was laid to rest in the same cemetery where his father's and mother's remains repose. He left his widow with seven children, four sons and three daughters. Mrs. Mark Elliott afterwards came to Kansas and died at Sterling February 23, 1902, at the age of eighty-eight years, two months and twenty-one days.

Of the children of Mark Elliott and wife, William Q. was the oldest. Hannah, the second, married Isaiah Sleeper and both died at Baldwin, Kansas, where Mr. Sleeper owned a farm. The son, Joel H., was, curiously enough, a "fighting Quaker," and made a brilliant record as a soldier. He served throughout the Civil war, being captain of Company M of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry. Through the influence of Governor Morton, the Indiana war governor, he was raised to the rank of major in the Seventh United States Cavalry. That was perhaps the only case up to that time where a volunteer officer was promoted to a higher position in the regular service than he had held in the volunteer forces. In the regular army he served under the command of the brilliant General Custer, and took part in that memorable fight against the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians on the Washita River in what is now the State of Oklahoma in 1868. He and sixteen men were ambushed in that engagement and all of them were butchered by the savage Indians under the Chief Black Kettle. His body was left uncare for on the battleground for two weeks, but was finally laid to rest in a national cemetery in Oklahoma.

The fourth child of Mark Elliott and wife was Permelia, who lived at Richmond in Wayne County, Indiana, widow of Oliver Miller, who died on his farm in that county. She died in September, 1917. Elton B. is a lumber merchant at Indianapolis, Indiana. Sarah Elizabeth, who died at Sterling, Kansas, in 1916, married M. J. Barr, a retired resident of Sterling, Kansas. The seventh and youngest child, Lewis D., died of diphtheria in Indiana at the age of seven years.

William Q. Elliott spent his boyhood in Wayne County, Indiana, during the '40s and '50s. That was a period when public schools had not yet come into established vogue in Indiana, but he received a good training in the Friends Monthly Meeting School at West Grove, where his teacher for seven years

was Jeremiah Griffin. Besides his experience on the farm he taught school five winters, the first term before he was seventeen years of age. While his father was a large muscular man six feet two inches high, he suffered during his last years with sciatica, and William during that period remained at home and looked after the farm and in other ways cared for his invalid parent.

February 4, 1858, Mr. Elliott married Rebecca Jane Jackson. She was born in Wayne County in January, 1838. Her father, Joseph W. Jackson, was rated as the wealthiest farmer of that community, and when he died at the age of sixty his estate was valued at \$250,000, acquired through his extensive operations as a farmer and pork packer. Her mother died in Wayne County six years before her father. Rebecca Jackson was the oldest of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Elliott went to Vermilion County, Illinois, where they rented a farm. They lived there for seven years, and then returned to the old homestead, Mr. Elliott taking charge as manager after the death of his father. In the meantime his attention had been attracted to the free and new lands of Kansas, and in the fall of 1873 he came to the state and filed a homestead claim on eighty acres in what was then Reno but is now Rice County. That original homestead is now owned by his son, Sylvester J. In March, 1874, Mr. Elliott and his family located at what was then known as the Village of Peace, now Sterling, and they remained there until July 1, 1875, when they went out to the homestead and occupied the house and barn which had been erected preparatory to this removal.

Mr. Elliott was not only a good practical farmer but a thorough business man, and with unlimited confidence in the future of Kansas he invested heavily in lands, buying from the railroad companies, school lands and also developed a timber claim, until he was owner of 3,300 acres. Nearly all of this he has since sold. The development of the land for farming purposes and the beautifying of the landscape occupied his time and energies for many years. Mr. Elliott did much as a practical forester and also as a horticulturist. Beginning in 1876, he planted large numbers of black walnut, catalpa and cottonwood trees, and those grew until they constituted large groves on his farm. In 1878 he set out an apple orchard of twenty acres and in 1882 he sold a thousand dollars worth of peaches from five acres of seedling trees. When in his prime as an agriculturist he bred and raised horses, mules and hogs and was one of the leading stock ranchers. In 1880 Mr. Elliott established the Rice County Bank at Sterling and conducted it for seven years.

Mr. Elliott's first wife died in September, 1913, and since her death he has moved to the Town of Sterling and is now living retired. He is a large stockholder in the Farmer's State Bank of Sterling.

Mr. Elliott was the father of fifteen children, and including those living and his grandchildren and great-grandchildren he now enumerates 101 descendants, a record comparable to that of the patriarchs of old. For the purposes of this history a brief reference should be made to each of the children. The oldest, Mark, born October 29, 1858, in Vermilion County, Illinois, is now a farmer in Reno County, Kansas. Mary Elizabeth, who was born January 30, 1860, in Vermilion County, died in infancy. Joseph W. Jackson, born in Vermilion County February 20, 1861, is now in the farm implement business at Haviland, Kansas. Cassius Clay, born in Vermilion County

July 19, 1862, is a stockman and rancher in Idaho. Eupha Jane, born in Vermilion County September 12, 1863, died in infancy. Selena Margery, who was born after her parents moved back to Wayne County, Indiana, on March 29, 1865, is the wife of Albert Snook, and they live on a farm a mile east of Sterling. Lincoln L., born in Wayne County, Indiana, February 17, 1867, is a painter and decorator by trade, but owns 800 acres of farm and ranch land and lives at Haviland. Sylvester J., born in Wayne County July 6, 1868, is one of the leading farm owners and business men of Sterling. William Q., Jr., born in Wayne County February 17, 1870, is a farmer near Sterling. Charles Sumner was born in Wayne County March 25, 1872, and died at Sterling, Kansas, in 1874. Clarkson Taber was born August 22, 1874, his being the first recorded birth of a white child on the town-site of Sterling. He is now a farmer in Reno County, Kansas. Caleb B., born at the old homestead in what was then Reno County July 11, 1879, is a merchant and also owns eight ranches at Delta, Colorado. Laban Moody, born in Reno County July 11, 1879, is a farmer in Ellis County, Oklahoma. Stanley P., born at the old homestead December 5, 1880, is also a farmer in Ellis County, Oklahoma. Chester Garfield, the youngest, born in Reno County, Kansas, October 11, 1883, occupies the old home farm.

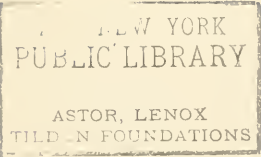
On November 6, 1914, Mr. Elliott married, near Hoyt, Kansas, Mrs. Irene B. (Brooks) Dale, who was born back in Wayne County, Indiana. Mrs. Elliott is a sister of Mrs. Jonathan Thomas, a resident of Topeka, noted for her wealth and generosity.

Reference has already been made to Mr. Elliott's connection with the Friends University at Wichita. He is vice president and a director of that institution, and chairman of the board. He is also chairman of the building committee that now has in charge the erection of a gymnasium to cost \$40,000. He has been entrusted with the handling of a large part of the endowment fund in loaning this money on real estate. Mr. Elliott is a member of the Kansas State Historical Society, and has been a lifelong republican. He took an enthusiastic part as a boy in the first republican presidential campaign in 1856, when General Fremont was a candidate. He cast his first presidential vote in 1860 for Lincoln.

GEORGE WASHINGTON KANAVAL, a pioneer of Harvey County, has been a prominent business man and for a number of years served the State of Kansas in positions where his integrity and financial training made him valuable.

He was born on a farm in Holmes County, Ohio, January 27, 1844, a son of Thomas and Mahala (Helm) Kanavel. His father was born in Ohio in 1815 and his mother in 1820. Thomas Kanavel was a carpenter by trade and died in Ohio in 1876, while his wife passed away in 1893.

George W. Kanavel, one of eight children, grew up in Coshocton County, Ohio, and had a public school education. At the age of seventeen, in November, 1861, he enlisted in Company F of the 88th Ohio Infantry, and served throughout the war as a private and non-commissioned officer. He was present as a gallant soldier on seventeen battlefields, including Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Missionary Ridge, siege of Vicksburg, the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the march from Atlanta to the sea. With the close of the war he served an apprenticeship at the trade of shoemaker in his home community in Ohio. He gave up this occupation and in 1872 arrived in Kansas, taking up a homestead in





Harry W. Harx.

Harvey County. In 1873 he entered the Methodist ministry, and for eight years carried the responsibilities of this work in addition to the management of his farm. Mr. Kanavel became president of the Sedgwick State Bank in 1882, and in the spring of 1885 he organized the bank at Riverside, California, and served as its first president for three years. His home for many years has been at Sedgwick.

By appointment from Governor W. F. Stanley he served more than six years as a member of the State Board of Charities and in 1906 was elected to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners and filled that office with signal ability for six years, part of the time as chairman of the board. In 1916 he was elected on the republican ticket to represent Henry and McPherson counties in the Kansas State Senate, in which body he served on nine important committees. He is a republican, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Scottish Rite Mason.

August 27, 1868, George W. Kanavel married Miss Mary A. Paugh, of Muskingum County, Ohio, who died at Sedgwick, Kansas, in 1917. They became the parents of three sons, Edwin J., Allen B. and Thomas M. Edwin J. studied medicine, but is now in business at Sedgwick as proprietor of a lumber yard on Commercial Avenue. The son Allen B. Kanavel has gained high distinction in the medical profession, with home at Chicago. He graduated from Northwestern University of Chicago in 1896, pursued his studies and researches abroad and for a number of years has been connected with the Medical School of Northwestern University at Chicago as instructor of surgery, instructor of clinical surgery, assistant professor of surgery, and is also attending surgeon to the Wesley and Cook County hospitals. He is widely known as an author and contributing author to various publications on medicine and surgery.

HARRY W. HART, former county attorney of Harvey County, has enjoyed a steadily increasing practice and prestige as a lawyer at Newton since his admission to the bar.

Mr. Hart was born on a farm in Highland Township of Harvey County October 27, 1885. His grandfather, Henry Hart, was born in Germany in 1824. After his marriage he came to America, settling at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced his profession as a veterinary surgeon. He died at Dayton, Ohio, in 1897. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion in 1861 he enlisted with the Fourth Ohio Cavalry and saw active service all through the struggle.

William Hart, father of the Newton attorney and founder of the family in Kansas, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854. He grew up in his native city and was married at Dayton, Ohio. He spent his active career as a farmer, and in 1878 joined the early settlers of Harvey County, locating in Highland Township, where he bought a farm of eighty acres. He was employed in its cultivation until his death in 1904. William Hart was a republican, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Susie Herby, who was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1862 and died in Highland Township, Kansas, in 1895. She was the mother of the following children: Orva, a resident of Newton; Charles, bookkeeper in the Midland National Bank of Newton; Harry W.; Floyd, connected with the International Harvester Company and a resident of Wichita; Bruce, who died at the age of fourteen years; Walter, who is an educator and is now principal of the

high school at Kremmling, Colorado; and Myrta, who died in 1904, when eight years of age.

Harry W. Hart had the usual experiences of a Kansas farm boy. He grew up in Highland Township and attended the country schools there. He afterwards entered as a student Bethel College at Newton, where he was graduated in 1904. In preparation for his chosen profession he pursued the full course of the Kansas University Law Department, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1909. While in college he became a member of the honorary law fraternity Phi Alpha Delta.

Mr. Hart began practice with the firm of Bowman & Hart, composed of the late Cyrus S. Bowman and Harry Bowman and Mr. Hart. This partnership was dissolved January 1, 1910, and since then Mr. Hart has practiced with Ezra Branine as partner under the name Branine & Hart. They have a large business as lawyers and their offices are in the Loan Building in Newton. A source of valuable experience to Mr. Hart in his profession was his service from 1913 to 1915 as county attorney. He made his official experience not only valuable to himself but a means of very capable service to the county.

Mr. Hart owns his residence at 401 West Seventh Street and several other dwelling houses in the city. Politically he is a republican, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belongs to the Harvey County and State Bar associations, and is affiliated with Newton Lodge No. 74, Ancient Order of United Workmen and with the Local Camp of the Woodmen of the World.

On June 15, 1915, at Newton, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hart and Miss Helen Hoisington. Mrs. Hart is a daughter of Col. P. M. and Kate (Gregory) Hoisington. Her father is one of Newton's most widely known citizens, president of the First National Bank and also now a colonel of the Second Regiment of the Kansas National Guard.

WILLARD E. LYON, of Lincoln, is an old time Kansas man, having lived in this state from early infancy. He became widely known in educational affairs, but in more recent years has applied his time and energies to a rapidly developing business as a real estate and oil man at Lincoln.

Mr. Lyon was born at Chilton, Calumet County, Wisconsin, March 30, 1874, but came to Kansas too early in life to have any distinct recollections of his native locality. His grandfather, Christopher C. Lyon, was born in Western New York in 1817, was a farmer by occupation, and lived successively in the states of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Kansas. He came to Kansas in 1877, homesteading 160 acres at Yorktown, then called Allamead. When quite an old man, about 1887, he retired into Lincoln, and had twenty years of quiet enjoyment of the fruits of his prosperity before his death, which occurred in Lincoln in 1907, at the age of ninety years and one month. He was one of the older men who helped fight the war of the rebellion. He enlisted with a Wisconsin regiment and took part in the great campaign when Sherman marched his troops to the sea. Christopher Lyon was twice married. His first wife, grandmother of Willard E., bore the family name of Clark. She died in Calumet County, Wisconsin. His second wife was a Miss Hitchcock.

Frank Lyon, father of Willard E., was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1850 and died at Lincoln, Kansas, in 1906. When he was a boy his parents removed to Chilton, Wisconsin, where he grew up and married and where he had an active experience

in the lumber woods. In 1876 he came to Kansas and settled on a farm at Lincoln. He was also active in civic affairs as city marshal and deputy United States marshal. Though too young for service in the regular army during the Civil war, he was a member of the State Guard of Wisconsin. Politically he was identified with the democratic party. Frank Lyon married Jennie Modlin, who was born in Calumet County, Wisconsin, in 1854 and is still living at Lincoln, Kansas. Her father, Henry Modlin, was born in England in 1816 and became a prominent man in Northern Wisconsin, where he founded the Town of Hayton in Calumet County. He died in that community in 1872. He was a successful flour and sawmill man, attained considerable wealth, and during the Civil war he helped many widows and orphans of soldiers. Henry Modlin married a woman who was one-eighth Indian, and thus Jennie Modlin, their daughter, was Indian to the one-sixteenth degree, while Willard E. Lyon has Indian blood in his veins, though it would be necessary to go back six generations to find a full-blooded Indian ancestor.

Willard E. Lyon was the only child of his parents. They also had an adopted daughter, Vona, who is still living with her mother. Willard E. Lyon was educated in the public schools of Lincoln, finishing his high school course there at the age of sixteen. For the next three years he conducted a cattle ranch in Lincoln County. His success in a business way was early assured, but one of his strongest ambitions was for a higher education, and with that purpose in view he entered in 1897 the State Normal School at Emporia, where he was graduated in 1900 valedictorian in a class of 106. In the fall of 1900 Mr. Lyon was elected county superintendent of schools of Lincoln County and filled that office two terms, four years. The following year he was chosen to membership on the State Text Book Commission, and then for a year was in the publishing business at Lincoln, publishing the Lincoln Sentinel and a school paper known as the Farm and School. He sold both of these enterprises, and has since looked after a business in real estate, investments and more particularly the handling and developing of oil land. He is interested in several oil companies, owns the building in which his offices are located on College Street, and also owns a residence on Yauger Street.

Mr. Lyon served as representative of Lincoln County in the State Legislature during the session of 1913, having been elected from the Eighty-Second District on the democratic ticket in the fall of 1912. During his term he was a member of the judiciary and education committee and his name is connected with some very important legislation of that term. He introduced the bill giving commission form of government to cities of the third class. This bill passed and many cities of that class have since adopted that type of government thus provided. He also introduced the bill permitting the municipal plant to work their employes more than eight hours a day in order to compete with other privately owned plants. He was an able advocate in securing the passage of the bill to improve qualifications of teachers.

His interest in educational affairs has always been keen, and he is now president of the Lincoln School Board. He is also superintendent of the Sunday school of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an active member. Fraternally Mr. Lyon is affiliated with Center Lodge No. 111, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Lincoln; Lincoln Camp No. 3457, Modern Woodmen of America; Lincoln Lodge No.

206, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Lincoln Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees; the O. M. B. A., and the Lincoln Commercial Club.

In 1902, at Emporia, Kansas, he married Miss Mabel Austin, daughter of the late Mrs. Minerva Austin, of Emporia. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have five children: Austin, born June 20, 1903; Francis Halbert, born November 16, 1904; Franklin, born July 25, 1906; Louise, born August 26, 1908; and Harold, born May 4, 1913.

JEFFERSON DUNHAM. Twice under democratic administrations the postoffice at Little River has been administered by members of the Dunham family, father and son, and the present incumbent is Jefferson Dunham, whose first name indicates a warm admiration and long allegiance with democracy.

The Dunhams were pioneers of Rice County and have been identified with Little River almost from the beginning of things there. The family is of Irish ancestry, having emigrated to New Jersey in colonial times. The grandfather of Jefferson Dunham was Hiram Dunham, who was born in New Jersey in 1775 and married Hannah Blake, a native of the same state. Early in life they went to Knox County, Ohio, where Hiram was a pioneer farmer and where he died in 1872. His wife died in the same county at the advanced age of ninety-six.

Jefferson Dunham was born in Knox County, Ohio, February 17, 1862. His father, William E. Dunham, was born in the same county of Ohio in 1830, grew up and married there, and identified himself with the agricultural industry. He was a captain in the Home Guards but was not called into active service during the Civil war. For two years he served as county treasurer of Knox County. In the winter of 1886 William E. Dunham came to Little River, Kansas, and was one of the pioneer business men, conducting a meat market and coal yard. Then for one term he filled the office of postmaster under President Cleveland. He was also treasurer of Union Township a number of years. He died at Little River in the spring of 1909. William E. Dunham married Martha King, who was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1831 and is now living with her son Jefferson at the advanced age of eighty-six. She was the mother of five children: Clarence Upton, who died in infancy; Clara, who died at the age of sixteen; Jefferson; Lenna Dell, wife of Henry W. Spearman, a farmer four miles north of Emporia; and Alma O., who died at the age of thirteen.

Jefferson Dunham received his early advantages in the rural schools of Knox County, Ohio. In October, 1885, at the age of twenty-four and soon after his marriage, he came to Kansas and has been continuously a resident of the Little River community. He was a successful farmer here for many years and was called from his farm to the office of postmaster by appointment of President Wilson on May 10, 1913. Mr. Dunham lives in town and has his home on the west end of Kansas Avenue. He has always been an active worker in the democratic organization and was formerly clerk of the Board of Trustees of Union Township and for the past six years has been a member of the school board of Little River. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Dunham is a past consul of Cofield Camp No. 1689, Modern Woodmen of America.

On May 14, 1885, in Knox County, Ohio, he married Miss Ida M. Spearman, daughter of John and Mary E. (Gearhart) Spearman. Her father died on his farm in Knox County, Ohio, where her mother still

lives. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham have a family of five children: Alma died at the age of two years; Alneita is the wife of George E. Durham, an engineer in the salt plant at Little River; Louella May married Rolla B. Persinger, a stock buyer at Little River; L. Marie is a graduate of the Little River High School, lives at home with her parents and is employed as clerk in the postoffice under her father; Wayne Elbert is in the senior class of the Little River High School.

EDWARD STATON HYMER, M. D. A physician and surgeon of most thorough qualifications, whose work has brought a large practice and a rising reputation, Doctor Hymer has spent his professional career chiefly at Sedgwick.

A resident of Kansas most of his life, Doctor Hymer was born at Albany, Missouri, November 6, 1883. His remote ancestors came from Germany. His father is E. R. Hymer, who was born in Illinois in 1852, grew up in that state, and at an early day came to Kansas and located at Centralia. After several years he removed to Missouri, but in 1884 was back in Kansas at Garden Plain and since 1897 has been a merchant of Belle Plaine, where he handles a general stock of goods, including groceries and hardware. He has spent his entire life as a merchant. He is a republican and has served on the city council of Belle Plaine, and has been a lifelong worker and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is now superintendent of his church Sunday school. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. E. R. Hymer married Lucy Staton, a native of Illinois. They had four children: May, who died at the age of one year; Gertrude, living with her parents; Carrie, a bookkeeper and stenographer at Wichita; and Edward S.

Edward Staton Hymer was educated in the public schools of Garden Plain and Belle Plaine, Kansas, graduating from the high school in the latter town in 1900. Soon afterward he entered Northwestern University Medical School of Chicago, where he graduated M. D. in 1905. Before taking up active practice he was identified with St. Francis Hospital at Wichita a year during 1905-06. He specialized in rectal diseases and that specialty he has continued since he located at Sedgwick in 1906 and comprises a large part of his general practice. Doctor Hymer has offices in the Sedgwick State Bank Building and also owns his residence on Commercial Street. He is a former member of the Harvey County Medical Society, is a republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with Sedgwick Lodge of Knights of Pythias and Sedgwick Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In June, 1905, at Chicago, Doctor Hymer married Miss Elsie Helena Richardson. Her parents, J. H. and Isabel (Hume) Richardson, still live in Chicago, where her father is in the mercantile business. Doctor and Mrs. Hymer have one child, Maebert Gertrude, born November 20, 1912.

THOMAS ARNOLD. In recalling the Kansas of sixty years ago a natural interest is aroused concerning the brave and hardy pioneers of that time, for they blazed the way and lighted the fires for the stable civilization that now makes this noble state one of the grandest lying within the great central plain of the United States. One of the earliest to establish a permanent home in Coffey County was Thomas Arnold, and his primitive log cabin stood for many years on his

Government land claim, six miles northwest of Burlington.

Thomas Arnold was born in Kentucky April 26, 1816. The early family records are not available, but it is certain that a stable ancestry was behind him, for courage, perseverance, self reliance and integrity indelibly marked him and have continued family traits to the present day. He grew to manhood and was married in his native state and probably learned the cooper's trade before removing to Indiana, from which state he came to Kansas in 1857, but three years after the present state had been made a territory, and while the disputes between the slavery and abolition parties made Kansas a scene of bitter partisan conflict. Securing Government land near Burlington, Mr. Arnold took possession of it, but a long time elapsed before comfortable conditions of living were established here. Indian raids were not infrequent in the neighborhood, permanent laws either had not been established or were not executed, and pioneer hardships of all kinds had to be encountered and resourcefully faced.

When the Civil war was precipitated, Mr. Arnold became a member of the Kansas Home Guards, in which he held the rank of captain and served with his regiment in the defense of Lawrence and during the period of General Price's raid on the border. He remained with the regiment until all immediate danger was over and then, with his comrades, all naturally peaceful men, returned to his farm industries. He erected a cooper shop on his property and customers came from near and far, as it was the only shop of its kind in this part of the state, that being long before machinery in this, as in other industries, had taken the place of hand work. Mr. Arnold remained on his farm in Coffey County until his death in 1897, never having parted with any of his original homestead. He was a member of the Christian Church. In the organization of the county and the regulation of public affairs for many years he was recognized as a useful factor and his advice was often solicited and his judgment consulted.

On January 10, 1839, Mr. Arnold was married to Maria Hutchinsun, who was born in Kentucky and died in Kansas in 1900. They became the parents of the following children: Margaret, Lighter, Lucy, Mary, Hiram, Samuel, Catherine, Alice and Elmer, all of whom have passed away except Catherine, Alice and Elmer. Samuel, the sixth born in the above family, accompanied his parents to Kansas in 1857, became a farmer in Coffey County and died here in 1876. He was married to Amanda Keith, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of Walker Keith. She died in 1876, the mother of three sons and two daughters: Lighter, Lillie, Walker, Harry F. and Cora Evaline.

Miss Cora E. Arnold is well known to the people of Coffey County, filling, as she does, an office of great responsibility. She attended the public schools and completed her educational training in the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, teaching school in the meanwhile in order to defray her expenses. She became a teacher in whom public confidence was placed and in 1914, when a superintendent of public instruction was to be chosen for Coffey County, she was elected to this office on the democratic ticket. To the work of this arduous position Miss Arnold devoted every energy and so thoroughly performed each duty and brought the schools to such a high standard that in 1916 she was re-elected without any opposition. She is a member of different educational

bodies and is recognized as a woman of very superior mental attainments.

MILTON WILDER BROWNE. The dining and hotel service par excellence and acknowledged without a peer in America is the Fred Harvey system. To hold the position of a manager in this system is about the highest word that can be spoken for any hotel man. Newton, as one of the division points on the Santa Fe road, has received the benefits of this system, and the finest hotel in Harvey County is the Arcade Hotel at Newton, now under the management of Milton Wilder Browne, who has been an employe of Fred Harvey for the past eleven years.

Mr. Browne was born in Taylorville, Illinois, July 29, 1882. He is of old American ancestry, his forefathers having come out of Hertfordshire, England, to Massachusetts in colonial days. His grandfather, H. R. Browne, was born in Massachusetts in 1822, was a cabinet maker by trade, and early in life went to Whitehall, Illinois, where he lived until his death in 1887.

Milton W. Browne, Sr., was born at Whitehall, Illinois, in 1858, and grew up and married there. For many years he was connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway as station agent and assistant superintendent, and during that service lived at Taylorville, Illinois; Ottumwa, Iowa; Chillicothe, Missouri; and Seymour, Iowa. Since 1907 he has been in Kansas City, Missouri, in the implement business. In politics he is a republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Milton Browne, Sr., married Miss Anna Kearauf, who was born at Palmer, Illinois, in 1859. Milton W., Jr., is the older of their two children. The daughter, Greta, is a stenographer and lives at Kansas City with her parents.

Milton W. Browne acquired most of his education at Chillicothe, Missouri, graduating from the high school there in 1902. Following that for two years he worked with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and then had two years of practical experience learning the hotel business at Chillicothe. He spent two seasons in French Lick Springs, Indiana, and for three seasons was head clerk with the Flagler interests at St. Augustine, Florida.

Mr. Browne entered the employ of Fred Harvey September 19, 1906. For a few months he was head clerk at Newton, spent a year in a similar capacity at Hutchinson, Kansas, and for three years was with the Harvey Eating House at Emporia. He then returned to Newton as manager of the Arcade Hotel. This hotel, located at 400 Main Street, was established about 1887. It furnishes the typical Harvey service, and has all the improvements and facilities of the better hotels of that type. It can accommodate sixty guests with rooms, while the dining service is equal to handling 260 persons at a time.

Mr. Browne is a republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is affiliated with Hutchinson Lodge No. 453, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On September 28, 1909, at Newton, he married Miss Juliette Roff, daughter of Dr. O. W. and Alice (Payne) Roff. Her parents live at Newton, her father being a well known physician and surgeon and former mayor of that city. Mrs. Browne is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have one daughter, Alice, born September 4, 1915.

HON. JAMES RALPH ANSPAUGH, as cashier of the Gridley State Bank, has been a factor in business affairs in that section of Kansas for a number of years. His recent capable service as a member of the State Senate from the Fifteenth Senatorial District has made his name known and appreciated over the state at large. The Fifteenth District which he represents comprises Coffey and Franklin counties.

Senator Anspaugh is a native Kansan. He was born in a sod house that stood on his father's claim in Russell County, Kansas, September 19, 1883. He is a son of John W. and Eliza Jane (Leffler) Anspaugh. His grandfather, James Anspaugh, was born in Pennsylvania. John W. Anspaugh, who was born in Williams County, Ohio, in 1847, spent his active life as a farmer. Coming to Kansas in 1880, he bought land in Russell County, farmed there until 1884, and then removed to Coffey County and bought a place four miles northeast of Gridley. He died there in the full vigor of his years July 26, 1885. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married in 1879, his wife being also a native of Williams County, Ohio, born in 1854. Three sons were born to them, Senator Anspaugh being the second in age. The oldest, Theodore Garfield, born February 4, 1881, is also a banker, now located at Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Theodore married in 1905 Myrtle Wood, a native of Coffey County, Kansas, and they have two children, Pauline and Orville. Frank, the youngest child, was born December 3, 1884, and died May 4, 1885.

Senator Anspaugh grew up without the advantage and stimulus of a father's direction and training. He was reared on his father's farm in Coffey County, attended public schools, and gained his higher education largely through his own efforts. For two years he taught in the country, took a course in a business college at Chillicothe, Missouri, taught two more years in Coffey County, and then for two years worked his way while attending the normal school at Chillicothe, Missouri, where he graduated with the highest average ever made in that school by any pupil.

Mr. Anspaugh in 1906 entered the Peoples National Bank at Burlington, Kansas, as bookkeeper, and the four years spent there gave him a thorough insight into bank management. He was then elected cashier of the Gridley State Bank at Gridley and has since been the active and responsible head of that institution.

In the way of public service Mr. Anspaugh was mayor of Gridley in 1911-12. In 1916 he was elected on the republican ticket as state senator, and though one of the youngest members of the session of 1917 distinguished himself by his very able work and was one of the recognized orators of the Senate. He gained some very important committee assignments, being chairman of the fees, salaries and mileage committees and member of the committees on drainage, agriculture, cities of the second class, railroads, claims and accounts, and education.

A member of the same class with which he graduated from the Chillicothe Normal was Miss Clara Maude Roy. She was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, August 15, 1883, a daughter of David William and Irene (Boice) Roy, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Iowa. After graduating at Chillicothe Miss Roy taught school six years and then on October 7, 1908, at Macon, Missouri, they were happily married. Senator Anspaugh and wife have three young sons: Roy Calvin, born April 27, 1910;

Rex Harold, born January 27, 1912; and Robert Douglas, born June 18, 1914.

JOHN CHARLES NICHOLSON. To name John Charles Nicholson, of Newton, as one of the distinguished lawyers and citizens of Kansas is superfluous information for at least the present generation, since his services and position are too well known to require such introduction. Therefore the following paragraphs are confined to the simple and unvarnished statements regarding his individual career and those important achievements which he has been most influential in bringing about.

He was born on his father's farm in Parke County, Indiana, January 2, 1862, the oldest of nine children born to David and Mary Catherine (Dickson) Nicholson. The industry and persistence which distinguish his life are doubtless an inheritance from his Scotch ancestors. His grandfather, John Nicholson, who married Catherine Bain, lived in Caithness Shire, Scotland, and there David Nicholson was born in 1835. In 1840 John Nicholson brought his wife and five little children from Scotland to Nova Scotia. Catherine Bain Nicholson died about a year later. The family then removed to Baltimore, Maryland, later to Morgan County, Indiana, and finally settled near Portland Mills, Indiana, which was the family home for thirty-seven years. On the sixth day of March, 1861, David Nicholson married Mary C. Dickson. The ceremony was performed by her father, Rev. James Dickson, who was pastor of the Portland Mills congregation of the Associate Presbyterian Church for more than a quarter of a century. He was famous as a preacher and also as a lecturer for the American Anti-Slavery Society. The mother of Mary C. Dickson was Isabella (Graham) Dickson, a native of Paisley, Scotland.

John Charles Nicholson completed the course of the common schools and then attended the high school at Martinsville, Indiana, and later took the teachers' course in the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana. The following two years were spent in teaching school in Parke County, and the next three years in similar work in Harvey County, Kansas.

In April, 1883, Mr. Nicholson located in Newton, Kansas, and this city has since been his home. On the first day of April, 1887, he entered the law office of Hon. Joseph W. Ady, who afterwards became United States district attorney for Kansas. On the 29th day of February, 1888, he was admitted to the Harvey County bar. On the same day he formed a law partnership with Mr. Ady under the firm name of Ady & Nicholson. That continued until July 1, 1890, when Hon. Samuel R. Peters retired from Congress and joined the firm, which for five years was Ady, Peters & Nicholson. The firm continued under the name Peters & Nicholson until March 15, 1905, when Mr. Nicholson was appointed state agent for Kansas at Washington, D. C., by Governor Hoch. That office he still holds.

Before his appointment as state agent for Kansas at Washington Mr. Nicholson was employed by Governor Baily of Kansas to prosecute before Congress and the departments at Washington the claims of the Spanish-American war veterans of Kansas for extra pay, and he recovered for the soldier boys over \$26,000.

As state agent for Kansas at Washington Mr. Nicholson secured the passage of certain laws through Congress authorizing the presentation and allowance of certain claims of the State of Kansas by the departments at Washington, and thereupon

filed the claims and in support thereof submitted the necessary evidence and vouchers for each and every item, and finally secured the necessary appropriation by Congress in payment therefor. The claims were more than forty years old and the records were so poorly kept, the funds so intermingled and commingled, and the vouchers in many cases lost and destroyed, that the task seemed hopeless and would have thwarted a less persistent and tenacious worker. As a result of his labors as state agent the auditor of the War Department on the 28th of March, 1908, allowed the State of Kansas for interest and discount on \$49,052.09 of "war bonds" issued by the State of Kansas the sum of \$97,466.02.

Under Act of Congress approved May 30, 1908, entitled "Payment to Kansas," which was offered by Hon. W. A. Calderhead at the request of Mr. Nicholson, he filed a claim for the sum of \$448,960.00, and, in support thereof, filed satisfactory evidence, whereupon, on the 19th day of January, 1909, the claim was allowed by the auditor of the War Department in the sum of \$425,065.43. That amount was duly appropriated by Congress, and on the 22d of March, 1909, was received by the state treasurer of Kansas. It was the largest check, draft or warrant ever received by the state treasurer.

Before it was known in Kansas, and before it was known in Washington except to a very few persons, that the state had been allowed nearly a hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Nicholson invited the Kansas delegation in Congress and some personal friends to a dinner at Congress Hall on the very day the claim was allowed. He told them of its allowance and suggested that the best and most appropriate use that could be made of the money so recovered was to build a Memorial Hall at Topeka for the old soldiers and for the use of the State Historical Society. Afterwards, in the press and otherwise, he continued the agitation for a Memorial Hall. When the claim for over \$425,000 had been allowed and before it was known except to but a few persons, he came to Topeka, after Memorial Hall bills had been adversely reported by the Ways and Means Committee, and prepared a Memorial Hall Bill, without the assistance of any member of the Legislature, appropriating \$200,000 for a Memorial Hall. This bill passed both Houses almost unanimously. His idea and work resulted in the erection of a Memorial Hall at Topeka, Kansas, costing over a half million dollars and undoubtedly the finest building of its kind west of the Mississippi River.

For the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, Mr. Nicholson secured the passage of a law, approved May 29, 1908, whereby the college was enriched by nearly 800,000 acres of public lands due it, under the act approved July 2, 1862, but repeatedly disallowed by the Secretary of the Interior.

So much for his larger services to the state. He has not been less loyal or energetic in behalf of his home city. In January, 1895, when Mr. Nicholson was elected president of the Newton Commercial Club, the City of Newton was going backward commercially. He at once organized a committee to secure the removal of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Division and the terminal facilities from Nickerson to Newton. He took the chairmanship of the committee. Many months of hard work and the expenditure of much time, under many discouragements, finally resulted in the execution of a contract by and between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, by Mr. E. P. Ripley, its president, and John C. Nicholson, president of the Newton Com-

mercial Club, dated May 12, 1897, whereby Newton secured the removal of the shops and terminal facilities it had so long coveted.

In January, 1910, Mr. Nicholson helped to organize the new Santa Fe Trail, which extended from Newton to Pueblo, Colorado, and was the first trail organization in the United States. On the first day of June, 1911, he called together at Salina, Kansas, representative men from eight Kansas counties north and south across the state, and organized and named a new highway, the Meridian Road. He thereafter promoted the organization, as he then outlined it, from Winnipeg, Canada, to the Gulf of Mexico and to the Rio Grande River. He is president of the International Meridian Road Association, and gives much time and thought to the cause of good roads everywhere, but the Meridian Road is his favorite project. It is over 2,400 miles long, and is a high-gear road all the way, the longest, straightest and fastest and easiest road to travel in the world.

In 1893 he helped to organize the Midland National Bank of Newton, Kansas, and has been an officer in the bank ever since. For many years he has been an officer and largely interested in electric light, ice and oil companies, and is also engaged in livestock and intensified farming.

His father voted for John C. Fremont, and for every republican presidential candidate down to and including President Taft, and the son has ever been an active worker for the party and has been chairman and secretary of the Harvey County Republican Central Committee.

In 1913 he visited nine of the principal countries of Europe, and on his return he wrote and published "Some Impressions of Europe," in which he prophesied, from what he saw and heard in Germany, the present European war. The next year he and his wife went abroad, not expecting hostilities to break out so soon, and were in Edinburgh, Scotland, when war was declared. They remained in Scotland, Ireland and England until October, returning on the Lusitania, having witnessed at close range a great nation at war. The Hesperian, on which they sailed going over, was, like the Lusitania, destroyed by a German torpedo.

Mr. Nicholson is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.

He has a wife, one son and two daughters: Mary Morse, a student at the University of Kansas; Edith, who is in her fourteenth year; and John Hart, born April 17, 1917.

FRANK L. ABBEY, M. D., long a resident of Newton and formerly a druggist but for twenty years a successful physician, has during the greater part of his professional career been identified with the Axtell Hospital as a member of its staff of physicians.

Doctor Abbey was born at Kingsbury, Illinois, February 1, 1861. He is of English ancestry, his grandfather, Luke Abbey, having been born in Yorkshire, England, in 1787. When about twenty-four years of age he came to America with his second wife and two children, and settled first in New Jersey, then in Ohio and finally, as a pioneer farmer, at Kingsbury, Illinois, in 1837. He died there in 1869. He married for his third wife Miss Hannah Mills, who was a native of New Jersey and died at Kingsbury, Illinois. She was the grandmother of Doctor Abbey. Charles W. Abbey, father of Doctor Abbey, was born at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1830 and when seven years of age accompanied his parents to Kings-

bury, Illinois. He grew up and married there and spent his active career as a farmer. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B of the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Infantry and was in active service until the close of the war. In 1871 he came to Kansas, locating on a farm near Abilene for nine years, and then for seventeen years farmed in Coffey County near Burlington. He finally retired and came to Newton, where he died in 1909. Charles W. Abbey was a strict republican in politics and a member of the Masonic fraternity. The maiden name of his wife was Emily C. King. She was born in 1837 at Petersburg, New York, and is now living, at the age of eighty, in Newton, Kansas. Doctor Abbey was the oldest of her three children. William S. became a railroad engineer and died in San Antonio, Texas. L. B. Abbey, the youngest, is now assistant superintendent of terminals for the Kansas City Southern Railway Company and lives at Port Arthur, Texas.

Doctor Abbey was educated in the public schools of Kingsbury, Illinois, and after the family came to Kansas in 1871 attended school near Abilene. He was also a student in the State Normal School at Emporia and for four years was enrolled among the teachers of Coffey County. After the two years' course he graduated in 1888 in pharmacy from the Kansas University and then came to Newton and spent ten years in the drug business. Doctor Abbey took his medical degree from Kansas University in 1897 and since then has enjoyed a general practice at Newton and in the Axtell Hospital. For almost twenty years he was the anaesthetist for the hospital. For the past fifteen years he has also held in addition to other professional responsibilities the position of coroner of Harvey County. He is an honored member of the County and State Medical societies and was formerly a member of the American Medical Association.

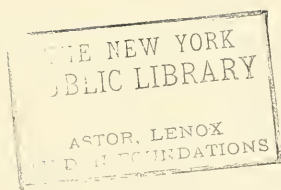
Doctor Abbey is a republican, a member and deacon in the Congregational Church, is past noble grand of Newton Lodge No. 100, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of Newton Camp No. 603, Modern Woodmen of America, and Newton Lodge No. 74, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1912 Doctor Abbey built his modern home at 318 East Fifth Street in Newton, and he also owns a farm of eighty acres $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Newton. He formerly had considerable other property both in town and country. In 1883, at Colony, Kansas, Doctor Abbey married Miss Florence Axtell, daughter of John Milton Axtell and half-sister of Doctor Axtell, a founder of Axtell Hospital in Newton. Doctor and Mrs. Abbey have a family of six children. Charles Earl lives at Port Arthur, Texas, and is shipping clerk for the Texas Oil Company. Lawrence A. is now at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in the training camp as a member of Company B of the Seventh Regiment, United States Engineers. Mary Emily married Edward J. Hinkhouse, manager of the Panhandle Lumber Company at Amarillo, Texas. Edward L. is clerk in the superintendent's office of the Santa Fe Railway at Newton. Frank L., Jr., is now enrolled as a member of Company K of the Third Infantry, Kansas National Guard. The youngest of the family, Florence, is attending Fairmount College, Wichita, Kansas.

GEORGE M. HOFFMAN, president of the Citizens State Bank of Little River, came to Kansas in territorial times and is one of the oldest residents of the state. His life has been as varied in its activities and experiences as it has been long, and per-



Gov M Hoffman



haps no individual has contributed more to the real advancement and upbuilding of the Town of Little River than Mr. Hoffman.

His birth occurred in Franklin County, Indiana, February 7, 1843, and he is of German ancestry in the paternal line and his paternal grandfather was a German soldier in the magnificent army of Napoleon during the Russian campaign which ended so disastrously after the march to Moscow. His father, Henry Hoffman, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1790, grew up and married in that country, followed agriculture and in 1840 brought his family to the United States and settled on a farm in Franklin County, Indiana, where he died in 1865. After coming to America he never made any definite choice of political parties and usually voted independently. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married in the old country Maria Hornberger, who was born in Baden in 1810. She died in Franklin County, Indiana, in 1875. They had only three children, George M. being the youngest. Katrina, the oldest, married Ed Pape and they live retired at Keokuk, Iowa. Barbara, the other sister, is unmarried and lives at Greeley, Colorado.

George M. Hoffman acquired his education in the common schools of Franklin County, Indiana, at a time when most schools were conducted on the subscription plan. His years passed quietly and uneventfully on his father's farm until he was fifteen and he then spent about a year working on a farm at \$7 a month wages in Dearborn County in Southern Indiana. It was from the savings of this work on the farm that he paid his way out to Kansas.

Mr. Hoffman arrived at Topeka in 1859, at a critical period of the settlement and the political fortunes of the Sunflower commonwealth. He readily found work on a nearby farm and spent about two years as a farm hand. The first experience that identifies him in an interesting manner with the history of Kansas came in March, 1861, when he and Cornelius Gordon moved the capitol of Kansas from the old Town of LeCompton to Topeka.

Soon after that Mr. Hoffman started west to the plains country and had a varied and eventful experience in Western Kansas and adjoining states for fifteen years. He was in the cattle business, a cowboy, an Indian fighter, and again and again came into close personal contact with many of the notable pioneers of the day, including the late William Cody or Buffalo Bill, and he learned to appreciate the splendid qualities of that type of westerner. Mr. Hoffman himself was engaged in many fights with the Indians on the plains and in one such encounter was wounded in the right leg and carries the scar to the present time.

As a cattleman Mr. Hoffman had his early interests chiefly in Ellsworth County, Kansas, and later in Rice County. He continued one of the leading ranchers and stockmen of Western Kansas until 1907. Since 1883 his home has been at Little River. At one time he owned 2,000 acres in Rice County but has now sold the last of his farming possessions. In Little River he erected a modern home in 1887 and it has long stood as one of the residential landmarks of the city. He still owns several dwelling and business buildings in the town and also the principal garage.

His presence in Little River has meant much in many ways for that community. Both now and in time to come his name will be preserved in grateful remembrance for the splendid hospital which he has given to Little River known as the Hoffman

Memorial. The hospital, situated on Main Street, is housed in a large brick structure which in point of architecture and equipment is one of the best buildings of its kind in the state. Mr. Hoffman held the plow which made the first furrow for the breaking of the ground for the foundation. After it was completed he gave the building to the city in 1915.

For many years Mr. Hoffman has been active in banking affairs. The Citizens State Bank of Little River, of which he is president, was originally established in 1885 by J. W. Pulliam under the name Little River State Bank. On September 22, 1897, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Pulliam and others re-organized the institution as the Citizens State Bank. Its present officers are: Mr. Hoffman, president; J. W. Pulliam, vice president; George G. Green, cashier; and George Moorehouse, assistant cashier. It is a strong and conservatively managed institution with a capital of \$20,000, surplus of \$10,000, and deposits aggregating about \$255,000. Mr. Hoffman is also a stockholder in the Pulliam Investment Company of Lyons.

Politically he has never identified himself permanently with any one party and has been chiefly concerned with good government in his community. He has served on the school board of Little River and was a member of the first town council. Many times he has been urged to run for mayor, but his aspirations do not run in the direction of political honors.

In 1882, at Ellsworth, Kansas, Mr. Hoffman married Miss Annie Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Martin, both deceased. Her father was a farmer and a pioneer in Hall County, Nebraska.

GEORGE G. GREEN, cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Little River, represents a pioneer family of Rice County, and has spent nearly all his life in this locality.

He was born near Lexington, Missouri, November 16, 1869. His paternal ancestors came out of England and were colonists in Virginia. His grandfather, George Green, became a pioneer farmer in Western Illinois and died at Quincy in that state before George G. was born.

The founder of the family in Kansas was William Green, father of the Little River banker. He was born at Quincy, Illinois, in 1831, grew up there, and in 1861 enlisted in the Second Illinois Cavalry for service in the Civil war. He gave practically four years of service as a soldier, substituting for another after his own term of enlistment had expired. Among other campaigns he was with Sherman on the famous march to the sea. He was twice wounded, bullets entering either side of the abdomen, and he carried those reminders of the war with him until he died. Immediately after the war he went to Lexington, Missouri, and engaged in farming and in 1873 arrived in Rice County, Kansas, where he homesteaded 160 acres $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Little River. He also took up and developed a timber claim, and thus had 320 acres. The old homestead is still part of his estate. He was a successful man, though he suffered much from the injuries received in war, and he finally sought skilled medical attention in Kansas City, Missouri, where he died in 1891, at the age of sixty. He was a republican and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic. William Green married Ona A. Jackson, who was born near Lexington, Missouri, in 1849 and is now living at Los Angeles, California. George G. was the oldest of

their children. A brief record of the others is as follows: Kate, wife of A. Girard, a lumberman and bank president at Windom, Kansas; Charles, a farmer north of Conway, Kansas; Ada, unmarried and living with her mother in Los Angeles; Fred, a merchant at Little River; Nellie, who conducts a shoe business in Los Angeles and is living with her mother; Lester is an employe of the street railway company in Los Angeles; and Mary, who lives with her mother.

George G. Green grew up in Rice County when it was very much of a frontier district, and attended the rural schools. He finished his education in the Dunkard College at McPherson, and on leaving that school in 1891 returned to his father's farm and helped in its management for four years.

In 1896 Mr. Green entered the Citizens State Bank of Little River as assistant cashier, and in 1904 was promoted to cashier. Mr. Green formerly had some interests in oil companies and building and loan associations, but has disposed of those. He owns his home on Sherman Street.

In church affairs he is treasurer and an active member of the Congregational denomination and fraternally is affiliated with Como Lodge No. 219, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Little River.

In June, 1911, at Sterling, Kansas, he married Miss Anna Fisk. Mrs. Green is a native of Missouri.

FRANK FOCKELE. For a great many years it has been a recognized proof of the town of Le Roy in Coffey County that in any general movement for the attainment of some worthy object in local public affairs the venerable editor, Frank Fockele, is found at the center or out in front leading the enterprise to success. Mr. Fockele has been in many ways identified with the welfare and upbuilding of this town and his career is a most noteworthy one.

Mr. Fockele has lived in Kansas for more than forty-five years. He was born March 9, 1843, at Nieheim, Westphalia, Germany, son of Maurice and Mary (Focke) Fockele, also natives of the Fatherland. His parents spent all their lives in Germany. They had four children, two sons and two daughters, Frank being the second in age and the only one to come to America.

Before coming to this country he had the liberal education given to the German youth of good families. He completed his scholastic training in a gymnasium at Paderborn. This was a classical government school that has been maintained for more than a thousand years. Mr. Fockele left this school to come to America in 1864, at the age of twenty-one. Being well educated, he sought out different German communities in this country and for a number of years taught German in the public schools of Missouri and Kansas.

It was in 1871 that Mr. Fockele identified himself with Coffey County and for a few years taught in the English schools here. In 1881 he bought the Reporter at Le Roy, and has continued the ownership of that old and influential journal to the present time, though since 1908 the editorial responsibilities have been handled by his son Glick. Thirty-six years of continuous ownership and management of a paper in Kansas almost constitutes a record, and Mr. Fockele is assuredly the veteran and pioneer newspaper man of Coffey County at least. The Reporter has always been an influential paper and is democratic in politics. It was founded in 1879 by S. H. Dodge, and was acquired about two years later by Mr. Fockele. It is the only paper in the town and

has absorbed several other local journals, including the Comment and the Neosho Valley Blade.

The newspaper business has by no means represented Mr. Fockele's only interest at Le Roy. He has handled real estate, and in the way of improvement he erected the second brick block in the town. Among all the various enterprises to which he has contributed he takes his greatest pride in the City Park. He did not wait for the community to become convinced of the desirability of such an improvement and for general cooperation, but himself took the lead in laying out the grounds in 1900, in planting trees and shrubbery, and he personally raised all the funds that have been invested in this modern improvement.

He has also enjoyed frequent honors of public position. He has been a member of the city council and school board at different times, and in the session of 1887 represented Coffey County in the State Legislature, being on the democratic side of the house. He was the author of several bills of special importance. Fraternally Mr. Fockele is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1868 he married Miss Mary Morrissey. She was born in Vermont March 10, 1846, and after a happy married life of over forty years she passed away April 13, 1913. Six children were born to their union, but the two first, a son and a daughter, died in infancy. The other four are still living. Blanche, born in 1874, is an expert printer and has spent much of her time since school days in her father's printing office and is now manager and one of the editors of the paper. Frederick Faber, born in 1877, is now cashier of the First National Bank of Waverly, Kansas. Glick, who was born in 1880 and was named by his father in honor of George W. Glick, the first democratic governor of Kansas, has grown up and developed much ability as a newspaper man and is now editor and manager of the Reporter. Kate, born in 1885, is still unmarried and lives with her father.

CHARLES H. JOHNSON, of Colony, during his long and active career has been a farmer, insurance man and auctioneer, editor and publisher and also an inventor of no ordinary ability and success.

He was born at Forest Home, Iowa, July 2, 1856, a son of James C. and Sarah Ann (Swangle) Johnson. Both parents were natives of Ohio. They went to Iowa as pioneers and after living in that state for a number of years came to Kansas in 1873 and here also they identified themselves with the pioneer element in Linn County. The father was an active farmer and died in 1876, while the mother survived until 1900.

Charles H. Johnson was the second in a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, eight of whom are still living. He lived at home on the farm until he was twenty years of age, and acquired his education partly in Iowa and partly in Linn County, Kansas. After that he continued farming in Linn and Crawford counties until 1885, in which year he removed to Colony. Here he took up the business of auctioneer and insurance agent, but in 1895 he bought the Colony Free Press, of which he was editor and publisher for fourteen years. In 1903 Mr. Johnson also established the Elk Falls Journal, but sold that paper in 1904. In 1905 the plant of the Free Press at Colony was burned out and proved a total loss, but the Free Press did not miss a single issue on that account.

In 1905 Mr. Johnson was one of the organizers of

the Rural Mutual Telephone Company of South Anderson County, and gave his time for three years as superintendent of the company.

A man of very active mind and of original ideas, his work as an inventor has brought him no small degree of fame. In 1902, out of his experience as a newspaper man, he invented a newspaper printing press. He also perfected two types of farm gates which have much merit. In 1917 Mr. Johnson secured a patent on what is known as the Johnson Cattle Fly Trap. These traps are now being manufactured by the Johnson Cattle Fly Trap Company of Colony. For a number of years Mr. Johnson studied the problem of some practical machine that would eliminate the pest of the small black or horn fly which has caused so much loss and inconvenience to the cattle-men and dairymen of the country. Everyone who has had experience in handling livestock knows that this fly is not only a source of irritation and discomfort to the animals during the summer season, but by the same token causes heavy loss both in milk and beef production. Different methods have been resorted to to eliminate this fly, by use of sprays and other means, but Mr. Johnson brought out a machine in the form of a practical trap which catches and kills three-fourths of all the flies carried on the animal each day. Before putting the machine on the market Mr. Johnson demonstrated its merit by placing the machines at different dairy farms and carrying out a series of recorded tests. These tests prove that the machine practically eliminated the fly in a few days, and proved its value by immediate gains in both milk and beef production.

During his long residence at Colony Mr. Johnson has been a man of affairs in the community, and for eight years was a justice of the peace. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On August 27, 1876, Mr. Johnson married Miss Hattie St. Clair. She died September 27, 1877, leaving one child, Hattie, who died in 1910. On June 26, 1879, in Bourbon County, Kansas, Mr. Johnson married Miss Sarah C. Robbins. Mrs. Johnson is one of the prominent women of Anderson County and of the State of Kansas. She was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, April 13, 1863, daughter of Rev. M. V. and Hannah E. (Ayres) Robbins. Her father was born in the same county of Illinois December 16, 1839, and when a young man entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He preached in Illinois and Missouri until 1875, in which year he gave up the ministry for a time and located as a farmer in Bourbon County, Kansas. Five years later he joined the South Kansas Conference and continued active in the ministry until his death at Longton, Kansas, May 30, 1900. Mrs. Johnson was the only daughter of her parents, but she has four brothers, who have distinguished themselves. The oldest, Rev. Bascom Robbins, is now secretary of the Bethany Hospital at Kansas City, Kansas. Rev. Grant Robbins is now pastor of the Linwood Boulevard Methodist Episcopal Church of Kansas City, Missouri. Henry P. Robbins is on the editorial staff of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Rev. Kirk W. Robbins is now pastor of the Ravenswood Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago. Mrs. Johnson's mother died at Colony January 20, 1917.

Mrs. Johnson was well educated in the public schools of Bourbon County, Kansas. Besides rearing and training her own family she has found time to work in different departments of the world's movements for welfare, has been prominent in club and

church circles, and has been teacher of the Sunday school for many years and associated with the missionary work. She also assisted her husband in the management of his newspapers. She served as president of the literary organization known as the Forget-Me-Not Club two years, and during her term of office the Community Federation of Clubs was organized, her club being instrumental in its organization. A monument to her work is the playground and park at Colony, she having been chairman of the committee which raised the funds for that meritorious public enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have four children, three sons and one daughter, Bascom C., born June 11, 1881; Edward G., born November 21, 1884; William Taylor, born October 16, 1894; and Helen Klondike, born July 11, 1897, and now the wife of Earle V. Dixon.

REV. JOHN WALTER KIEWER, president of Bethel College at Newton, one of the well ordered institutions at Kansas, referred to on other pages, grew up in one of the pioneer settlements of the Mennonite Church people in Western Kansas, and has spent his active career in the ministry of his church and as an educator.

Rev. Mr. Kiewer is a native of Russian Poland, born near Berdicheff June 8, 1869. His ancestry is partly German. His grandfather, Peter Kiewer, was born in Danzig, Germany, and moved into the vicinity of Berdicheff in Russian Poland, where he followed farming and where he reared his family. He died there before Rev. Mr. Kiewer was born.

The founder of the family in Kansas was John Kiewer, who was born at Berdicheff November 12, 1829, and grew up there. In 1874 he brought his family to America and in November of that year located at Peabody in Marion County, Kansas. After farming there two years he went to Harvey County and established a new farm eleven miles east of Newton, and remained in that community until he retired. He died on the old farm in March, 1912. After coming to America he identified himself with the republican party in politics and was always a loyal member of the Mennonite Church. John Kiewer married Aganetha Foth, who was born at Berdicheff in Russia in 1835 and died on the Kansas farm in August, 1877. These worthy people had a family of seven children, John W. being the fifth in point of age. Aganetha, the oldest, married Frank Ewert, and they live on a farm at Drake in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada. Gerhard is a minister of the Missionary Church Association at Elbing, Kansas. Anna married Andrew Decker, owner of a beet farm at Artesia, California. Mary is the wife of J. J. Schmidt, a farmer at Whitewater in Harvey County. Henry is a missionary among the Cheyenne Indians at Hammon, Oklahoma. Maggie, the youngest of the family, is the wife of J. H. Harms, a physician and surgeon at Cordell, Oklahoma.

John Walter Kiewer was about five years of age when the family came to Kansas and he grew up on a farm and secured his early education in the rural schools of Marion and Harvey counties. He also attended the Mennonite Seminary at Halstead and was a student of Bethel College at Newton the first two years of its existence. From there he entered Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, where he was graduated in the Theological School with the degree S. T. B. in 1901. Ordained a minister, he served the Mennonite Church at Wadsworth, Ohio, as pastor from 1901 to 1903 and was stationed at Berne,

Indiana, with a large and prosperous congregation from 1903 to 1911. He then responded to the call back to his alma mater, Bethel College, in the fall of 1911 and was its acting president until 1915, in which years he was formally installed as president.

Mr. Kliever has done much to build up the college and extend its influence. He has a faculty of twenty instructors and professors and the enrollment of the college is 274. The chief buildings on the campus are a main hall, ladies' dormitory, which was partly a gift from Mr. Carnegie, the alumni hall, containing gymnasium, and four dormitories for men, and a boarding hall.

Mr. Kliever owns his residence on the college campus and is also owner of a farm of 160 acres in Haskell County, Kansas, and a tract of 320 acres of the rich farming land of Western Canada in the Province of Saskatchewan. Mr. Kliever is independent in voting and political affiliations. He is president of the Mission Board of the Mennonite Church.

At Halsted, Kansas, in 1902, he married Miss Emma M. Ruth, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ruth, her mother now deceased. Her father settled at Halstead on a farm in 1873 and is now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Kliever have three children: Karl, born March 7, 1905; Ruth, born January 30, 1907; and Paul, born August 2, 1908.

ANCIL F. HATTEN has been continuously editor and owner of the Westphalia Times at Westphalia since 1889. This is the only newspaper of Westphalia, and is one of the oldest journals of opinion in Anderson County. It was founded in 1885 by A. D. Reed, and four years later Mr. Hatten took charge and has been responsible for the large circulation and influence the Times has enjoyed throughout the past thirty years.

Mr. Hatten is a former postmaster of Westphalia and has long been an influential figure in democratic politics in that section of the state. He came to Kansas when a boy, having been born in Iowa City, Iowa, January 11, 1869. His parents were Jacob and Frances (Payer) Hatten. His father was born at Springfield, Ohio, March 14, 1840, son of David Hatten, also a native of Ohio. Jacob Hatten in early life became a miller and millwright and moved out to Iowa. Soon after reaching his majority he enlisted as a private in Company K of the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry and saw three years active service in the Union Army. He was wounded both at Shiloh and at Vicksburg. When the war was over he located at Washington, Iowa, as a miller, and in 1879 brought his family to Kansas, continuing the business of miller at Burlington. In 1884 he removed to Westphalia and is still living in that city, retired. On December 27, 1865, soon after his return from the army, he married Miss Frances Payer. She was born in France September 12, 1846, and was four years of age when brought to America in 1850 by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Payer. Jacob Hatten and wife had five children: Ancil F.; Loren T., born March 17, 1871, now a baker at Westphalia; Ida L., born May 20, 1873, wife of James M. Clark, of Burlington, Kansas; Walter H., born May 20, 1875, a merchant at Baldwin, Kansas; and Carey H., born November 20, 1889, now a druggist at Osawatimie, Kansas.

Ancil F. Hatten was educated in the local schools and finished in the Kansas State Normal at Emporia. He was only twenty years of age when, in 1889, he bought the Times at Westphalia and has given the best years of his life to its management and publication. Mr. Hatten's service as postmaster of West-

phalia was during President Cleveland's second administration, from 1893 to 1897. From 1913 to 1915 he was commandant of the Kansas State Soldiers Home at Fort Dodge. The efficiency of his administration received a significant testimony as he retired from office, when the inmates of the home presented him with a solid gold watch of the famous Hamilton make. And this was only a token of the thorough appreciation in which the old soldiers held the commandant. In 1898 Mr. Hatten was appointed a member of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School at Emporia but declined to qualify for that office. As a leading democrat he has been chairman of both county and congressional committees and has attended as a delegate numerous state conventions. Mr. Hatten is a communicant of the Catholic Church and is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

June 30, 1897, at Westphalia, he married Miss Mamie Agnew. Mrs. Hatten was born at Westphalia May 3, 1873, daughter of Matthew and Bridget (McManus) Agnew. Her parents were both born in Ireland. Mrs. Hatten is a graduate of the Garnett High School and for five years prior to her marriage was a successful teacher. They have two children. Ruth Frances, born June 5, 1898, is a graduate with the class of 1917 from St. Mary's of the Plains of Dodge City and is now employed as a teacher. William Jacob was born June 21, 1900, and is still continuing his education.

WILLIAM H. HOLT came to Kansas a number of years ago as a railway employee, but soon took up banking and has had a wide experience in that field, partly in Kansas and partly in Northwestern Texas, and is now cashier of the Central National Bank of Ellsworth. This is one of the largest and most substantial banks in Southern Kansas.

Mr. Holt was born at Grafton, West Virginia, August 2, 1879. His ancestors came originally out of England and were colonial settlers in Virginia. His father, James W. Holt, was born at Kingwood in Preston County, West Virginia, in 1850, and has spent his entire life in West Virginia, being now a resident of Grafton and a retired publisher. In politics he is a republican and for several years served as postmaster of Grafton, as mayor two terms, and as a member of the Lutheran Church and the Masonic fraternity. He married Anna Jordan, who was born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1852 and died at Grafton in 1897. They reared a family of very capable children, their names and situations in life being noted as follows: John A., a banker at Gage, Oklahoma; Alfred, a druggist at Grafton, West Virginia; William H.; Howard H., who succeeds his father as publisher of the Grafton Daily Sentinel and still has active charge of the journal; Mrs. Lillian Rightmire, living at Montgomery, West Virginia, her husband being master mechanic in the Chesapeake & Ohio shops; and Catherine, who married Frank Shrewsbury of Montgomery, West Virginia, an engineer with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

William H. Holt graduated from the high school at Grafton, West Virginia, in 1897, and his first experience at earning his own living was in the local postoffice for two years under his father. Mr. Holt came to Kansas in 1899, being assistant chief clerk in the Rock Island Railroad offices at Horton for a year and a half. From Kansas he removed to Enid, Oklahoma, served as assistant cashier in the Bank of Enid five years, after which he established the Farmers State Bank at Gage, Oklahoma, and held the office of president until 1913. He then went into Northwest

Texas at McLean in Gray County and bought the American State Bank, which he served as cashier until September 1, 1916. Mr. Holt then sold his interests and came to Ellsworth to accept the position of cashier of the Central National Bank.

He is also a stockholder in the Waukomis National Bank of Oklahoma, and the National City Bank of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Holt owns one of the good homes of Ellsworth. He is a republican, a member of the Lutheran Church, and has Masonic affiliations in his former home town of McLean, Texas, with the Lodge, Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows there.

September 6, 1905, at Enid, Oklahoma, Mr. Holt married Miss Mildred Long, daughter of David B. and Harriet (Sage) Long. Her mother is now deceased and her father lives retired at Boulder, Colorado. Mr. Long served in the Union army during the Civil war and soon afterward settled among the pioneers of Ellsworth County, Kansas, where he was an active farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Holt have two children: Howard, born June 20, 1906; and Catherine Long, born December 27, 1907.

JUDGE JAMES NEAL MCGEE, now in his third consecutive term as probate judge of Rice County, was one of the early settlers in the county and has lived here continuously for almost forty years. Judge McGee has that depth of character which is due to a long and diversified experience in practical affairs and in dealings with men. All these qualifications he has brought to his present position, where he has been instrumental in the delicate adjustment of human relationships and of property matters such as come before the probate tribunal.

Judge McGee was born near Mount Zion in Muskingum County, Ohio, March 20, 1843. His father, Robert McGee, was born in 1809 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Those familiar with Washington County will perhaps regard his birthplace as evidence in itself that he was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian. In fact he was descended from one of two Scotch brothers who came to America in colonial times and one of them settled in Southwestern Pennsylvania in Washington County. Robert McGee belonged to that branch of the Presbyterian Church known as the United Presbyterians and was a very active member and an elder for years. He grew up in his native county, when a young man removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, and married there, went to Mercer County, Ohio, in 1853 and to Mercer County, Illinois, in 1863. He spent his active life as a farmer and died near Alexis, Illinois, in 1884. He was a republican in politics. His first wife was Miss McNaughton, and their only child, Mary Jane, is now deceased. March 10, 1842, Robert McGee married Mary Ann Allen. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1818 and was of pioneer stock. Her parents went out of Virginia about the beginning of the last century, took up a claim near Detroit, Michigan, but they were driven away on account of the Indians and sought a more secure refuge in Muskingum County, Ohio. Mrs. Robert McGee died at the home of one of her children in Northern Nebraska. Judge McGee was the oldest in a family of five. Annie, now deceased, married Phil Steward, a Nebraska farmer. Margaretta is the wife of Frank Ozenbaugh, and they reside at College Springs, Iowa, Mr. Ozenbaugh being a retired farmer and druggist. John A., a soldier in the Civil war, participated in the

siege of Mobile, Alabama, afterward took up railroad work and was killed in a railroad wreck at Sagetown, Illinois. Samantha, the youngest child, married Mr. Pearson, a farmer near Alexis, Illinois.

Judge McGee received his early training in the common schools of Mercer County, Ohio. When between sixteen and seventeen years of age he left his father's farm, clerked for a time in a store at Fort Recovery, Ohio, and while clerking paid his tuition in the local schools. He qualified as a teacher, spent one winter as principal of the schools of Deerfield, Indiana, taught another winter in Jay County, Indiana, spent the winter of 1863 in Mercer County, Ohio, and from there removed to Mercer County, Illinois, and for one summer clerked in a store at Monmouth, Illinois. After that he was again in a store at Fort Recovery, Ohio, until 1865, and on February 20, 1866, in Northern Michigan, he married Miss Eliza Jane Ferguson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ferguson. Her parents are both deceased, her father having been a farmer.

After his marriage Mr. McGee brought his bride to Monmouth, Illinois, and continued clerking in a store for a time. He acquired his first independent business connections in the insurance field, and handled the local agencies of several companies at Monmouth until the time of the Chicago fire. That holocaust put several of his companies out of business. He then took the agency for a sewing machine company and sold sewing machines in Illinois until he arrived in Kansas March 6, 1879.

Judge McGee located at Sterling in Rice County, again set up in the insurance business and built up a large clientele. He was called from this work to the office of probate judge by election in November, 1912, and was re-elected in 1914 and again in 1916. He now lives in Lyons, having his offices in the Court House and his home at Grand Avenue and Lyons Street.

During his residence at Sterling Judge McGee served as police judge, justice of the peace and city clerk. He is a very active republican. Among other business interests he is a stockholder in an oil company. In church matters Judge McGee has always been a Presbyterian but has affiliated with several branches of that church. In Mercer County, Ohio, he was a member of the Seceder Church, later worshipped with the United Presbyterians, and is now a member of what is known as the Presbyterian Church of America. Judge McGee joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in December, 1874, and is past noble grand of Sterling Lodge No. 131, a member of the Grand Lodge and is past chief patriarch of the Odd Fellows Encampment and a charter member of Sterling Lodge of Rebekahs.

To his marriage were born seven children. Effie Belle, died at the age of sixteen. Robert R. has spent his active career as a farmer, but is now employed in general work at Anthony, Kansas. Dora Ella is the wife of J. M. Stout, a railroad man living at Belva, Oklahoma. Ethel Maude married Fred L. Weede, who is vice president and general manager of the Erie Evening Herald at Erie, Pennsylvania. Mary Jane lives at home and is assisting her father in his office. Etta F. is the wife of Carl E. Stomquist, their home being at Coffeyville, Kansas. Mr. Stomquist is general superintendent of the Electric Light and Water Company at Coffeyville and at the present time is installing a plant at Deming, New Mexico, for the Government. Edwin F., twin brother to Etta, died at the age of three years.

LEROY E. QUINLAN, though admitted to the bar less than two years ago, has made a most promising beginning of a successful legal career and is now justifying the confidence of his friends and supporters by his administration of the office of county attorney of Rice County.

Mr. Quinlan is a native of Kansas, was born at Hoisington May 22, 1893. His grandfather, Charles Michael Quinlan, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1832, came to America when a young man, settled on a farm in Indiana, married there, and enlisted and went all through the Civil war as a Union soldier. He was with General Sherman on the Atlanta campaign and march to the sea and after the war he resumed farming and in a few years brought his family to Barton County, Kansas. He finally retired from the farm and spent his last years in Woods County, Oklahoma, where he died in 1902.

W. J. Quinlan, father of County Attorney Quinlan, was born April 6, 1869, in Northern Indiana and was a small child when his parents came out to Barton County, Kansas. In that frontier district he grew up and married and spent several years as a railroad man. At the opening of the Cherokee strip in 1893 he went to Oklahoma, joined in the rush, and was one of those fortunate in securing a homestead. He acquired 160 acres near Alva in Woods County and continued to live in that part of Oklahoma until 1911, when he returned to Kansas and located in Rice County. Here he has since continued farming and moved to his present place a half mile west and a mile and a half north of Lyons. His home farm is 160 acres, but he also owns 240 acres five miles west of Lyons, a quarter section in Woods County, Oklahoma, and about sixty acres of farm land near Houston, Texas. His old homestead in Woods County, Oklahoma, he sold a number of years ago. Politically he is a democrat. W. J. Quinlan married Lucy Hamilton, who was born in Southern Pennsylvania September 4, 1873. LeRoy is the oldest of their five children. Arthur is now a soldier in the new National Army. Harry died at the age of six months, and the next child, also a son, died in infancy. Helen, the youngest of the family, is a sophomore in the Lyons High School.

LeRoy E. Quinlan was taken to Oklahoma during his infancy and his first recollections are of the country around Alva. He attended the rural schools of Woods County and also the Alva public schools and completed the course through the junior year at the Northwestern State Normal at Alva. On returning to Kansas he entered the Lyons High School, where he graduated in 1912. Mr. Quinlan soon afterwards took up the study of law at Washburn College in Topeka, and was granted his LL. B. degree in 1916. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and at once began attacking the problems and difficulties of practice at Lyons, where his initial success is a most favorable auspice for the future. In 1916, soon after returning from college, he was elected county attorney on the democratic ticket, and is now giving practically all his time and attention to that office.

Mr. Quinlan is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Lyons, and has membership in the Rice County, the State and American Bar associations. On January 28, 1917, at Alva, Oklahoma, he married Miss Irene Rebber, a daughter of C. H. and Myra (Lewis) Rebber, and her parents live at Alva, where her father is a merchant.

DAVID E. BALLARD is living retired at Washington, Kansas, at the age of eighty-one. Most of his active contemporaries in the strenuous achievements of his earlier years have long since passed away. Mr. Ballard is one of the few survivors of the prominent Kansans who actually laid the foundation of the state. His name is especially associated with the organization of Washington County and the establishment of Washington as its county seat. It was only a few years ago that he disposed of many of his extensive interests, and is now devoting his life to rest and travel. He has taken a permanent home at Miami, Florida, and just recently he returned from a visit to relatives at Lansing, Michigan, and Jamaica Plains, near Boston.

Mr. Ballard inherits the splendid qualities of the New England type. He is descended from William and Grace Ballard, who came from England and settled at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1635. His father, Appleton Ballard, was born in New Hampshire in 1808, went to Vermont at the age of twenty-one, married there and became a farmer, and in 1837 located at Sparta, Ohio. There he worked at the trade of shoemaker, built a store, and in 1846 removed to the newly established town of Lansing, Michigan, where the capital of the state had just been located. He kept a store until it was burned, and after that he did market gardening near the capital city until his death in 1884. He was identified with the old whig party and the abolitionist cause and subsequently became a republican. His church affiliation was with the Methodist. Appleton Ballard married Epathenia Ellinwood, who was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1810, and died at Lansing, Michigan, in 1890. The oldest of their children was Allen, who went into the Union army with a Michigan regiment and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, his body lying in an unknown grave. Sendina, the second child, died at DeWitt, Michigan, where her husband, Dr. George W. Topping, also deceased, was a physician and surgeon. The third in the family is David E. Henry served through the Civil war as a member of that famous organization known as Berdan's Sharp Shooters and is now a retired farmer living at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Eunice, who died at St. Johns, Michigan, was the wife of Mr. Bowker, deceased, a school teacher. Alonzo died January 1, 1917, at Barnes, Kansas, where he was a retired merchant. Dr. L. Anna, unmarried, is a graduate of the medical school of the University of Michigan, with the M. D. degree, and is now in practice at 312 Capital Avenue in Lansing, Michigan. Sarah married William West and they live on a farm four miles from Lansing. Alice is the wife of Professor W. O. Crosby, their home being at No. 9 Park Lane, Jamaica Plains, near Boston, Massachusetts. Professor Crosby formerly held the Chair of Geology in the Boston School of Technology, and was one of the experts employed in that notable piece of engineering by which a siphon water tunnel was sunk beneath the Hudson River to a depth of 1,100 feet to carry the city water supply of New York City from the Ashokan Reservoir.

David E. Ballard is himself a New Englander by birth, having been born at Franklin, Vermont, March 20, 1836. He grew up at Sparta, Ohio, and Lansing, Michigan, attending the common schools of both places, but his education was called finished at the age of fourteen. He then helped his father support the large family, clerked for a time in his uncle's



C. C. Sumner
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store at Toledo, Iowa, and at Iowa City sold goods for W. B. Daniels & Company.

Colonel Ballard arrived in Kansas in April, 1857. Kansas was then in the turmoil of the great free state fight and young Ballard was not without active participation in the movement. After a short stay at Lawrence he went to Brown County, took a claim of 160 acres and in the following winter taught school. He then became associated with George G. Pierce in laying out a townsite in Nemaha County known as Pacific City. It was their intention to get Pacific City established as the county seat, but they failed in that purpose. Mr. Ballard then came to Washington County. Only two families were then living here. He and Mr. Pierce undertook an energetic campaign to bring in settlers and had the county attached to Marshall County for judicial purposes. Mr. Pierce was a member of the county board and Mr. Ballard was township clerk. They began agitating the matter of organizing the county and in 1859-60 they laid out the Town of Washington, which in 1860, upon the organization of the county, was declared the county seat and has ever since enjoyed that honor. In December, 1859, Mr. Ballard was elected to represent Washington, Marshall and Nemaha counties in the first State Legislature, which convened in the winter of 1860-61. In 1860 he was elected county clerk, filling that office until November, 1861, when he was appointed a deputy county official. On November 14, 1861, Mr. Ballard enlisted in the Second Kansas Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. This afterwards became the Second Kansas Cavalry. The history of this notable Kansas organization in the war is given in detail on other pages. Mr. Ballard was commissioned lieutenant January 10, 1862, and was in service until he resigned February 15, 1865, to accept a quartermaster generalship under Governor Crawford. He held that post in the state military organization for one year. During his active service as a soldier he fought in the battles of Prairie Grove, where he was especially mentioned for his performance of duty, and also in the battles of Cane Hill and Fort Wayne.

For two years after the war Mr. Ballard was land agent for the Kansas Pacific Railway at Manhattan. He then returned to his farm ten miles east of Washington on the Little Blue River, and was steadily engaged in his agricultural and stock raising enterprise until 1901. In that year his country home was burned and he moved to the City of Washington.

A number of years ago Colonel Ballard bought the Springs ranch in Meade County, Kansas. He owned 15,000 acres there, but has since sold part of it and divided the rest among his children. His two sons, Chauncey and Mark, were given 8,000 acres as their share of the estate and as their remuneration for fifteen years of efficient work for their father. Mr. Ballard still holds 1,172 acres of the ranch in trust for the children of his son Frank, now deceased. His home in Washington Colonel Ballard gave to his unmarried daughter, Stella.

It is possible to comment only briefly upon the many active associations Mr. Ballard has had with Kansas during the sixty years he has lived in the state. For many years he gave active allegiance to the republican party, but for the past fifteen years has been largely independent. In 1879 he was again elected a member of the Legislature, and during that session he was instrumental in securing the passage of the penitentiary coal shaft bill. The chief object of this measure was to afford the convicts of the penitentiary work in the coal mines nearby rather than

at the trades of harness making and other employment where they were in active competition with skilled free labor and business interests. Mr. Ballard is a past commander of Barnes Post No. 363, Grand Army of the Republic, and has attended most of the state encampments. In the fall of 1865 he joined Topeka Lodge No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is now a member of Frontier Lodge No. 104, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Hiawatha Commandery, Knights Templar. He was formerly a director in the Washington National Bank.

On December 25, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kansas, he married Miss Louise Bowen. She was born at Brandon, Vermont, and died in October, 1916. Colonel Ballard had a family of ten children. Ernest F., the oldest, has for a number of years been a farmer on the Little Blue River; Louise, the second child died in infancy; Mabel is the wife of Samuel P. Fairbanks, a fruit grower at North Yakima, Washington; Frank died in 1909, at the age of thirty-six, on his father's old farm; Miriam is the wife of Frank Damitz, a Presbyterian minister now located at Timnuth, Colorado; Chauncey, who sold his share in the ranch property above mentioned in 1917, is now living on a farm twenty miles south of Kansas City. Winifred married Albert J. McFarland, a farmer and contractor at Austin, Minnesota. Alice is the wife of Harry Bellamy and they live on the 1,100 acres, the share of the ranch given her by Mr. Ballard. Mark, who has also sold his share of the ranch property, is now assisting his brother-in-law, Mr. Bellamy. The youngest of the family is Stella, who is devoting herself to the interests of her father's home.

CHARLES C. SHUMWAY, who has been a resident of Rice County for over thirty years, was formerly a farmer and rancher and for the past five years has been a leading factor in the Little River State Bank, of which he is president.

Mr. Shumway is of old colonial stock. His ancestry in the paternal line goes back to Peter Shumway, who was born in 1635 and came to America from France between 1660 and 1675. He was of Huguenot stock. He was on the roll of colonial soldiers of Massachusetts as early as 1675. He was called out for service in a number of Indian uprisings and was in the war against the Narragansett tribes and helped capture their stronghold in Rhode Island. He was often called "Peter the Soldier." His military service took him in the ranks of the earliest of American minute men. Some interesting items are found in connection with his estate. This estate which he left was valued at 83 pounds, 16 shillings, 6 pence, and one of the papers bears the following notation: "Apprised by us this 10th of June, 1695." His wife, Frances Shumway, and her sons managed this property successfully until about 1714, when by reason of increasing bodily infirmity she was admonished of providing for its distribution, and on April 3, 1714, she made her last will and testament. The estate of Peter Shumway consisted of swine, lambs, oxen, cattle, horses and all things pertaining to what a successful farmer of those days would require. Other items were his "gun, knapsack, powder and bullets, valued at one pound."

From the New England colonies the Shumways distributed themselves over the West and were pioneers in the State of Ohio. Charles Shumway's grandfather, John Q. Shumway, was born in Scioto County of that state July 24, 1824. He spent his

life there as a successful and influential farmer and died March 7, 1897. He made a record as a soldier of the Union, enlisting in the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery and serving throughout the war. When mustered out he was brevetted captain. On April 5, 1843, he married Miss Hettie Snyder. She was born in Scioto County November 26, 1826, and died there December 14, 1893.

It was in Scioto County, Ohio, that Charles C. Shumway was born August 13, 1872. His father, R. B. Shumway, was born in the same locality in 1844. He grew up and married in his native county and at the age of twenty years responded to the last call for hundred days men in the Civil war and was with the One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio Infantry. He was a man of education, taught in the Ohio schools for a number of years and was also county engineer of his county. In 1885 R. B. Shumway brought his family to Kansas and settled on a farm five miles northwest of Lyons. Thenceforward he was a resident of that community and acquired a fine body of farm land, which he owned until his death in 1914. He was also called upon to serve the public, eight years as deputy county treasurer and four years as county treasurer. In politics he was a republican and was a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. R. B. Shumway married Barbara Schuster, who was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1844 and is still living at Lawrence. This worthy couple had a large family of children, several of whom have gained more than ordinary prominence in business and civic affairs. John W., the oldest, is president and manager of the Kansas City Stationery Company, a large firm handling stationery and office supplies in Kansas City, Missouri. The second child, Margaret, usually called Ella, married William D. Thompson, a farmer and stock raiser at Galt, Kansas. Henry L. was a farmer and died at Lyons at the age of thirty-two. The fourth child is Charles C. Edward A. is one of the large wheat farmers of Rice County and his home is 1½ miles south of Lyons. Thomas Clay died on the old farm in Rice County at the age of twenty-four. Bertha is the wife of James Williams, local agent at Lyons for the Standard Oil Company and also chief of the fire department. Hettie married Charles Plank, a farmer four miles north of Lyons. James M., the ninth and youngest of the family, manages the old homestead consisting of 640 acres, an entire section.

Charles C. Shumway was thirteen years of age when he came with the family to Rice County. He had attended school back in Ohio and finished his education in the rural schools of this county. Until he was twenty-four he lived with his father on the farm and then bought a ranch in the northeastern part of Rice County and did a good business as a farmer and stock man for nine years. On selling the ranch Mr. Shumway identified himself with Little River in 1905, as cashier of the Little River State Bank. Much of the standing and success of this institution may be credited to the work and influence of Mr. Shumway, who was made its president in 1909. This by no means sums up his business interests. He is a stockholder in the Farmers State Bank of Mitchell and the Central State Bank at Hutchinson, is a director in the Sifers Candy Company of Hutchinson, owns a farm of 160 acres 2½ miles northeast of Lyons, is vice president and director of the Little River Mercantile Company, operating the largest store in Little River, is part owner of the building

in which this store is operated, and also owns a comfortable home on Clinton Avenue.

In matters of politics Mr. Shumway is an active republican. For ten years he served as a member of the Little River School Board. He is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being affiliated with Corner Stone Lodge No. 219, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Wichita Consistory No. 2, and also belongs to Little River Camp No. 1689, Modern Woodmen of America, and Como Lodge No. 194, Knights of Pythias.

On November 19, 1896, at Lyons, Kansas, Mr. Shumway married Miss Hermea Bell, daughter of Aaron and Alice (Long) Bell. Her parents live at Lyons, her father being a retired farm owner, and his place is situated four miles north of Lyons. Mr. and Mrs. Shumway have a family of five children: Herbert A., born in November, 1899, is a senior in the Little River High School; Robert G., born November 22, 1903, is a freshman in the high school; Marjorie, born in January, 1905, is in the grammar school; while the two younger children are Ethel D., born in July, 1912, and George Neel, born in January, 1915.

HENRY W. SCHROEDER has been in active business as a merchant at Chase for a quarter of a century, and now has the largest general store in that part of Rice County. His distinction rests not solely upon his business success, but also upon an active and public spirited performance of many public duties.

Mr. Schroeder was born in Germany, February 1, 1872, but has lived in Kansas since he was seven years of age. His father, Fred Schroeder, born in Germany in 1848, brought his family to the United States in 1879, and first located at Great Bend, Kansas, but in 1880 moved to Ellinwood, where he died in 1902. He followed various lines of employment and for the last eight years of his life was city marshal of Ellinwood. He was a republican and a member of the Lutheran Church. His widow, Mary, who was born in Germany in 1844, still lives at Ellinwood. Henry W. was the oldest of their children. William is a tinner by trade and lives at Claflin, Kansas; Fred is a hardware merchant at Kiowa, Kansas; Maggie is the wife of Dr. E. Smith, a physician and surgeon at Oakland, California; Ella is a trained nurse at Cripple Creek, Colorado; Edward is employed in a store at Ellinwood.

Henry W. Schroeder secured his early education in the public schools of Kansas, chiefly at Ellinwood. When about seventeen years of age he left school to become self supporting, and while employed in a local hardware store learned the tinsmith trade. He followed that trade at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for several years, but in 1892 came to Chase and with a modest capital embarked in a hardware and tinware business. The community has followed his career with a great deal of interest and has witnessed him gradually reach a position of independence and of notable success. He kept his business growing and has gradually enlarged it until it is now a general merchandise store, the chief mercantile establishment in the town. He owns the buildings as well as the stocks. His main store, situated on Main street, has a floor space of 3,120 square feet, and he owns another store building just south of this with 2,000 square feet of floor space, while a warehouse furnishes storage for his immense stock with 1,152 square feet. To build up such an enterprise is indeed a notable undertaking and is evidence of Mr. Schroeder's

der's exceptional business qualifications. He also owns a good home in Chase.

His part in public affairs has been in rendering good service to his home community. He was formerly clerk of Lincoln Township and treasurer, was clerk of the school board four years, for several terms was on the town council and is at the present time city treasurer and again clerk of Lincoln Township. Politically he is a republican and is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

At Ellinwood, Kansas, in 1894, soon after he had established himself in business at Chase, Mr. Schroeder married Miss Mary Linke, daughter of Bernard and Henrietta (Heller) Linke. Her mother is living at Chase and her father is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder have four children: Annetta, a graduate of the local high school and of the Hutchinson Business College, still at home; Fred J., a member of the sophomore class of the local high school; Wilber, in the fourth grade of the public schools, and Robert, a student in the second grade.

TALBERT JACKSON ENGLISH, president of the First National Bank of Sterling, is one of the few mature business men and citizens who can claim Rice County as the place of their nativity. Mr. English has had an active business career in different lines, but for many years has been identified with the bank of which he is now the head.

He was born near Sterling in Rice County, Kansas, November 20, 1874. His father is John McCollister English, who became widely known in this section of Kansas as a land owner and capitalist. The ancestry of this family goes back to Northern Ireland and is Scotch-Irish. In former generations the name was spelled English. In 1798 two brothers and a sister of the family came to America and settled in Virginia. T. J. English's grandfather was James Tolbert English, who was born in 1816. He lived in Chillicothe, Ohio; Sangamon County, Illinois; Danville, Illinois, and finally retired and came to Kansas, dying at Sterling in 1897.

John McCollister English was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1845, and was reared partly there and partly in Sangamon County, Illinois. For some years he was in the merchandise business at Mount Auburn, Indiana. In October, 1871, in a conveyance drawn by one horse, he and his little family started for Kansas. That was the very month that the great Chicago fire took place. In May, 1872, he settled on a farm in southwestern McPherson County, homesteading 160 acres. Then followed the usual struggles and heartbreaking experiences of the Kansan during the '70s, and he not only suffered from drought, but his house was burned and he lost practically all his possessions. Seeking a place to begin over again, he removed to Rice County in 1874, and at Sterling engaged in the drug business several years. Having managed to accumulate some capital, he loaned it out on satisfactory terms and also bought land at the prevailing low prices of the time. Thus he gradually recouped himself and acquired a great deal of land in Central Kansas, now very valuable. In 1902 he practically retired from business and moved to Wichita, and since 1916 has lived at Thomas, Oklahoma. Politically he has always been identified with the republican party and is affiliated with the Masonic Order. He has a record as a Union soldier, having enlisted in 1862 in the Sixty-second Illinois Infantry. He served three years, until the close of hostilities.

John M. English married Effie Caroline Bull. She

was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, in 1856, and died at St. Louis, Missouri, March 15, 1898.

Talbert Jackson English, only son of his parents, received his first instruction in the public schools of Sterling and graduated from the high school in 1891. For a year or so he was a telegraph operator for the Postal Telegraph Company. In 1894 he and his mother went to St. Louis to live, and while there he was variously employed, for a time being cashier of the St. Louis Refrigerator and Wooden Gutter Company until its plant was destroyed in the great cyclone. Then he was cashier for the Rumsey & Sikemeier Company until the death of his mother in March, 1898. He then returned to Sterling and on April 8, 1898, entered the First National Bank as a clerk. With the business of that institution he has been steadily identified to the present time, having been promoted to assistant cashier, then to cashier, and on January 12, 1915, became president. The other officers of the bank are A. L. McMurphy, vice president, and R. A. Newman, cashier. The First National Bank of Sterling was established June 27, 1884, with the late J. H. Smith as its first president. The bank has had a prosperous existence, maintains its capital at \$50,000, has surplus and profits of \$26,000, and its deposits average about \$350,000.

Besides his position as a banker Mr. English is owner of farms in Rice and Reno counties, Kansas, aggregating about 5,000 acres. In 1902 he built his modern home at the corner of Eighth and Adams streets in Sterling. He has always taken a working interest in the welfare of his community and was member and secretary for five years of the local school board. The new high school building was erected while he was on the board. He also served six years in the city council and two years as mayor. Mr. English is a republican, and is an active member of the Congregational Church and its present treasurer.

On February 22, 1900, in Sterling, he married Miss Mabel L. Grandy. To their marriage were born four children: John Hubert, born December 6, 1900, now in the junior class of the local high school; Dorothy Margaret, born August 10, 1902, in the sophomore class of the high school; Florence Hildreth, born June 22, 1904, and in the eighth grade; and Kenneth Dickson, born May 8, 1907, and a student in the fifth grade of the public schools. Mrs. Ella Grandy, mother of Mrs. English, is a member of the English home.

CHARLEY W. OSWALD. Few cities of its size anywhere have a livelier commercial organization than Hutchinson, and for a number of years the Hutchinson Commercial Club has spelled power and influence and has had much to do with the substantial prosperity and well being of the community. It indicates the general esteem in which he is held in Hutchinson that the president of this organization is Mr. Charles W. Oswald, who has had a business record identified with the city for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Oswald was born in Wayne county, Ohio, November 3, 1867, son of Anthony and Maria (Ewing) Oswald. His grandfather, William Oswald, was a native of Pennsylvania and an early settler in Wayne County, Ohio, where for more than sixty years he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Anthony Oswald, a native of Wayne County, moved with his family in 1877 to Kansas, settling in Reno County. Here he bought eighty acres of railroad land in Center Township, and subsequently acquired

480 acres in Salt Creek Township, where he was a practical farmer four years. In 1881 he retired from the farm and moved to Hutchinson, where he engaged in the real estate business. His wife died in that city in March, 1885. In 1890 he left Hutchinson and for ten years was connected with the mining operations and industries of Joplin, Missouri, and Galena, Kansas. Since 1900 Anthony Oswald has been a real estate man in Beaumont, Texas, having entered the field there soon after the discovery of oil.

Charley W. Oswald was ten years old when he came to Kansas with his parents in 1877, and he finished his education in the schools of Salt Creek Township and at Hutchinson. He graduated from the Hutchinson High School in 1885 and then for two years taught. When the Hutchinson postoffice attained the dignity of having free city delivery service Mr. Oswald was appointed the first letter carrier. He took his first letter bag out of the postoffice on October 1, 1887, and he continued distributing mail in the city until September 1, 1890.

On April 20, 1891, Mr. Oswald became associated with Emmett Hutton in the ownership of the American Steam Laundry. This is one of the largest and best equipped laundries in the State of Kansas. Hutton & Oswald have long been recognized as among the most enterprising and progressive forces in the commercial and industrial life of the city. After ten other firms had unsuccessfully attempted to establish steam laundries, Mr. Oswald and Mr. Hutton took hold of the situation, adopted businesslike methods, inaugurated a strictly up to date system in the operation of their plant and succeeded from the very start. They began in a comparatively small way, but soon had to enlarge their facilities owing to the demands of a growing business. The American Steam Laundry now occupies more than ten times the floor space it occupied when its present proprietors took hold twenty-six years ago. It does a general laundry business and also has a complete equipment for dry cleaning. About a hundred and twenty-five persons are on its payroll and agencies are maintained in more than a hundred and fifty towns throughout Kansas and Oklahoma. Since 1895 Hutton & Oswald have been members of the National Laundrymen's Association and since July, 1913, members of the National Association of Dry Cleaners. For years they have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Kansas State Laundrymen's Association, of which Mr. Oswald has served as president. These business partners are also partners in the ownership of a large amount of land in Reno County, having a half section in Grant Township and a half section in Medora Township. As farmers they raise alfalfa, fruit and cattle.

Mr. Oswald grew up in the atmosphere of the democratic party and has for a number of years exercised more than an ordinary influence in the politics of his section of the state. For four years he was a member of the Hutchinson City Council. When Hutchinson adopted the commission form of government he was elected one of the first commission of three in April, 1909, serving until May, 1911, as commissioner of public utilities and streets. Mr. Oswald attended the Democratic National Convention of 1904 as a delegate from this district. He is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, having affiliations with the Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery at Hutchinson and Wichita Consistory. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. It was in appreciation of his business standing and success

that the Hutchinson Commercial Club honored him and honored itself by choosing him as its president.

May 24, 1896, in Troy Township of Reno County, Mr. Oswald married Miss Myrtle Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Lewis. They have two bright and enterprising young sons, Anthony L., born December 9, 1898, and C. Wallace, born April 11, 1900. Both the sons have received a high school training. The Oswald family occupy a handsome home at 301 Ninth Avenue, West, and have lived in that portion of the city for many years.

WILLIAM FREDERICK RAPP, who came to Harvey County nearly forty years ago, has been a pioneer in many things, was one of the first merchants at Hesston, and has been identified with the growth and development of that town from the time it started. Among other interests Mr. Rapp is now president of the Hesston State Bank.

Mr. Rapp was a practical farmer when he came to Kansas, and had acquired his early experience in one of the richest and most fertile farming sections of Illinois. He was born in Lee County, Illinois, May 17, 1852. His grandfather, Frederick William Rapp, was a sturdy German who went to Northern Illinois in pioneer times, and he had a tract of land well cleared and in cultivation when he was accidentally killed by a falling tree. His death occurred when his son John Rapp, father of William F., was a young man.

John Rapp was born in Germany in 1827, and came as a child to the United States with his parents, spending his active career as a farmer in Lee County, Illinois, close to the line of Bureau County. He died on his farm there in 1861. In politics he was a republican, and a member of the Evangelical Church. John Rapp married Barbara Fauble, who was born in Germany in 1829 and died in Lee County, Illinois, in 1883. William F. Rapp was the oldest of their children, and was only nine years of age when his father died. The second child, Caroline, married Edward Guither, a farmer in Bureau County, Illinois. Mary, the third child, is the wife of George Feik, a retired farmer and now a coal merchant at Mendota, LaSalle County, Illinois. George, the fourth child, died when one year old. Susan is the wife of Henry Gower, a retired farmer of Mendota, Illinois. John, the youngest child, still lives on the old homestead in Lee County.

William Frederick Rapp was reared on his father's farm and remained there until he was twenty-six years of age. He attended the rural schools of Bureau County. In the winter of 1878 he arrived in Harvey County, Kansas, and bought 160 acres between Newton and Hesston. He developed that quarter section during the six years he spent on it and then at the establishment of the Town of Hesston he moved to the village and was the first grain merchant there. Later he expanded his enterprise by acquiring a lumber yard and hardware store, and continued active as a merchant until 1906.

The Hesston State Bank was established in 1907 with Mr. Rapp as its first president. Owing to the resignation of the cashier, he filled that office for several years, and then resumed his position as president. The officers of the bank are: William F. Rapp, president; H. Schilling, vice president; and R. C. Stone, cashier, with May Rapp as assistant cashier. The bank is a solid institution, with capital of \$10,000, surplus and profits of \$13,000, and deposits of \$90,000. The bank owns its own home, a modern brick structure on Main Street.

Mr. Rapp also has an eighty acre farm in Harvey County and in Decatur County of this state owns eleven hundred twenty acres. His home on Main Street in Hesston is one of the larger residences of the town, and he also owns a store building on Main Street.

Mr. Rapp is a republican voter and a member of the Evangelical Church. In 1893, at Newton, Kansas, he married Miss Laura May Dawson. Her mother is now deceased, and her father, David Dawson, is a farmer in Decatur County. Mr. and Mrs. Rapp have three children: May, a graduate of the Hesston High School and now employed in her father's bank; Daisy, also a graduate of high school and now pursuing studies in the Newton Business College; and William, who died at the age of four years and six months.

JOHN H. LINN. In the upbuilding and progress of Halstead as a business and civic community, the Linn family has contributed as much as any other one name or group of persons. The late Jacob Linn was one of the pioneers of the town, and many of its most substantial interests centered around his personality, while his son John H. has in every way pursued a similar course, creditable alike to himself and to his honored father.

The late Jacob Linn was born in Germany in 1840, and when about three years of age his parents came to the United States and settled in Southern Illinois in a typically German community a few miles east of St. Louis. He grew up there and was trained as a merchant in Trenton, Illinois. In 1877 he joined the pioneers of Halstead, Kansas, and established a general merchandise store, which he conducted until larger interests absorbed his time and attention. Jacob Linn was one of the charter members organizing the Halstead Bank, and served as its president for many years. He possessed the ability not only of making money but using it profitably and to the advantage of himself and others. During the many years he lived in Harvey County he bought and sold perhaps as much land as any other resident. At the time of his death, which occurred at Halstead in December, 1907, he owned about thirty-five hundred acres, but that was only a small part of what he had handled in the course of many years. In politics he was a republican voter and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Jacob Linn married Mary Risser, who was born in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1843 and died at Halstead, Kansas, in 1903. They had four children: John H.; Jacob, who owns the largest commercial establishment at Halstead, a complete department store; Amelia A., wife of R. C. Ferguson, a grocery merchant at Halstead; and Emma E., also living at Halstead.

John H. Linn was born at the home of his parents in Trenton, Illinois, October 17, 1865, and has lived at Halstead since early boyhood. He completed his education in the local public schools, and when about twenty years of age he entered business with his father as a merchant. They were associated for about five years. Mr. Linn went from the store into the Halstead Bank, and learned banking from the ground up. He was successively promoted to assistant cashier, cashier and vice president. While he no longer keeps an executive place in the bank it is the center of his extended business operations and his offices are in the bank. Mr. Linn now handles a large volume of business as a loan and mortgage dealer, and is personally possessed of valuable property in Kansas, including a farm of 400 acres in Harvey County, one of 200 acres in McPherson

County, and 320 acres in Washita and Kiowa counties, Oklahoma. Mr. Linn is secretary and treasurer and one of the principal stockholders in the Halstead Mill and Elevator Company and is a director and a large stockholder in the Blackwell Milling Company at Blackwell, Oklahoma, the Geary Milling Company at Geary, Oklahoma, and the Kansas State Bank at Newton, Kansas.

The most modern and beautiful home in Halstead is owned by Mr. Linn, who built it in 1916 at the corner of Fifth and Main Street. He owns another dwelling near this residence. He is a republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1891, at Lancaster, New York, he married Miss Louise Leininger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Leininger, both now deceased. Her father was a farmer and merchant at Lancaster. Mr. and Mrs. Linn have two children: Flora L., who graduated from the College of Emporia in 1916; and Edna I., a senior in the Halstead High School.

VERNON M. WILEY. It does not require a long memory to make a mental comparison between the present Rorabaugh-Wiley Dry Goods Company, located in its magnificent building, the most conspicuous business structure of Hutchinson, and the 25-foot storeroom which the same parties occupied at the beginning of their mercantile career in this city sixteen years ago. "From small acorns great oaks grow," is an old saying that finds one of its choicest applications in this successful business.

The secretary and treasurer of the Rorabaugh-Wiley Dry Goods Company, Mr. Wiley, is surprisingly young for a man of his position and achievements. He was born forty years ago, August 27, 1877, in Monroe County, Ohio. His home has been in Kansas for the past twenty-five years. He is of Scotch ancestry, and his forebears were early settlers in Eastern Pennsylvania, where his grandfather, John Wiley, was born. John Wiley when a young man moved to Eastern Ohio and as a pioneer farmer cleared up a tract of land in what was then a wilderness. He died in Monroe County, Ohio, about 1881. William J. Wiley, father of the Hutchinson merchant, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, November 29, 1838. He was reared and married in his native county and took up farming and stock raising. In 1892, on coming to Emporia, Kansas, he engaged in the real estate and loan business, but is now practically retired, looking after only his private interests. In politics he is independent, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and while living in Ohio served as a church elder. William J. Wiley married Sarah Meek, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, September 3, 1849. Their children are: Myrta L., wife of H. H. Van Fleet, principal of schools at Aspen, Colorado; Vernon M.; W. Harold, treasurer of the William Gushard Dry Goods Company at Decatur, Illinois; H. C., a real estate operator who died at Garden City, Kansas, in 1911; Grace, wife of H. H. Nutting, a physician and surgeon at Emporia; and Geneva, wife of J. E. Sawyer, living at Emporia, and representative of the Southwest Motor Company of Kansas City, Missouri.

Vernon M. Wiley received his early education in Monroe County, Ohio, and attended the college of Emporia through the sophomore year until 1896. Then at the age of nineteen, he went to work in a dry goods store at Emporia, and by employment with different firms there thoroughly mastered all the details of the business. He was there from 1896 to 1901. In the meantime he had become associated with Mr. A. O. Rorabaugh and in January, 1901,

these business men arrived at Hutchinson and established the Rorabaugh-Wiley Dry Goods Company, Incorporated. Mr. Rorabaugh is president; F. H. Cost is vice president; and Mr. Wiley is secretary and treasurer. Their original stock of goods represented a very modest investment and was barely sufficient to make a reasonable display in their 25-foot storeroom in Hutchinson. Enterprise in unlimited quantities lay behind the business and its growth was rapid and on a solid foundation. In 1904 the partners bought the business of the P. Martin Dry Goods Company, combining the two stores, and each year has witnessed an increased volume of trade and expansion. About 1911 they financed a company to buy the present site and to build the Rorabaugh-Wiley Building. This was the Rorabaugh-Wiley Building Company. The building, which was completed in 1913, is the most imposing and the largest business structure of the city, is built of re-enforced concrete and steel, eight stories high, thoroughly fireproof and representing an investment of \$400,000. The dry goods company leases the first four floors, while the other four floors are rented for business offices, and practically every one of the ninety-five separate suites is occupied. A space fifty by seventy-five feet on the eighth floor is the headquarters of the Hutchinson Commercial Club, while the Hutchinson Board of Trade also has quarters on the top floor, with a complete equipment of wires for receiving the market reports. The building is equipped with five elevators and all the modern improvements. When the Rorabaugh-Wiley Building was in course of construction many predicted that it was an unwise investment, much too large for the business capacity of the city to absorb, but that prediction has proved futile and today the building represents the acumen, foresight and enterprise that mean much to any community in the way of permanent upbuilding and progress.

The business of the Rorabaugh-Wiley Dry Goods Company is one of the most extensive in Kansas. A hundred fifty people are employed in the store and the trade is drawn from all over Southwestern Kansas and also from Oklahoma and Texas.

Mr. Wiley is vice president of the Hutchinson Y. M. C. A., and is a director and promoter of several business companies. He is regarded everywhere as one of the live wires in Hutchinson's business and civic affairs. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a republican, is a director of the Commercial Club, member of the Rotary Club and Country Club, and is affiliated with Reno Lodge No. 140, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Reno Chapter No. 34, Royal Arch Masons, Wichita Consistory No. 2, Scottish Rite, and Hutchinson Lodge No. 453, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Wiley owns an attractive home at 612 Avenue A, East. In June, 1903, at Council Grove, Kansas, he married Miss Mary Lena Crowley, daughter of A. S. and S. P. (Thomas) Crowley, originally from Clay County, Missouri. Her mother is now living at St. Joseph, Missouri, and her father, deceased, was for many years a dry goods merchant at Council Grove, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley have two children: Philip, born July 19, 1905, and William Edward, born November 29, 1910.

ARTHUR E. MALLORY is superintendent of city schools at Burrton, and is one of the highly educated men of the state, being a graduate of the Kansas University. Mr. Mallory has a thorough scientific training, and is competent to co-operate with every

effort to raise the technical instruction standards of his home community.

Mr. Mallory was born near Le Loup in Franklin County, Kansas, April 5, 1886. His paternal ancestors came from Ireland to New York several generations ago and some of the family fought in the Revolutionary war. His father, William Mallory, is now living at Scott City, Kansas. Born in Illinois in 1856, William Mallory was brought to Kansas Territory in 1858, the Mallorys being among the early pioneers of this state. His grandfather, George R. Mallory, who was born in New York State in 1823, came to Kansas following his brother, John S. Mallory, who had previously located a homestead of 160 acres in Franklin County. George Mallory bought forty acres of this homestead and afterwards acquired a farm aggregating 120 acres, where he lived until he died in 1902. During the Civil war he was a Union soldier. George Mallory married Wilhelmina Boom, a native of New York State, who died in Franklin County, Kansas.

William Mallory grew up on the old Franklin County farm, was married there and was successfully engaged in farming until 1910, when he retired and, selling his farm, moved to Scott City, Kansas. He now owns 160 acres in Scott County. William Mallory is a republican and an active member and a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belongs to the Fraternal Aid Union. He married Ethelda Estes, who was born in Franklin County, Kansas, in 1865. Their children are: Arthur E.; Etta May, who lives with her parents and is head of the dry goods department of the firm of Roark & Son of Scott City; Henry Elsworth, a railroad man living at Portland, Oregon; Alta Inez, wife of Lester Beebee, living on a ranch in Scott County; William Earl, who lives at home and teaches in the district schools of Scott County.

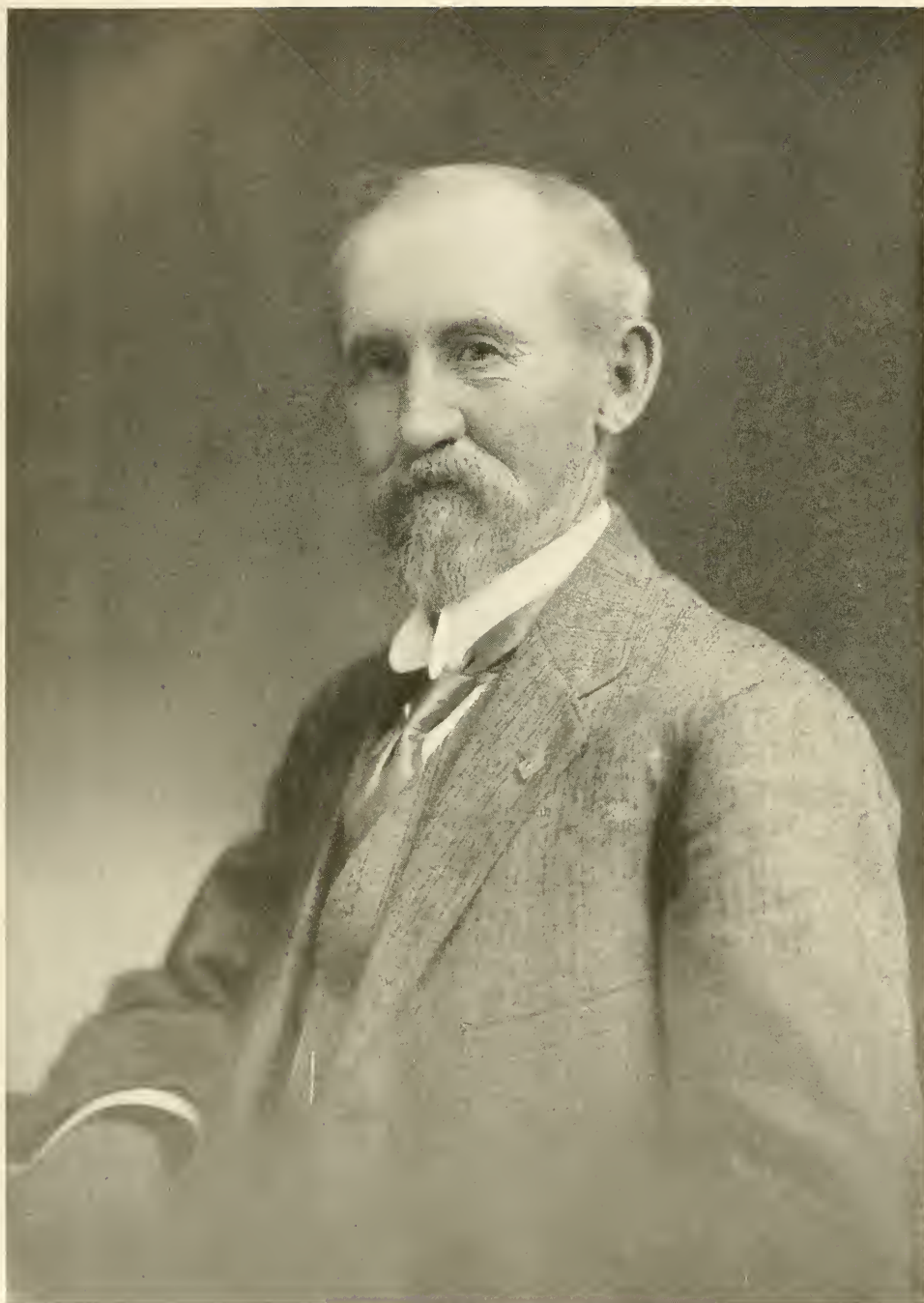
Arthur E. Mallory secured his first instruction in the rural schools of Franklin County and in 1908 graduated from the high school at Ottawa, the county seat. In the fall of the same year he entered Kansas University and took the regular classical course, graduating A. B. in 1912. The following year Mr. Mallory had a most valuable and interesting experience as field representative with the State Entomological Commission. Since then he has been active in the teaching profession and for two years was in the high school of Great Bend. Since the fall of 1915 he has been superintendent of schools at Burrton. He has a fine school, with an enrollment of 225 pupils and a staff of ten teachers.

Mr. Mallory is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belongs to the Kansas State and the Harvey County Teachers' Association and is affiliated with Le Loup Camp No. 5730, Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a stockholder in the Wichita-Augusta Oil and Gas Company.

Mr. Mallory married in Brown County, Kansas, in 1913, Miss Lula Woodman, daughter of D. A. and Carrie (Sherman) Woodman, the latter now deceased. Her father is a retired farmer in Brown County. Mr. and Mrs. Mallory have one daughter, Esther Kathleen, born September 21, 1916.

RALPH C. STONE is a native Kansan and since early manhood has been identified with Harvey County as a farmer, merchant and banker. He is now cashier of the Hesston State Bank.

The Hesston State Bank was established in 1907, with Mr. William F. Rapp as its first president. Mr. Rapp is still president, with H. Schilling, vice president, Mr. Stone, cashier, and Miss May Rapp, assistant



W. B. Linsay

cashier. The bank owns the modern brick block in which it is situated on Main Street. It is one of the stronger country banks of Western Kansas. Its capital is \$10,000, surplus and profits \$13,000, and deposits \$90,000.

Ralph C. Stone represents a pioneer family in Kansas, while his ancestors were very early settlers in the State of Ohio. His father, James P. Stone, was born in Ohio in April, 1844, and when a boy accompanied his parents to Iowa, in which state he grew up on a farm near Van Buren. Coming to Kansas in 1872, he homesteaded 160 acres of the public domain in West Branch Township of Marion County. He developed his homestead, but in 1896 sold it and moved to another farm in Sedgwick Township of Harvey County, and after four years retired from active farming and moved to Halstead. In 1917 he and his wife went west to enjoy the sunny climate of California and now make their home at Sawtelle. As a democrat he was honored with various township offices in Kansas. James P. Stone is an old soldier, having enlisted in 1863 and served eighteen months in the Third Iowa Cavalry, until the close of the war. Among other engagements he fought at Guntown, Mississippi, and also in the great Atlanta campaign. James P. Stone married Lucy Mathewson, who was born in Iowa, in December, 1846. Their children are: Guy, a farmer and teacher at Colburn, Colorado; Ralph C.; Dwight, who died in infancy; Rosalia R., unmarried and living at Auburn, Washington; and Vance, who died in infancy.

Ralph C. Stone spent the first twenty-three years of his life on his father's farm, and was a practical farmer before he was a merchant or banker. His education was acquired in the rural schools of Marion County and in the Central Normal College at Great Bend. In 1901 he began farming for himself, spending one year in Sedgwick Township and then six years north of Walton in Walton Township of Harvey County. Mr. Stone became a merchant at Hesston in 1908, and sold hardware and implements until 1912. At that date he entered the Hesston State Bank as bookkeeper, was promoted to assistant cashier in January, 1913, and has held the post of cashier since January 1, 1914.

He has prospered in a business way, is treasurer of the Hesston Rural Telephone Company, owns his residence on Academy Street and also another dwelling house and a business block in the town. Mr. Stone is an active democrat in politics and is now serving as clerk of Emma Township. He is a member and trustee of the Evangelical Association Church.

July 5, 1901, at Newton, he married Miss Wilhelmina R. Schulz, daughter of John and Charlotte Schulz, who live at Halstead, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have one child, James Rodney, born February 23, 1905.

WILLIAM CHRISTIE SMYSER, who died at Sterling, Kansas, August 9, 1917, had been for thirty-five years a resident of that section of the state. Few men have assumed and carried out to such a successful conclusion the larger responsibilities of business affairs. One of the outstanding characteristics of big business men is a quiet efficiency of performance that handles a great volume of work with a notable absence of noise and confusion. This quiet efficiency was a mark of Mr. Smyser's entire career. Under his direction large affairs were transacted and things got themselves done in the form of concrete results, but in such a way as to attract little notice to the source of the power and energy.

The foundation of his business success was laid during his connection with the broom corn industry of Western Kansas. For a number of years he was one of the most extensive dealers in this crop, buying in earload lots. After he gave this up he concentrated all his time upon the buying and feeding of sheep, and was undoubtedly one of the biggest producers of mutton and wool in the State of Kansas. He amassed a large property in farm land and always lived in close touch with the soil. He was a student of farming from its scientific as well as practical point of view. He knew and understood soils, and seldom made an error in adapting his crops and his business to the variations of soil and climate.

William Christie Smyser was born at Milford, Ohio, September 5, 1839, and at the time of his death his age was seventy-seven years, eleven months, four days. He was a son of Abram and Susan Smyser. The early part of his life was spent in his native county and he completed his education by graduating from the Milford Seminary. Mr. Smyser was descended from one of the oldest German families of noble descent, who flourished among the Silesian knighthood. In the twelfth century they called and signed themselves "The Schmeissers of Ehrenprissburg," and this family bore the coat of arms of their knightly kinsfolk, carrying the date 1128 A. D.

Of Mr. Smyser's life in Kansas the Sterling Bulletin had this to say: "Mr. Smyser came to Sterling with his family in 1882 and since that time has made his home here. He was well known all over the state and was the largest sheep feeder in Kansas. He fed from 15,000 to 20,000 sheep a year. He was a good business man, not only being a success in a business way but also was noted for his honesty and business integrity. He was naturally of a retired, quiet disposition, never caring to have any public demonstration made concerning his affairs. He was a very generous man, but gave in such a quiet way that but few people really knew of his generosity. Courteous, pleasant and cheerful he made many friends. He liked young people and kept in close touch with them and their interests. He was devoted to his family and with his sons he was an intimate companion, and enjoyed their society and company always, even to the exclusion of older friends. He led a straightforward, upright life. He had been a member of the Congregational church for years. He was a great Bible student and derived much comfort and help from reading the scriptures. Few men were more optimistic in their nature, few men more kind and thoughtful in their homes, and few will be more missed from a home than Mr. Smyser."

He was an active member of Sterling Lodge No. 171, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and some of his brother Masons acted as pall bearers at his funeral. Earlier in life he had also been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In politics he was a democrat by principle, often aided the party, and at the same time was independent in supporting various candidates, an instance of which is that he cast a vote for the republican governor, Capper.

In his will Mr. Smyser left his entire estate to his wife as executrix. She had been his constant helpmate and companion for nearly half a century.

It was in Shelby County, Ohio, October 28, 1868, that William C. Smyser and Miss Lavinia J. Brown were united in the ties that endured for nearly fifty years.

Mrs. Smyser was born at Piqua, Ohio, of an old and prominent family of that state. Her first American ancestor was Thomas Brown, who immigrated from Wales and settled in Virginia. He took part as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Smyser's grandfather, Joseph Brown, a son of Thomas, the Revolutionary patriot, was born in 1761. He added to the military record of the family by service in the War of 1812. For this service the Government gave him a land grant, and that grant was placed in Missouri, and the City of Carrollton has since been built on the land. Joseph Brown was a pioneer settler in Southern Ohio, locating in Clermont County, where he spent his last years and where he died in 1851.

The father of Mrs. Smyser was John Brown, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1806, when that region was all a wilderness. Right after his marriage he moved north to Piqua and located in the big woods, where he cleared up a farm. He settled on that farm in 1828 and now, after a lapse of nearly ninety years, the old homestead of 160 acres is owned by his son, John P. He was a very prominent man at Piqua in Miami County, where he helped establish the first bank, but his home and chief interests were in the adjoining County of Shelby, where his success as a farmer made him the wealthiest man of the county at one time. In the pioneer days one of the neighbors of the Brown family was the famous Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church, who lived on a farm adjoining the Brown homestead on the south. John Brown became identified with the republican party upon its organization and was a very active churchman of the Christian denomination. He died in Shelby County, Ohio, in 1879, at the age of seventy-one.

John Brown married Mary Fitzwater. She was born in Clermont County, Ohio, June 27, 1809, and died at Piqua December 31, 1889. Of their six children Mrs. Smyser was the eighth. Maria, the oldest, died at Piqua, wife of James Wise, a farmer, also deceased. Elizabeth, living at Windsor, Illinois, is the widow of John Smyser, who died at Windsor in 1880, and was a brother of the late William C. Smyser. Mary Ann, the next older sister of Mrs. Smyser, died at Piqua, wife of John W. Widney, a farmer, now deceased. John P. has already been mentioned as the owner of the old homestead. The youngest child is Ward Brown, who owns some of his father's original land holdings in Ohio.

Mrs. Smyser grew up and was educated in the public schools at Piqua, and came to Kansas with her husband in 1882. She has identified herself with the social and public life of Sterling in many ways. She is an active member of the Congregational Church and through her ancestry is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her relationship with early colonial families is a most interesting one. Her great-grandmother, Mary Ball, was a first cousin and a bosom friend of the mother of Gen. George Washington. Thus Mrs. Smyser is entitled to the Ball coat of arms. She has been very active in the Daughters and in 1905, while regent for twelve years of the Kansas Chapter, the first marker for the Santa Fe Trail was placed in position by the chapter. Later she assisted in placing and selecting the granite markers for the trail throughout the state. She is treasurer of the Pawnee Rock Association, and Governor Hoch commissioned her to erect the monument at Pawnee Rock and she was largely instrumental in raising the funds for the purchase of that monument. She

is still treasurer of the association. Mrs. Smyser is past worthy matron of Sterling Chapter No. 47, Order of Eastern Star, is president of the Home Culture Club, the oldest woman's club in Sterling; and is a member of the P. E. O. Sisterhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Smyser had three children, two sons and one daughter. The oldest is Dr. Harley Brown Smyser, who was born October 21, 1869. He attended the high school and studied dentistry, passing the examination before the State Board of Dental Surgery. He now resides at Wichita, where he has an office and also other offices in Hutchinson, Pratt and Kinsley. He is married and his two children are Bessie Lucile and Paul Ward. Mary Alberta, the only daughter, born May 1, 1871, is a graduate of Bethany College at Topeka and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was organizer of Sterling Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and is ex-regent of Urbana Chapter of Urbana, Ohio, where she occupies a prominent position in social and club life. She married C. F. Johnson and they live at Urbana, Ohio, where Mr. Johnson is a manufacturer of tin products used by railroads and also of halters and similar wares. The younger son, John Ward, born August 26, 1874, graduated from the Western Dental College of Kansas in 1899, but has never followed that professional career, giving all his time and attention to the sheep feeding business. His own farm of 320 acres is a mile and a half east of Sterling, and he is also manager of the large estate of his father, comprising 1,280 acres. The family also rent 160 acres, a tract of land which has been used by them for twenty-five years and which they have never been able to buy. J. Ward Smyser maintains the sheep feeding business on the same scale as his father conducted it, and every year from 15,000 to 20,000 sheep are pastured and fed on the Smyser ranch. J. Ward Smyser is a democrat, an active supporter of the Congregational Church, and is affiliated with Sterling Lodge No. 171, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In 1915, at Sterling, he married Miss May Hughes, who was born at Sterling.

HARRIS WINFIELD HUTCHINSON, deputy state grain inspector at Hutchinson, has been in the grain business the greater part of his active life and has as many and diverse qualifications for his present position as any one could ask.

While he has lived at Hutchinson only a few years, he feels that the town has some specially intimate associations for him. It will be recalled that Hutchinson, Kansas, was established in 1871 and named for C. C. Hutchinson. A brother of this Kansas man, Asa Hutchinson, also founded the Town of Hutchinson, Minnesota. Mr. H. W. Hutchinson is related to both of these men.

Harris Winfield Hutchinson was born at Madison, Wisconsin, November 3, 1861. His father, Capt. Martin Van Buren Hutchinson, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, in 1834, and his parents removed to Wisconsin about 1846, when Wisconsin was still a territory. They located at Packwaukee, where he was reared. He married at Waterloo, Wisconsin, and in 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war, enlisted with a Wisconsin regiment of infantry and was throughout the entire struggle. He was through the Vicksburg campaign and many other battles and engagements, and after the war was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as captain in another regiment to quell an Indian uprising. Following the war he

returned to Waterloo, Wisconsin, and was engaged in the grain business there. In 1889 he removed to Farmington, North Dakota, and continued active as a grain merchant until his death in 1895. He was a democrat in politics and filled the office of constable and other minor positions. His popularity and ability were strikingly testified to when, during Grant's administration, he was appointed and served as internal revenue inspector for the State of Louisiana from 1876 to 1878. His headquarters were at Baton Rouge. It was most unusual for a democrat at that time to secure any important post from the administration. For many years he was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

Captain Hutchinson married Mary Babeock. She was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, in 1839, and died at Farmington, North Dakota, in 1895, just ten days before her husband. Their children were: Harris W.; Edith, unmarried and a bookkeeper for a newspaper at St. Paul, Minnesota; Fred, who was last heard of by the family fifteen years ago; G. W., a railway mail clerk living at St. Paul; Harriet, who died in infancy; Seth, a twin brother of Harriet, died at the age of seventeen.

Harris W. Hutchinson received a high school education at Waterloo, Wisconsin, and left school when about eighteen years old. He then went to Dakota Territory, followed various occupations, but eventually settled down to the grain business and has followed that steadily ever since except for a period of five years during which he was postmaster at Wheatland, North Dakota. He was appointed under Cleveland's administration and served one year into McKinley's term. From Wheatland in 1898 he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, was there two years, and in 1899 came to Kansas, spending a year at Great Bend and other points prospecting and looking for a location. He was a resident of Oklahoma about two years, and for three years was elevator manager at Greensburg, Kansas, for the O'Neil, Kaufman & Pettit Grain Company. From June, 1913, to June, 1914, he was manager of the Farmers Elevator at Turon, Kansas, and on July 1, 1914, entered the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department as deputy grain inspector. He was located at Wichita and Kansas City, Kansas, and since January 1, 1917, has been located at Hutchinson, with offices in the Rohrabough-Wiley Building.

Mr. Hutchinson is a democrat and is a member of the Cleo Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Cleo, Oklahoma. November 24, 1890, at Eureka, Wisconsin, he married Miss Dela Donnelly, a native of Eureka. They have one child, Kathryn, who was born August 11, 1894, and is still at home. She graduated from the Kiowa County High School at Greensburg, Kansas, with the class of 1912.

ROY G. WILLIAMS, editor and proprietor of the Burrton Graphic, is one of the younger newspaper men of Kansas, but since entering that field has proved a master of the difficult art of conducting a country journal with usefulness and influence and with a fair share of profit on the credit side of the business ledger.

The Burrton Graphic is a continuation of the old Burrton Monitor, which was founded in 1881 by George Vandever and published by the Burrton Publishing Company. This was later succeeded by the Burrton Graphic, with M. L. Sherpy editor. In 1904 the Kansas Grit Weekly was founded by George W. Kelley, but in 1906 the name was changed to the Burrton Grit and in 1910 to the Burrton Free Lance, edited by Ben W. Harlow. This was consolidated in

1912 with the Burrton Graphic. The Burrton Graphic, which is now in its thirty-first volume, is a well edited weekly paper with circulation over Harvey and surrounding counties, and is published from a complete plant well equipped mechanically. The plant and offices are in the postoffice building.

Roy G. Williams, its editor and proprietor, was born at Burrton December 13, 1892. His father is Harry Williams, who was born at Taunton, England, in October, 1856. He grew up and married in England and was a railroad worker in that country. In 1881 he came to the United States and settled at Burrton, Kansas, and for the past twenty-five years has been a railroad man, being foreman of one of the sections of the Santa Fe Railway Company. In politics he is independent, is a member of the Christian Church, is past noble grand of Burrton Lodge No. 251, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of Burrton Camp, Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Harry Williams married Jennie Hayter, who was born at Cowbridge in South Wales, England, in August, 1856. They are the parents of six children: Harry, purchasing agent for an oil company, living at Los Angeles; May E., teacher in the Hutchinson public schools; James H., an employee in the hotel at Catalina Island, near Los Angeles; Ida M., at home; Roy; and John W., who works in a store at Burrton.

Roy Williams was educated in the public schools of Burrton, graduating from high school in 1910. After that he attended the Friends University at Wichita 2½ years. He is a practical printer as well as an educator and was employed a year in a printing office at Fowler, Kansas. In July, 1914, he bought the Burrton Tribune, which had been founded the previous year by T. C. Eales. November 19, 1914, the plant of the Tribune was destroyed by fire, and in December following Mr. Williams with R. E. Thomas acquired the plant and business of the Burrton Graphic. In June, 1916, Mr. Williams became sole proprietor.

Mr. Williams is a democrat in politics and is affiliated with Burrton Lodge No. 182, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Burrton Lodge No. 251, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is unmarried.

WILLIAM R. THOMPSON is a native Kansan and has given his years so far to the work of education and is now superintendent of the city schools of Halstead.

Mr. Thompson was born in Brownell in Ness County, Kansas, December 23, 1884. He is of Scotch ancestry, though his forebears settled in Connecticut a number of generations ago in Colonial days. His grandfather, Joseph Thompson, was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1829, a state in which the Thompsons were also pioneers. He spent his life there as a substantial and hard working farmer and died in 1901. The maiden name of his wife was Andrews and she also spent all her life in Athens County.

Alfred C. Thompson, father of William R., was born in Athens County, Ohio, August 29, 1857, grew up there, and since 1876 has been a resident of Kansas. For a time he farmed with his uncles Hiram Andrews and Mr. Nelson in Doniphan County, but in 1878 moved to the western part of the state and homesteaded 160 acres in Ness County. He is one of the men who went through the fire of adversity in Western Kansas and came out strong and prosperous. He still owns his old homestead, and has altogether 320 acres of good farming land. His home is at Brownell. He is independent in the matter of casting his vote and is a member of the Baptist Church. Alfred C. Thompson married Susan C. Brock. She

was born in Laurel County, Kentucky, March 24, 1861. Their family consists of four children: Mary, wife of George Hefzer, a hotel proprietor at Leoti, Kansas; William R.; John, a farmer at Brownell; and Florence, still at home with her parents.

William R. Thompson was educated in the rural schools of Ness County, for one year attended the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and entering the State Normal School at Emporia finished his high school work and in 1915 graduated from the collegiate department with the degree Bachelor of Science. Since leaving college he has been a school superintendent, first located at Clafin, but in 1917 took charge of the schools of Halstead. Mr. Thompson has two schools under his supervision, a staff of thirteen teachers, and an enrollment of 325 scholars.

He is a member of the Harvey County and Kansas State Teachers associations, is a democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1913, at Ness City, Kansas, he married Miss Elsie Hamilton, daughter of James and Matilda (Taylor) Hamilton. Her father is a retired farmer of Ness City and her mother is deceased.

JOHN ELLSWORTH WILEY, a prominent lawyer of Mound City, has been a resident of Kansas for half a century and during his active life has made himself useful both in the field of education and in that of the law and has attained no small degree of success and honor in his chosen vocation.

Mr. Wiley was born on a farm in Knox County, Missouri, November 20, 1861, son of Elijah Perry and Amy Jane (Shahan) Wiley. The Wiley family had the spirit of pioneers and have lived successively on various frontiers of advancing civilization. Elijah P. Wiley was born in Hancock County, Indiana, in 1836, when all that country was raw and new. His parents were Wilford W. and Mary (Carter) Wiley, both natives of Kentucky. In 1844 the Wiley family moved to Knox County, Missouri, and took a home in what was then a rough and primitive community. The grandparents both died there. Elijah Wiley was reared on a farm, had only a common school education and made farming his chief business in life. It was in 1867 that he came to Kansas and joined the very early settlers in Crawford County, where he bought land and where he continued farming, meeting with a fair degree of success, until his death July 19, 1904. He was an old line republican and for many years served as justice of the peace. He was also active in the Methodist Episcopal Church from early youth. On March 13, 1856, Elijah Wiley married Miss Shahan, who was born in West Virginia in 1835, daughter of David Shahan, a native of the same state. Mrs. Elijah Wiley died February 4, 1894, in Crawford County, Kansas. She, like her husband, had been a life long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter, noted briefly as follows: Margaret Jane, born January 11, 1857, now the wife of David P. Burch, a farmer of Crawford County; Wilford M., born March 22, 1859, and died December 4, 1859; John E., the third in age; Lewis Albert, born April 26, 1864, now a farmer at Holly, Colorado; Wesley Elmer, born June 13, 1867, died December 14, 1884; Perry Elton, born March 25, 1870, is a farmer and oil operator in Payne County, Oklahoma; William Newton, born May 25, 1872, died February 20, 1885.

John E. Wiley was a boy of about six years of age when his parents moved to Crawford County, on the edge of the Indian country. He grew up there and made the best of his advantages in the limited dis-

trict school near his father's farm. He early determined to get an education and develop such talents as he possessed, and in pursuit of that ambition he attended the old Kansas Normal School at Paola, where he specialized in reading and elocution, and also attended the old Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott, graduating in 1886. The expenses of attending these schools he met by teaching. After leaving the Fort Scott Normal he continued work as a teacher for twelve years in Crawford and Stafford counties, and during most of that time he was a student of law. He qualified and was admitted to practice at St. John, Kansas, in 1891. For four years he had his office at Stafford, but in 1896 located at Mound City, where for over twenty years he has been regarded as one of the safe and reliable counselors and attorneys of Linn County.

In 1898 he was elected on the republican ticket county attorney and filled that office two years. He has also served as city attorney and police judge of Mound City. Mr. Wiley is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Congregational Church, and is an active member of the Kansas State Historical Society.

January 1, 1896, at Mound City, he married Miss Alice M. Gregory. Mrs. Wiley was born in Massachusetts October 18, 1863, a daughter of Artemus Ward and Harriet E. (Adams) Gregory. Her father and mother were natives of Massachusetts. For seven years prior to her marriage Mrs. Wiley was a teacher at Mound City, Kansas, and for years has been active in church and club movements. Three children were born to their union, one son and two daughters. John Gregory, born September 5, 1898, died January 8, 1917, when at the entrance upon a most promising young manhood. Helen Harriet, the older of the two daughters, was born September 6, 1900, and her sister, Alice Dorothy, was born June 13, 1904.

CHARLES M. BRANCH, a resident of Kansas since 1873, is a banker of thirty years experience and is president of the Citizens Bank of Hutchinson, one of the few institutions in the state with resources of over \$1,000,000.

Mr. Branch was born at Vinton, Benton County, Iowa, September 27, 1859. His English ancestors first settled in Vermont, and his grandfather, Minor Branch, moved his family from that state to Northern Indiana in pioneer times, and died in Indiana before Charles M. Branch was born.

Phineas C. Branch, father of the Hutchinson banker, was one of the pioneer homesteaders of Reno County, Kansas. He was born in Vermont in 1825, spent part of his boyhood in his native state, and went with his parents to LaPorte County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. He married at Galena, Illinois, and soon afterwards moved to Vinton County, Iowa, where he located on a farm. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Thirteenth Regiment of Iowa Infantry and was all through the war, a faithful soldier in practically every engagement in which his regiment participated. He was in many of the important campaigns of the Middle West and fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg. After the war he took up dentistry, practicing both at Vinton, Iowa, and Galena, Illinois. In 1873, coming to Kansas, he exercised his old soldier's rights and homesteaded 160 acres near Peace in Reno County. That homestead he developed as a farm and continued to live upon it until a few years before his death. He also preempted a 160-acre timber claim and had the 320 acres as his scene of farming activities. He lived his last few years retired at Hutchinson, where he died January 2, 1912. He was for many years a

republican but later was affiliated with the prohibition party. During the '70s he served as a county commissioner. He was a very active member of the First Baptist Church and was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. Phineas C. Branch married Sarah C. Chapin, who was born in Massachusetts in 1826 and died at Hutchinson September 9, 1902. There were only two children: Charles M. and Andrew, the latter a mechanic and contractor living at Sterling, Kansas.

Charles M. Branch was fourteen years of age when his parents removed to Kansas. In the meantime he had attended public school at Vinton, Iowa, continued his education in Sterling, Kansas, and remained a factor on the old home farm with his father until twenty-six years of age. For five terms altogether he taught school in Rice and Reno counties.

Mr. Branch's first experience in banking was as bookkeeper with the Rice County Bank at Sterling, where he remained on duty until October 3, 1887. At that date he came to Hutchinson as bookkeeper for the First National Bank and was subsequently advanced to assistant cashier. January 1, 1902, he entered the Citizens Bank as cashier and in January, 1915, was elected its president.

The Citizens Bank of Hutchinson was established in August, 1892, as a state bank by J. B. Mackay. The bank occupies a substantial building at the corner of Seventh Avenue and North Main Street. This is a two story stone structure erected in 1886, with the bank on the first floor, the second floor being used for other business purposes. The Citizens Bank has a capital stock of \$200,000, surplus and profits of \$145,000, while its deposits, according to a recent statement, approximated \$1,350,000. The present officers of the bank are: Charles M. Branch, president; J. B. Mackay, vice president; G. C. Pells, cashier; and Grover C. Harris, assistant cashier.

Mr. Branch is still interested in farming, having a place of 160 acres seven miles south of Nickerson. He owns much city real estate in Hutchinson, including a number of dwelling houses, and at 507 Sherman Avenue, East, he built his own modern home in 1911. He is a republican in politics, and as the head of the Citizens Bank is a member of the Kansas Bankers' Association and the American Bankers' Association. On January 5, 1910, at Topeka, Mr. Branch married Miss Lenora Scott, a native of Illinois.

REES E. THOMAS has for a number of years been one of those active business leaders at Burrton who carry many responsibilities having to do not only with his individual prosperity but with the welfare of the entire community.

Mr. Thomas first knew Burrton, Kansas, as a boy, but has spent his life in many different localities. He was born in Fillmore County, Minnesota, April 2, 1877. His father, William R. Thomas, who died at Burrton, Kansas, in December, 1913, was a very capable worker and business man, and his spirit of enterprise caused him to taste new experiences in many widely separated fields of endeavor. He was born in 1845 at Penmaehno in North Wales, and grew up there and did work as a slate quarryman. In 1865, at the age of twenty, he immigrated to the United States, spending a short time in Pennsylvania, later was in Wisconsin, and then went to Fillmore County, Minnesota, and joined the pioneer agricultural element of that state. Returning to Wales, he married there in 1876, but soon brought his bride back to America and in 1877 again located in Fillmore County, Minnesota, where he bought a farm. About that time his oldest

child, Rees E., was born. In 1882 William R. Thomas moved to Minneapolis and in 1883 went back to Wales, where he spent three and a half years and again resumed his trade as a quarryman. In 1886 he returned to the United States for the third time, and in that year located at Burrton, Kansas, where he was a farmer four and a half years. From Kansas he went to the Northwest, locating on a farm at Almira in the State of Washington. He continued farming for fifteen years and finally returned to Burrton, Kansas, where he died. He early became an American citizen, and at first followed the fortunes of the republican party and later voted as a democrat. He was reared a Congregationalist but for many years was active in the Presbyterian Church. William R. Thomas married Ann Jones, who was born in North Wales in 1855 and died in July, 1896, at Almira, Washington. Besides Rees E. they had two daughters, Jennie C. and Gwen. Jennie is now living with her brother at Burrton. The youngest child died unmarried at Almira, Washington, March 26, 1904.

Rees E. Thomas spent portions of his early childhood and youth in Minnesota, Wales, Kansas and the State of Washington. He received his first instruction in the public schools of North Wales, also attended high school at Burrton, and in the winter seasons went to school near Almira, Washington.

In the fall of 1906 he returned to Kansas and has since been a permanent resident of Burrton. In January of that year he had bought 160 acres of land here, but sold that in 1914. For one year he was in the mercantile business at Burrton with W. H. Osborne, trading his interest in the store for a farm. Mr. Thomas is now engaged in the land and loan business. He is also interested in oil property, has some leases, and some of his productive wells are now sending oil to refineries. Mr. Thomas owns real estate in Hutchinson, his residence at Burrton, and his varied interests at one time connected him actively with the newspaper business. On December 10, 1914, he bought a half interest in the Burrton Graphic and retained it until June 1, 1916, when he sold to R. G. Williams, the present editor of the paper.

At this writing Mr. Thomas is president of the City Council at Burrton, having been elected in the spring of 1917, secretary of the Burrton Commercial Club, and is vice president of the Burrton Chautauqua Association. He is one of the leading young men in the democratic party in Kansas, and is a worker for the interests of that organization both in county and state conventions. In the fall of 1912 he was candidate of his party for county clerk of Harvey County. This county is normally republican by about 1,500, but that year the republican candidate for county clerk had a majority of only 100 votes over Mr. Thomas.

In 1903 at Burrton Mr. Thomas married Miss Sophia Rowlands, daughter of J. M. and Mary Rowlands, who live on their farm a mile east of Burrton. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have one daughter, Mary Jane, born July 26, 1913.

Mr. Thomas is active in fraternal matters, especially in the Masonic order. He is present worshipful master of Burrton Lodge No. 182, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of Hutchinson Chapter No. 34, Royal Arch Masons, Hutchinson Council No. 13, Royal and Select Masters, Reno Commandery No. 26, Knights Templar, and Burrton Chapter No. 129, Order of the Eastern Star. In the Scottish Rite he is affiliated with Wichita Consistory No. 2 and also belongs to Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita. He is a member and trustee of

Burrton Lodge No. 251, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to Hutchinson Lodge No. 453, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and to the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

RUTH EMMA MITTEN, of Newton, is now in her fourth consecutive term as county superintendent of schools of Harvey County. She has given the best years of her life to educational work and progress, and enjoys many enviable distinctions both as a teacher and as a school administrator.

Born at Troy Grove, Illinois, Miss Mitten comes of a family of educators and farmers. The Mitten family originally came from England to New Jersey in Colonial times. Miss Mitten grew up on her father's Illinois farm, attended local schools, and in 1894 graduated from the high school of Mendota, Illinois. While a teacher in LaSalle County she completed her education in the Illinois Normal University at Normal and also took special work to fit her for teaching in the University of Illinois at Champaign. All this time she was teaching in rural, graded and high schools.

Coming to Kansas in 1902, Miss Mitten has since had her home at Newton, where her parents had lived. Her first teaching in Kansas was as principal of a grade school in El Dorado for one year, but since that time she has taught in Harvey County, either in rural schools or the city schools of Newton.

Miss Mitten was elected county superintendent in the fall of 1910. She was re-elected in 1912, 1914 and 1916. In 1912 there was no opposing candidate, and in 1916 she was favored by an even larger majority than she had in 1914. Miss Mitten is a democrat and was chosen on that ticket, though politics was not so much an element in her election as her generally recognized qualifications for the position.

Miss Mitten has a large and well organized school service under her supervision, the county having seventy-five schools, 125 teachers and an enrollment of 5,730 scholars. Miss Mitten's offices are in the court house at Newton, and since beginning her term as county superintendent she has made her home in Newton, and at the present time has rooms at 127 West Ninth Street, although she considers her real residence at the farm of her father near Newton.

Miss Mitten has always been active in church affairs as a member of the Christian or Disciples Church. She is at present superintendent of the junior department of the church and has filled various other offices in the church. She is a member of the Macon Township Grange, belongs to the Women's Christian Temperance Union and is a member in good standing of the Harvey County and the State Teachers' associations.

Miss Mitten's grandfather was born in New Jersey in 1810 and brought his family to LaSalle County, Illinois, in early times. He farmed there, but finally retired and lived with Miss Mitten's father and afterwards went to Chicago, where he died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. L. M. Vaught, in 1897. He married a Miss Dunn, who died at Stewart in LaSalle County, Illinois.

J. H. Mitten, father of the county superintendent, was born near Newark, New Jersey, in 1837, and when a young man moved west to Troy Grove, Illinois, where he married. He was an active farmer in Illinois for many years, but in 1896 moved to Kansas and bought a farm 2½ miles east of Newton on First Street. He still owns a quarter section there and the farm is still his home, though he is practically retired. Politically he is a prohibitionist and is an active member

of the Christian Church. J. H. Mitten has a creditable record as a soldier of the Union, having enlisted in an Illinois regiment of infantry in 1861 and followed the flag on many a hard fought battlefield until he was honorably discharged.

J. H. Mitten married Miss Almira Bell Ransbarger. She was born at Troy Grove, Illinois, in 1839, and died on the Kansas homestead in January, 1916. They were the parents of a family of ten children, Miss Ruth being the fifth in age. A brief record of the others should also be given. Philena Ellen is the wife of W. R. Foster, present county superintendent of schools in LaSalle County, Illinois. Catherine Rebecca, the second in age, died at the age of ten years. Lucetta Angeline died unmarried at Newton, aged thirty-three. Charles William died at Newton at the age of forty, being at that time a farmer on his father's place. David Oliver operates a threshing outfit. Grace died at home at the age of twenty-three. Louis W. is a manual training instructor at Wilmette, Illinois. Inez Estelle is the wife of C. W. Gates, a resident of Potwin, Kansas, and owner of a farm in Elk County of this state and a claim in Montana. John Franklin, the youngest of the children, is at present conducting a dairy at Newton but will shortly remove to a farm in the State of Montana.

EDWARD MONTIETH MOORE, vice president and manager of the Hutchinson Office Supply and Printing Company, is one of the veterans of the newspaper and printing industry at Kansas, and in point of continuous service is one of the oldest men connected with the Hutchinson Daily News.

Mr. Moore has spent most of his life in Kansas and is a son of the late Rev. D. M. Moore, D. D., one of the pioneer ministers of the Presbyterian Church in this state. Edward Montieth Moore was born at Greenfield, Ohio, April 27, 1861. His grandfather, Samuel Moore, was a native of Scotland, where he married a Miss Montieth. They came to America and settled on a farm in Ohio, where the grandfather died in 1865.

The late Rev. D. M. Moore was born in Cortsville, Mahoning County, Ohio, January 2, 1824. He grew up in his native state and graduated from the academy at Darlington, Pennsylvania, and also from Western University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He graduated from Lane Seminary of Cincinnati at the age of twenty-three, one of the youngest graduates that seminary ever had. Later in life he received the Doctor of Divinity degree from Lane Seminary at Cincinnati. He did his first work as a minister in a country church in Brown County, Ohio, and his first charge was at Greenfield, Ohio, later was at Yellow Springs, and in 1868 came to Kansas, locating at Lawrence, where he was pastor of the New School Presbyterian Church several years. While there he consolidated the two Presbyterian churches of the city. In 1873 he came to Hutchinson, and was the first regularly ordained and installed minister of any church in Reno County. For a number of years he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Hutchinson, and his life represented an immense aggregate of work done in the cause of the church and humanity. He died at Hutchinson August 2, 1900. Politically he was a republican, and both at Lawrence and at Hutchinson he served as a member of the school board. His first wife was Miss Ellen McMillian, daughter of Captain McMillian, of Ripley, Ohio, who a year after their marriage died, leaving no children. For his second wife he married Mary Ann Ellison, who was born at Union Furnace, Ohio, August 11, 1834, and is now liv-



George Johnson



Mrs. Elizabeth A. Johnson

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ing, at the advanced age of eighty-three, in Hutchinson. She was the mother of three children: Mary Emma, wife of E. L. Meyer, president of the First National Bank of Hutchinson; W. E., who was a zinc manufacturer and died at Chicago in 1915; and Edward M.

Edward M. Moore received his early education in the public schools of Lawrence and Hutchinson, and for one year, 1877, attended old Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana. In 1875, at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to learn the printing business on the old Hutchinson News while it was under the management of Fletcher Meredith. After leaving college he resumed his connection with this paper and was employed there until 1882. In that year he became shipping clerk of the Illinois Zinc Company at Peru, Illinois, but in 1886 returned to Hutchinson, where for six months he conducted a plumbing establishment and then went back to his first love, the Hutchinson News.

When W. Y. Morgan organized the Hutchinson News Company in October, 1895, Mr. Moore became owner of a fifth of the stock and still has that stock and is a director of the company. For a number of years his connection with the Hutchinson News has been largely in a business capacity, though he also has some of the credit for making the News one of the largest and most influential papers of Kansas.

Mr. Moore did much to develop the office supply business of the Hutchinson News Company, and for several years traveled on the road making contracts and placing these supplies. Then in 1910 he assisted in organizing the Hutchinson Office Supply and Printing Company, of which he is vice president and manager, with Mr. W. Y. Morgan president and George Hausam secretary and treasurer. While this business is a direct outgrowth of an old department of the Hutchinson News plant, it has since been developed as a large and important business, occupying independent offices in the plant at 100, 102 and 104 Sherman Avenue, East. This company supplies everything needed in offices, from pen points to a safe, and manufactures large quantities of blank books and general stationery and office supplies. One of its specialties is the manufacture and dealing in records and other supplies for county offices. The trade has been built up until it now covers the states of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Mr. Moore is a republican of the old school. He is a member of the United Commercial Travelers and is a past grand councillor of that order. He was one of the charter members and for a number of years held the post of treasurer in the Hutchinson Commercial Club, and for his services to that organization has been made an honorary member. He is also a member of the Country Club, of the Rotary Club, and Hutchinson Lodge No. 453, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Moore built a modern residence in 1900 at 527 Avenue A, East, and also owns three other dwelling houses in the city.

In 1893, at Hutchinson, he married Miss Clara McInturff. She died at Hutchinson in 1908, leaving no children. In August, 1911, at Shelbyville, Indiana, he married for his present wife Miss Belle Rice, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Shrink) Rice. Her father was a contractor, now deceased, and Mrs. Rice lives with Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

GEORGE JOHNSON. Of the men who have lent dignity of character, excellence of labor and largeness of co-operation to affairs in Republic County for a considerable period, few were more widely

known or generally respected than the late George Johnson. It was the privilege of this agriculturist to live close to the heart of nature, to partake generously of her rewards and to respond with enthusiasm and clear judgment to her offers of opportunity for advancement. Mr. Johnson came of sturdy and honorable lineage and one which furthered the universal gospel of industry. But in public and private affairs he proved himself eminently capable, energetic and trustworthy, and during the long period of his association with Republic County, won a permanent place as a practical and determined promoter of the county's best agricultural interests.

Mr. Johnson was born in Dayton, Cattaraugus County, New York, in 1833, and there his early years were passed, his education coming from the district schools of his native county and Herkimer College, from which he was duly and honorably graduated. At the outset of his career, he adopted the teacher's vocation for his life work, but after laboring as an educator for several terms abandoned this profession for some more stirring and lucrative enterprise. In the year 1856 he started on the long journey from his home in the Empire state to the far-famed gold fields of California. He traveled by way of the Panama Canal and on reaching the West after many trials and hardships took up mining. The success which rewarded his efforts was just enough to keep him in that country for ten years. In 1866 he returned to his native place, but after a year the call of the West again proved too strong to resist, and once more he left New York to face the setting sun.

In 1869 Mr. Johnson arrived in Republic County, Kansas, and took up a homestead in Whiterock Township, a property which is still a part of the family estate. During the greater part of the remainder of his life he continued to make his home on this property, although as the years passed and his finances permitted he added to his holdings from time to time until he had accumulated some 1,400 acres of land. With the help of his faithful wife he became one of the substantial men of his community. His first years were slow. His capital was not great and there were many things to discourage him, including the grasshopper plague of 1874. But as time went on his energy, industry and good management made themselves more and more manifest, until his broad acres, covered with waving fields of grain, became evidence of his labor and agricultural skill.

Mr. Johnson had the faculty of making friends and the ability of maintaining all his friendships. In his home community he was held in the highest respect, and during the fourteen years in which he served as a justice of the peace he did much to preserve quiet in his township. He was a great lover of literature, and he and his wife accumulated a valuable library, the books in which covered a comprehensive field. While Mr. Johnson was not a professed member of any denomination, his people were of the Methodist faith and he was reared in that belief. His death occurred February 15, 1916, when his community lost a man who had done much for its welfare and general advancement along all lines. Mr. Johnson was taken back to his native state for burial.

In 1881, in Republic County, Kansas, Mr. Johnson was married to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Walsh, daughter of Lawrence and Mary Walsh. They did not have any children, but Mrs. Johnson had a daughter, who is now the wife of W. S. Lower, of Concordia.

The Walsh family is of Irish origin and Mrs. Johnson's father, who was a man of gigantic stature, fought as a member of the Scots Greys at Waterloo under General Wellington. He was incapacitated for further military service by being kicked by a horse, and in 1847 he left the old country and immigrated to the United States, although Mr. Walsh later returned to his native land. Mrs. Johnson was born in New York City in 1853 and is the only member of her father's family in Kansas. Mrs. Johnson is a lady of extensive knowledge, a close student, a lover of literature, and a writer of something more than local reputation. She is a life member and director of the Kansas State Historical Society. About twenty years ago the Pawnee Republic Historical Society began an investigation to determine the site of the old Indian village where during Pike's expedition the American flag was first floated to the breeze in Kansas. This location was discovered by Mrs. Johnson. Mr. Johnson had her purchase the land and give to Kansas the Pawnee Republic in Republic County, Kansas. The state expended \$3,000 in erecting an appropriate monument, and very elaborate ceremonies marked the dedication. A complete account of this historic event in Kansas will be found in Chapter V of the general history of Kansas on other pages.

JOHN THOMAS AXTELL, M. D. In thirty-six years of practice in Kansas, most of which time has been spent in Newton, Doctor Axtell has made a distinguished name, especially in the field of surgery. He founded Axtell Hospital and has been at its head and its principal surgeon since 1886, and has enjoyed more than a local reputation as a surgeon and hospital administrator.

Doctor Axtell has spent most of his life in Kansas and represents a family of early settlers here. His birth occurred at Roseville, Illinois, August 11, 1856. His ancestry goes back to a prominent English family. There was one of the name who served with the rank of Colonel in Cromwell's army and assisted in the beheading of King Charles I. Later, after the Restoration, he was himself beheaded during the reign of King Charles II. In the meantime, two brothers of the name had immigrated to America in 1642 and settled in the colony of Massachusetts. One of these brothers was the direct ancestor of Doctor Axtell.

John Milton Axtell, father of Doctor Axtell, was born in Mercer County in Western Pennsylvania, February 27, 1828. In 1838, when he was ten years of age, his parents moved out to Roseville, Illinois, where he grew up and married and took up the vocation of farmer. In 1865 he joined the pioneers of Kansas, locating at Garnett in Anderson County. He followed farming and stock raising and was prominent in his work. Thus it was that Doctor Axtell grew up in the atmosphere of a farm and the livestock business, and if his name were not so prominently identified with the surgical profession he would be classed as one of Kansas' foremost stockmen. John M. Axtell eventually lost his health and removed to Newton, living with his son Doctor Axtell from 1883 until his death, which occurred in the Axtell Hospital in December, 1887. He was a republican in politics and filled the positions of township trustee and school director. He was a member of the Baptist Church and the Masonic fraternity. John M. Axtell married Lydia Long. She was born near Galesburg, Illinois, in 1832, and died at Roseville in that state in 1859. She was the mother of four children: Joannah, who married R. F. Norton, a carpenter and contractor, their home being at Newton; Josephine, who died at Newton in 1916,

wife of George F. Kyner, a carpenter at Newton; Dr. John T.; and Lydia Letitia, wife of Stephen Humphrey, a farmer at Courtland, Kansas. For his second wife John M. Axtell married Mary E. Gaffney, who was born in Abbington, Illinois, in 1836, and died at Newton, Kansas, in 1899. The father also had four children by this marriage: Florence, wife of Frank L. Abbey, a physician who has been associated with Doctor Axtell in practice and in the hospital work for the past thirty years; Mamie, wife of Dan D. Andrus, who lives on a large Hereford cattle ranch at Hasty, Colorado, owned by Doctor Axtell; Edward, who was a farmer and died in Eastern Kansas at the age of thirty years; and Edwin, a twin brother of Edward, who died at the age of twenty-two years.

John Thomas Axtell had some education in Illinois and completed his public school work in Garnett, Kansas, where he finished the high school course in 1874. His early experiences and the source of revenue largely for his medical education came from school teaching. He taught school four years in Anderson County, and in 1878 removed to Newton, where, while studying medicine, he served two years as principal of one of the city schools. For two years Doctor Axtell attended the medical department of the University of Michigan, and in January, 1882, passed the State Board of Medical Examiners, and spent one year in practice at Hunnewell, Kansas. He then continued his work in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York City, from which he obtained the degree Doctor of Medicine in 1883.

During all the subsequent years Doctor Axtell has sought the benefits and advantages furnished not only by his own abundant practice and experience but also by extensive association with the leaders of his profession and attendance at the great clinics of this country and abroad. He has several times taken post-graduate work in the Post-Graduate School of New York City, holding a diploma from that institution, also in the University Medical College and the Kansas City Medical College of Kansas City, and for a number of years was professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the medical department of the University of Kansas at Kansas City. While in that position he held clinics in Kansas City hospitals for eight years. He has attended clinics in practically every large city of the United States, and also in France, England, Germany and Austria. In 1914 Doctor Axtell went abroad and spent some time in the great hospital centers of Vienna and Berlin, and returned to England just before the outbreak of the war. He was obliged to remain in England some time on account of hostilities, and during this delay he attended clinics in the cities of London, Edinburgh and Liverpool.

It was in 1883 that Doctor Axtell established himself in practice at Newton. It was partly to accommodate his own large private practice and also to furnish much needed facilities for surgery in this section of Kansas that he established the Axtell Hospital in 1886. The original hospital was opened for the reception of patients on February 1, 1887. For a period of thirty years it has stood as one of the leading institutions of the kind in Kansas. Its facilities were almost constantly overtaxed, and in March, 1911, the service was transferred to the present fine hospital building, which has accommodations for a hundred patients. The building is a fire-proof brick and concrete structure, three stories and basement, located on East Broadway opposite the Military Park in Newton. Its exterior lines meet the approval of a discerning critic of architecture, though money and care were

chiefly lavished upon the interior arrangement and facilities. Doctor Axtell has seven assisting physicians and a corps of thirty student nurses, the superintendent of nurses being Miss Jean Sims. Patients come to this institution from as far west as California and in fact from many western states. On the average, about 1,500 cases are handled by the hospital annually and the statistical report of the institution will compare favorably with that of any large hospital in the country.

Doctor Axtell has enjoyed nearly every honor generally accorded to men in his profession. He is a member in good standing of the American Medical Association, the Kansas State and Harvey County Medical societies, has been honored with the office of president of the State Society and of various district medical societies. He is at present a member of the State Board of Health of Kansas and is the physician member of the Military Exemption Board in the Second District of Kansas. He and Dr. Crumline, of the First District Board, are the only two physicians on district exemption boards in the state.

While farming and stock raising with Doctor Axtell are a means of diversion from his strenuous activities as a surgeon, they have, nevertheless, brought him considerable reputation in certain lines of live-stock husbandry. These operations are carried on with several hundred acres of farm land around Newton and 480 acres in Colorado under the Fort Lyon ditch. On his Kansas ranch he has made successful efforts as a pioneer in the growing of alfalfa and also in the establishment of alfalfa mills. His Kansas ranch is the home of a herd of 150 head of registered Holstein cattle, one of the largest and finest herds of that strain in the state. On his Colorado ranch he keeps 150 head of high grade Herefords. Doctor Axtell has raised many fine Percheron horses and was formerly a breeder and trainer of trotting stock.

He has been a director of the Kansas State Bank of Newton since its organization and is a large property owner in that city. Doctor Axtell has platted several additions to Newton, among them Axtell's First Addition and Lakeside Addition. He was largely instrumental in securing for the city the forty acre park known as Athletic Park. He owns five business buildings and about thirty dwelling houses throughout the city, in addition to his fire-proof brick residence adjoining the hospital.

Doctor Axtell is a republican in politics. Fraternally he is identified with Newton Lodge No. 142, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite and Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita. He also belongs to Newton Lodge No. 100, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On May 18, 1882, at Newton, Doctor Axtell was married to Miss Lucena Chase. She is a daughter of I. and Margaret (Gillam) Chase, both now deceased. Her father was formerly foreman of the bridge department of the Santa Fe Railway Company. Mrs. Doctor Axtell is a graduate physician of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kansas City, Kansas, and has been a valuable assistant to her husband in the work of the hospital. Doctor and Mrs. Axtell have four children. Lillian married Dr. John L. Grove, who is surgical assistant to Doctor Axtell; Marguerite married Dr. H. M. Glover, who has been an assistant in the hospital at Newton and is now a surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant in the United States Army; Mildred is a sophomore in the University of Kansas; and Marion, the youngest, is in the freshman year of the Newton High School.

CHARLES A. SMITH, of Halstead, is a Kansan of long and varied experience, and his people were pioneers here. Mr. Smith is now one of the active heads of a large produce business at Halstead.

He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his people were early day Quakers in North Carolina, their hatred of slavery causing them to migrate to the North. Mr. Smith was born in Randolph County, Indiana, October 13, 1867. His father, John W. Smith, was born in North Carolina July 30, 1836, and in 1846, when he was ten years of age, his parents moved to Randolph County, Indiana. He grew up there on a farm, and spent his active career between farming and the trade of wagon-maker. In April, 1870, he came to Kansas, prospecting about over the state for some time, first at Lawrence and later at Plymouth, where he remained about a year, and in the fall of 1870 homesteaded a farm 4½ miles north of where Halstead now stands, in Harvey County. This was at a time when the buffalo furnished the only meat of the settlers. He was one of the pioneer element of this county and developed his quarter section into a rich and prosperous farm. In 1890 he left the farm and moved to Halstead, where he resumed his trade of wagon making, though still keeping his country property. He died at Halstead April 23, 1899. He was a member of the Quaker Church, in which he was reared as a birthright member, and was a very strong and active supporter of the republican party. On November 21, 1856, John W. Smith married Hannah Little. She was born in North Carolina November 20, 1837, and died at Halstead, Kansas, April 4, 1912. They had a large family of children, a brief record of whom is as follows: Phoebe Luna, who died in Garden Township of Harvey County, Kansas, in 1881, was the first wife of A. Petrie, who is now a fruit grower living at Bay Lake, Florida; Eunice Melvina, first married Ed Marquis and is the second wife of Mr. A. Petrie, just mentioned; Nancy Jane married S. E. Livingood, who has charge of an oil distributing station at Independence, Kansas; David A. has been a farmer and is now employed in general work at Halstead, Kansas; James Albert is in a hardware store at Halstead; Charles A. is the sixth in age; Anna May married W. F. Miller, both deceased, their home having been at Hutchinson, Kansas, where Mr. Miller operated a grain elevator; Lillian Gertrude married William Stout, a farmer at Halstead; and Rachel Adella is the wife of H. W. Jewett, a mail carrier living at Halstead.

Charles A. Smith was an infant when brought to Kansas, and his first conscious environment was the rural districts of Harvey County. He attended the rural schools there, and the first one in which he was a student was held in a sod shanty, while the next was hardly a better structure, though it was built of boards. It was the old Henry Walker cabin, and the school was taught by Miss Alice Walker. This school was in District No. 13. At the age of twenty Mr. Smith left his father's farm and went out to California in 1887, and in and around San Bernardino worked on an artesian irrigating project and also teamed in the mountains. Returning to Halstead in 1888, he was engaged in the photograph business for ten years, and then entered his present line, wholesale produce, eggs and feed. He is a member of the firm Frizzell & Smith, and they are the leading produce dealers in Harvey County. They have a large plant at 221 East First Street in Halstead.

Mr. Smith is also a stockholder in the Bank of Mound Ridge, Kansas, owns his home on West Third Street, where he erected a modern residence in 1911,

and has a few hundred acres of farming land in different parts of the state. Mr. Smith is a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On September 29, 1897, at Halstead, he married Miss Florence Frizzell, daughter of J. R. and Philena (Turner) Frizzell, both of whom live at Halstead. Her father came to Harvey County in 1885, and reference to his career is found on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children: Dorothy B., born December 9, 1901, now a sophomore in the Halstead High School; and Marion, born October 27, 1906, who died in infancy.

Mr. Smith's grandfather was James Smith, who was born in North Carolina in 1804. He married Hannah Allen, also a native of North Carolina, born 1803. They moved with their family to Randolph County, Indiana, and both of them died there, James Smith in 1866.

JAMES R. FRIZZELL, now living retired at Halstead, came to Kansas over thirty years ago, and for many years was actively identified with farming and the dairy business.

He was born in Montville Township of Medina County, Ohio, February 27, 1847. He is of old American and Irish stock. At the time of the reign of King Charles I of England some members of the original Scotch clan of Fraziers displayed such active interest in the political troubles of the time that they were compelled to seek refuge in America, and on their immigration they changed the name to Frizzell. A particular member of the family who came to Massachusetts at that time was James Frizzell, who arrived in 1653 and settled in what is now a suburb of Boston. The grandfather of James R. Frizzell was Elijah Frizzell, who was born in Massachusetts and went from there to a farm at Canaan, Vermont, where he died in the '60s.

Lysander Frizzell, father of James R., was born in Franklin County, Massachusetts, in 1807. He lived there until he was about twenty-one years of age, then removed to Canaan, Vermont, and soon afterward to Wadsworth, Ohio, where he farmed and where he married. In the spring of 1837 he and his family went to Montville Township of Medina County, and he was a farmer in that locality until his death in 1885. He first espoused the whigs in politics and later the republicans, and in Medina County he filled the offices of township trustee and a member of the school board. When a young man in Vermont, in 1832-34, he served as a member of the State Militia. Lysander Frizzell married Harriet Robinson, who was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1815, and died in Medina County, Ohio, in May, 1878. Of their six children James R. was the youngest and the only survivor. The older children in order of birth were Theresa Jane, Mary Ellen, Harrison G., Henry G. and Sylvia.

James R. Frizzell had a good education in the rural schools of his native township, and also attended Oberlin College and old Berea College of Ohio. At the age of twenty he left school and became a practical farmer in Montville Township, but in the fall of 1885 came to Kansas, settling four miles west of Halstead. He still owns his farm there, comprising 400 acres. In May, 1895, he moved into the town of Halstead and was identified with the dairy business for some years, but since 1902 has lived retired. He owns a good home at the corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets. Mr. Frizzell is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1868, in Medina, Ohio, he married Miss Philena Turner, daughter of James and Marion (Fairchild)

Turner. Her father was a pioneer farmer in Medina County. Mr. and Mrs. Frizzell have four children: Bertrand E., who is a member of the firm Frizzell & Smith, produce merchants at Halstead; Florence, wife of Charles A. Smith, of the above named firm; Beulah M., wife of Dr. W. C. Trowbridge, who lives at Golden-dale, Washington; and Julia W., wife of Walter Lee, a teacher at Hiawatha, Kansas.

HON. GEORGE A. NEELEY, of Hutchinson, is one of the younger men of Kansas, but has already gained distinction both in the law and business and as a valiant fighter for the cause of advanced principles in public affairs.

Mr. Neeley came into special prominence not only in Kansas but over the nation during his two terms as congressman from the "Big Seventh" district. He was elected on the democratic ticket. In 1910 he was a candidate for the office against the redoubtable E. H. Madison. Madison was elected, but died in September, 1911, before finishing his term. At a special election on January 11, 1912, Mr. Neeley was chosen his successor for the term ending in March, 1913, and in 1912 was regularly elected to the sixty-third congress by the biggest majority received in that year by any congressional candidate, either republican or democratic, in the State of Kansas. In 1914 Mr. Neeley contested the nomination in the democratic primaries for the United States Senate. He had six opponents, but won the race. In the following election he was defeated on the face of the returns by Charles Curtis, though out of a total vote in the state of 527,000 the plurality of Curtis was only 3,896.

While in Congress Mr. Neeley was especially prominent in banking legislation. He was a member of the Banking and Currency Committee and was a member of the Pujo sub-committee which investigated the "Money Trust." He was also associated with two other congressmen, James F. Byrnes of North Carolina and Hubert D. Stephens of Mississippi, in writing the report on the money trust. He also had an active part as a member of the committee in framing the present currency law, one of the greatest achievements of President Wilson's first administration. Mr. Neeley is generally credited as having been chiefly responsible for what is known as the Agricultural Section in the currency bill. This particular section permits the discount by the regional reserve bank of agricultural paper-secured by staple crops and staple farm products, such as wheat, corn, cattle, etc. The chief opposition to this feature, which has received so much praise since it was enacted, necessitated the consideration of the bill by the democratic caucus before it was presented to the house as a whole. For three weeks every day Mr. Neeley led the fight for this section in the caucus and his persistence secured its insertion and it passed with practically no opposition when the entire bill was considered.

George A. Neeley was born at Detroit in Pike county, Illinois, August 1, 1879. His Neeley ancestors came originally from Ireland, settling in North Carolina in colonial days. One his direct ancestors was a soldier in the Continental Army during the Revolution. His grandparents were Henry and Margaret Neeley, the latter of French descent. Henry Neeley was born in North Carolina and was a pioneer settler at Detroit in Pike County, Illinois, where he spent his last years. He homesteaded the farm which his son George M. later acquired and on which Hon. George A. Neeley was born.

George M. Neeley, father of the Hutchinson lawyer, was born at Detroit in Pike County in 1839, and

spent his youth there. At the age of nineteen he went to Texas, and had a career of varied adventure and experience. For three years and nine months he served with the Third Arizona Cavalry in the Confederate Army, his service being chiefly in the states of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. He was in many different battles, including some of the engagements in the Red River campaign. He was twice wounded, once being struck by a shell, and received an injury which kept him in a hospital for some time. Following the war he went to Mexico and engaged in merchandising, but after two years returned to Texas and was appointed United States marshal of the Eastern District of that state. Later he served as county judge of Madison County, Texas, and was sheriff of both Madison and Grimes counties. About 1875 he returned to Illinois and while on his way in Jasper County, Missouri, he married Mary Elizabeth Stephens. She was born in Iowa in 1855. After returning to the old homestead at Detroit, Illinois, he followed farming and merchandising, and in the fall of 1883 removed to Joplin, Missouri, and in the spring of 1893, at the opening of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma, moved to Wellston, Oklahoma, where he homesteaded 160 acres and is still living on that farm. He has always been a democrat in politics, and is an active supporter and has served as deacon in the Christian Church. He and his wife had four children: Lillie, who died unmarried at Wellston, Oklahoma, at the age of thirty-nine; George A.; Elva, wife of John Dunham, an expert cotton man at Wellston, Oklahoma; Lola M., who married James A. Dunham, brother of John, a merchant at Frederick, Oklahoma.

George A. Neeley was educated in the public schools of Joplin, Missouri, and Wellston, Oklahoma. He graduated from the Southwestern Baptist University at Jackson, Tennessee, in 1902, with the degree Bachelor of Science, and in 1904 received his law degree from Kansas University. He was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma in that year, practiced one year at Wellston, and 3½ years at Chandler. January 20, 1908, he moved to Hutchinson, Kansas, and has developed a very large civil and criminal practice. His offices are in the McCurdy Building. Besides his work as a lawyer Mr. Neeley is prominent in business affairs. He is president of the Hutchinson Mutual Fire Insurance Company, has served as president of the Farmers National Bank and vice president of the Farmers Hail Insurance Company and is identified with a number of local business organizations. He also owns 480 acres of land in Western Kansas, and has other holdings of Hutchinson real estate, including his home at 819 Sherman Avenue, East.

Mr. Neeley is a member of the First Christian Church of Hutchinson, of the American Society of Jurisprudence, and of Reno Lodge No. 99, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Hutchinson Camp No. 566, Modern Woodmen of America, Hutchinson Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias, and Hutchinson Lodge No. 77, Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Neeley and former Governor W. R. Stubbs married sisters. Mrs. Neeley's maiden name was Eva Margaret Hostetler. They were married at Mulvane, Kansas, October 31, 1904. Mrs. Neeley spent most of her life before her marriage at Mulvane. She is a member of the First Christian Church at Hutchinson and of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her parents were J. N. and Martha (Fish) Hostetler, the latter now deceased. Her father for the past ten years has been a retired merchant at Mulvane. Mr. and Mrs. Neeley had two children: George Newland,

who died at the age of twenty-nine months in Chandler, Oklahoma; and Eva Margaret, born February 17, 1911.

HENRY B. LAUTZ has hardly attained that period in life when he might be described as a middle aged man. Nevertheless he is a veteran in railroad circles, and beginning as a boy of fourteen in the capacity of messenger he has been steadily with the Santa Fe Railway Company, enjoying successive promotions based on merit and efficiency until he is now superintendent of the Middle Division of the Santa Fe lines at Newton.

Mr. Lautz was born in Pekin, Illinois, August 2, 1876. His grandfather, Wendell Lautz, was born in Germany in 1801 and became a German machinist. Coming to America more than half a century ago, he located at Pekin, Illinois, and lived there until his death in 1893. The father of Henry B. Lautz was George Lautz, who was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1846 and came to America with his parents when a small boy. He was reared and married at Pekin, Illinois, and became a contractor and builder. For a short time he lived in Kansas, but retired and went to California, where he died in 1912. He was a republican in politics. The maiden name of his wife was Barbara Bitzel. She was born near Heidelberg, Germany, in 1846, and is now living with her only son and child at Newton.

Henry B. Lautz was brought to Topeka, Kansas, in 1880 by his mother, and grew up in that city, attending the public schools. At the age of fourteen he left school to become messenger boy in the telegraph department of the Santa Fe Railway at Topeka. Learning rapidly and making the most of his opportunities he was advanced to different responsibilities in the general manager's offices and in 1900 was transferred to Chicago as assistant chief clerk in the president's office. In December, 1901, he returned to Topeka as chief clerk in the general manager's office, and from July, 1905, until December, 1916, was assistant to the general manager at Topeka. At the latter date he was promoted to his present position as superintendent of the Middle Division of the Santa Fe lines at Newton. His offices are in the Dotson Building.

Mr. Lautz is a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He and his family live in a comfortable home at 202 West Eighth Street. November 14, 1906, he married at Topeka Miss Edith Ott, daughter of Simon S. and Julia (Dannenfelser) Ott. Her parents live in Topeka, her father being a well known banker in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Lautz have two children: Philip Ott, born March 5, 1911; and Barbara, born June 21, 1913.

JOHN W. MAHURAN, postmaster of Chase, also editor and owner of the Chase Register, was about fourteen or fifteen years old when he made his first acquaintance with a printing office. He has worked as a printer or as a newspaper editor and owner the greater part of his active life.

He is one of the second generation of Kansans, and was born in a sod dugout on a farm in Reno County, February 24, 1876. As a boy he imbibed some of the spirit of the western plains which has always been a noticeable feature of his business and newspaper career. His parents were James W. and Mary (Ansala) Mahuran. His father, who was born on a farm in Indiana in 1840, was a corporal of Company G, Fifty-Ninth Indiana Infantry in the Civil war. Though he was out three years and six

months and in many battles and campaigns, including the march of Sherman to the sea, he was never wounded. In 1873 he joined the pioneers of Central Kansas, taking up a homestead in Reno County twelve miles west of Hutchinson. That homestead he has developed as a fine farm and still owns and occupies it, being now at the venerable age of seventy-seven. His is one of the few homesteads in Kansas that has never been mortgaged. His wife was born in Ohio in 1845 and died February 4, 1882. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The parents had seven children, four sons and three daughters, all still living except Robert, who was killed by lightning in 1884. The other children are Joseph A., Theresa M., Triphena R., John William, Mary E. and Thomas E.

John William Mahuran was educated in the country schools of Reno County. At the age of fourteen he entered the printing office belonging to his brother Joseph A. at Colwich, Kansas. He learned the trade there, and later worked from "devil" to editor of the Nickerson, Kansas, Argosy. His first independent venture was when he bought the Journal at Sterling, Kansas, in 1907. After publishing this a year he sold out and then bought the Register at Chase, of which he has since been editor and publisher. The Register was founded in 1902, under the name Chase Breeze, by C. R. Caldwell. In 1903 the name was changed to Chase Register, with Charles B. Garten editor and publisher. Under his management Mr. Mahuran has made the Register a newspaper of wide circulation in Rice County and has also added all the mechanical facilities found in the best country printing offices of the state, including typograph and other modern machinery.

Mr. Mahuran was appointed postmaster of Chase on November 16, 1908, and is still the incumbent of that office. He is a republican in politics, and served two years as police judge of Chase. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and Odd Fellows.

June 3, 1911, at Sterling, Kansas, he married Miss Laura Dell Farrar, daughter of J. K. Farrar. Mrs. Mahuran was born in Kansas August 22, 1881, and her parents were early settlers in Kansas, her father being one of the first county superintendents of Rice County, holding that office two terms. She is a graduate of Sterling High School in the English Scientific course; also took special work in Cooper College of Sterling and has been associated with her husband both in the editorial management of the Register and as assistant postmaster. Mr. and Mrs. Mahuran have an adopted daughter, Phyllis Barbara, who was born at Hutchinson in 1907.

JACOB S. EYMANN. In the death of Jacob S. Eymann on June 29, 1916, the community of Halstead, Kansas, lost a citizen who for years had stood as a pillar in the advancement and prosperity of that community. He was more than a successful business man. Such was his integrity of character that his judgment came to be accepted without question by all his associates and he passed through life doing all the good he could as he went along.

Mr. Eymann was born in Haysville, Ohio, March 19, 1853, and was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death. In the fall of 1856 his parents moved to Lee County, Iowa, where he grew up and acquired his early education. From there he removed to Bureau County, Illinois, as a farmer, and in 1879 he joined the early settlers of Garden Township in Harvey County, Kansas. He continued farming there

until 1885, and then entered the coal and livestock business with Christ Risser at Halstead. In 1888 he entered the lumber business, in which field his abilities found their greatest scope. He established the main lumber yard at Halstead, and afterwards opened a chain of four lumber yards in Oklahoma.

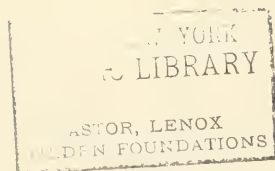
At Denver, Colorado, October 30, 1900, Mr. Eymann married Miss Christine A. Lehman. Mrs. Eymann, since her husband's death has continued to live in Halstead, and retains the interest in the lumber business established by her late husband. This is the largest and oldest in this section of Harvey County, and is located near the Santa Fe tracks at the corner of First and Chestnut streets. She also retains an interest in all the other lumber yards. Mr. Eymann was one of the real business builders of Halstead. His word was accepted as good as a bond, and when anyone wanted an administrator of an estate J. S. Eymann was the man generally selected on account of his well known honesty and integrity. He gave much of his time and attention to the civic development of his home town, served one term as mayor, and also for four terms was a member of the city council. He was a democrat in politics, was affiliated with the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and gave liberally to this church and to many other benevolences, though always with complete unostentation. He was a trustee in his church, and was reared in the Mennonite faith. At the time of his death among other interests he was a director in the Caddo River Lumber Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and a stockholder in the Halstead Bank. A dwelling on Poplar Street in Halstead is another item in the estate, and in 1904 Mr. Eymann erected a fine modern home at Fifth and Chestnut streets, now owned and occupied by Mrs. Eymann.

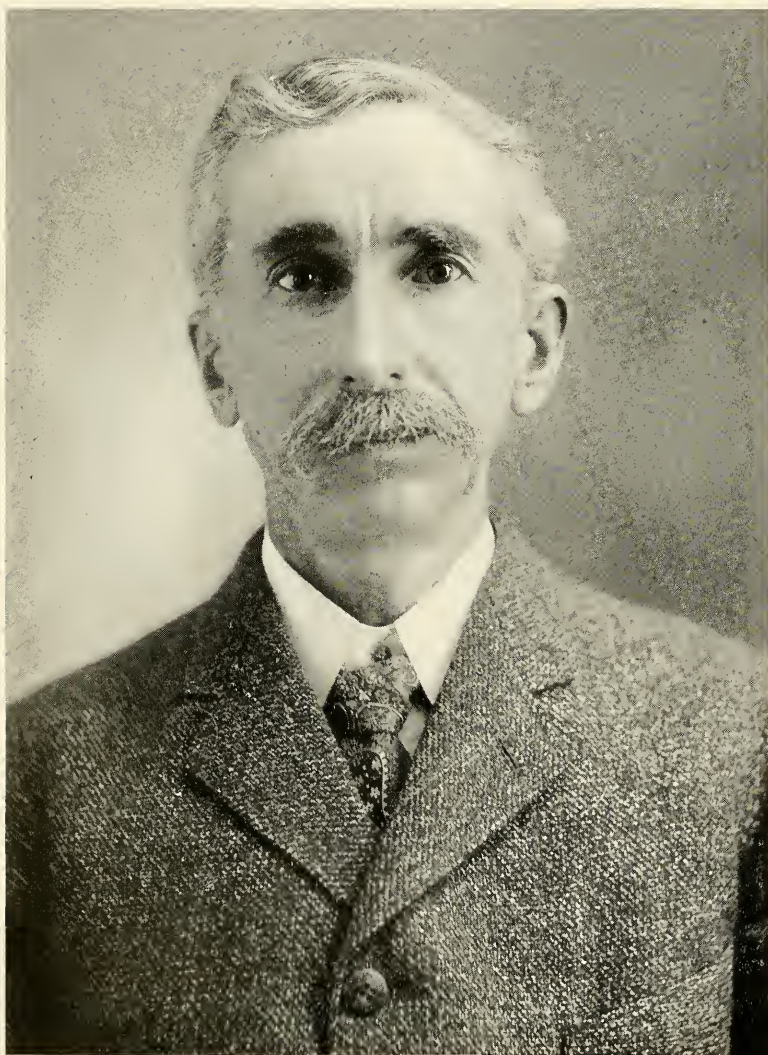
Mrs. Eymann is the mother of one child, James Jacob, born September 11, 1906. Mrs. Eymann was born in Lee County, Iowa, and received her early education in the public schools of Van Buren County of that state. She is active in the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Halstead, and is a member of all the church organizations. Mrs. Eymann sustains the place long held by her husband in assisting every worthy enterprise of the community and is almost invariably called upon for a support which everyone knows will not be withheld.

DAVID BERNHARD BUHLER, M. D. The work of Doctor Buhler as a physician and surgeon has been done in the county and locality where he was born and reared, Reno County, and the people living in and around the village of Pretty Prairie have for many years appreciated his abilities and excellent services.

Doctor Buhler was born at Buhler, in Reno County, April 12, 1879. He represents a pioneer family of Mennonites who settled there in early days, and the village of Buhler was named in honor of his older brother, one of its most enterprising citizens.

His father, Bernhard Buhler, was born in Germany in 1833, but grew up in Southern Russia, where he was in the milling business. In 1878 he brought his family to the United States and on the 4th of July arrived in Reno County, Kansas. He established a home where the Village of Buhler now is, that village taking its name from his son, the late A. B. Buhler. After coming to Kansas Bernhard Buhler identified himself with agricultural pursuits, but is now living retired at Newton, Kansas, with his daughter, Mrs. P. W. Enns. As a voter he is





F L Flint.

a republican, and is both a member and minister of the Mennonite Church. In Southern Russia he married Anna Penner, who was born in that country in 1837. Their oldest child, the late A. B. Buhler, who died in a hospital at Wichita, January 21, 1917, was a pioneer merchant and banker at Buhler, establishing the first banking institution and in many ways building up the town, which he always claimed as his home. The second son, Bernhard B., is living on the old homestead farm two and a half miles east of Buhler. Mary married J. J. Wall, miller at McPherson, Kansas. Lizzie, with whom her parents reside, married P. W. Enns, of Newton, a prominent stockman known all over the Middle West. John J. lives at Buhler and is in the milling business. The next in order of birth is Doctor Buhler. Anna married J. C. Regier, who is associated with J. J. Buhler in the mill at Buhler.

Doctor Buhler was educated in the public schools of his native town and in 1898 graduated from Bethel College at Newton. He then spent two years in Kansas University and in 1904 received his M. D. degree from the medical department of Kansas University at Rosedale. Returning to his native county he began practice at Pretty Prairie in 1904 and his work has been steadily growing in extent and appreciation as a physician and surgeon. He is a Fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of both the State and Reno County Medical societies.

Doctor Buhler is a stockholder in the State Bank of Pretty Prairie and has acquired considerable property, including a farm of 160 acres two miles west of Pretty Prairie, his office building on East Main Street, and also his modern home, which he erected on East Main Street in 1905. Doctor Buhler is a member of the Mennonite Church and is affiliated with Kingman Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Helping Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America at Pretty Prairie, and is past noble grand of Pretty Prairie Lodge No. 447, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1905, at Murdock, Kansas, Doctor Buhler married Miss Helen Hansman, daughter of A. and Julia (Baumberger) Hansman. Her father was a pioneer merchant at Murdock, but spent his last days in Pretty Prairie, where he died in 1917. The mother still lives at Pretty Prairie. Doctor and Mrs. Buhler have four children: Esther Gertrude, born July 25, 1906; Victor Bernhard, born December 31, 1908; Ella Irene, born May 23, 1914; and Helen Naomi, born October 26, 1916.

FREDERIC LOUIS FLINT. Among the solid, reliable men of Ottawa County no one stands higher in public esteem and confidence than Frederic Louis Flint, president of the Minneapolis National Bank of Minneapolis, Kansas.

Mr. Flint's paternal ancestor, Thomas Flint, immigrated from Wales to America in the early part of the seventeenth century, he being one of the first settlers of Salem Village, Massachusetts, now South Danvers.

Frederic Louis Flint was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, June 11, 1855. His parents were Joseph K. and Hulda (Wilder) Flint. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Flint, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, April 19, 1784, and died at Francistown, New Hampshire, in 1863. His paternal great-grandfather was Joseph Flint, who was born at Danvers, Massachusetts, April 21, 1759, and died in 1787. This

great-grandfather fought at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Joseph K. Flint was born at Francistown, New Hampshire, in 1817, and died at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1893. His life was spent in New England. He was reared in New Hampshire but was married in Vermont and then moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was employed as an expert pattern maker. He married Hulda Wilder, who was born in 1826 at Waitsfield, Vermont, and who died at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1894. To this union was born a family of seven children, as follows: Lydia Viola, deceased; Almy J., artist, of Lowell, Massachusetts; Ella M., deceased; Frederic Louis, of Minneapolis, Kansas; Ida J., instructor of needlecraft in the city schools of Lowell, Massachusetts; Asa W., treasurer of the Institution of Savings of Lowell, Massachusetts; and Arthur H., art instructor in the Boys High School of New York City.

Frederic Louis Flint was educated in the public schools at Lowell. For two years he was bookkeeper in a grocery store and then learned the drug business, which he followed at Floyd, Iowa, prior to 1879, when he came to Kansas. He spent one year at Salina and another at Leavenworth, but in 1881 came to Minneapolis and for the past thirty-six years this city has been his home and the center of his business interests. He embarked in the drug business, having purchased the pioneer drug stock of the Solomon Valley which was established by Dr. James McHenry in Minneapolis in 1868. He conducted this drug store on Second Street for twenty-one years, selling the business in 1902. He, with others, was interested in building and constructing the first telephone exchange in Ottawa County and always has had an interest in the same. He was a charter member of the Sons and Daughters of Justice, a lodge organized at Minneapolis, Kansas, in 1897, and served as one of its national trustees from that time until 1917.

Mr. Flint's chief business interests have been centered in banking. Upon the organization of the Minneapolis National Bank in 1887 he was asked to become a director. In 1892 he was elected vice president and in 1902 was elected president of the institution and has ever since remained at its head and has been one of its strong assets. He helped to organize the Bank of Santa Fe at Newkirk, Oklahoma, in 1893 and also the Bank of Oak Hill at Oak Hill, Kansas, in 1906 and was a stockholder and officer in these institutions for a number of years. Additionally, Mr. Flint has been a member of the board of directors at the First National Bank at Barnard, Kansas, since the bank was organized in 1890. His sound business judgment and his strict integrity have always made him one of the most respected and honored business men and citizens of Minneapolis. He has invested wisely in real estate and not only owns his handsome residence on Second Street but also a valuable business block located at the corner of Second and Ottawa streets.

Mr. Flint was married at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1878, to Miss Genovefa Edwards, the only daughter of Jesse and Maria Ann (McGill) Edwards, of Iowa, formerly of Pennsylvania, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Flint's father was of English descent and her mother of Scotch-Irish parentage. Mrs. Flint is president of the City Library Association, which position she has held for several years. Since coming to Minneapolis she has been prominent in church, club and social work.

Mr. and Mrs. Flint have two sons, Jesse Edwards and Louis Joseph.

Jesse Edwards was born at Dubuque, Iowa, January 2, 1879. He was married to Pearl S. Rees, of Minneapolis, Kansas, February 7, 1906. They have one child, Frederic Rees, born November 21, 1906. Jesse is manager of the United Telephone Company of Minneapolis and is one of the energetic young business men of the town.

Louis Joseph was born at Leavenworth, Kansas, October 11, 1881. On October 31, 1906, he was united in marriage to Edith R. Le Van, of Lawrence, Kansas. They are the parents of one child, Louis Joseph, Jr., born April 29, 1908. Louis, who is an electrical engineer, lives at Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Flint, like his father before him, is a staunch republican in his political views. He has never been willing to accept any political office but served for ten years as a member of the City Board of Education. He has been one of the upbuilding forces of Minneapolis for the past third of a century. Always manifesting a helpful interest in things relating to better civic life, his influence has always been on the side of right. His benefactions to charity have been liberal, although unostentatious.

HENRY S. THOMPSON, president of the Kansas State Fair Association at Hutchinson, has owned and directed many large interests in Reno County for over twenty years. With all his active relations with the community and state at large and with varied business holdings, Mr. Thompson is essentially a farmer, and as a matter of preference he keeps his home at his large ranch situated a mile west of Sylvia.

Mr. Thompson was born at Louisville, Kentucky, January 13, 1851. His father, Alfred Thompson, was born on the Isle of Wight, England, in 1807, grew up in that country, and when a young man came to the United States, settling at Louisville, where he married. He was a nurseryman, and had the distinction of establishing about 1834 the first commercial nursery in Kentucky. At that time Louisville was a very small city and his nursery occupied grounds about where the center of the city now is. Alfred Thompson was reared a member of the Church of England. He died at Louisville in 1855, when his son Henry was only four years of age. The maiden name of his wife was Emily Hall. She was born on the Isle of Wight in 1805 and died at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1865. They were the parents of seven children: George, who also came to Kansas and died on his farm near Sylvia in 1911; Annie, who died at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1916, was the wife of William W. Smith, a druggist, now deceased; Joseph died at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1907, having followed the business of wholesale produce; Alfred is a retired capitalist living at Whittier, California; Mary, who died in Florida, was the wife of John T. Stallcup, deceased, a wholesale liquor dealer; William died at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1913, and was also a produce merchant.

Henry S. Thompson, the youngest of the family, was educated in the public schools of Louisville and also in private school. When about eighteen he left school and became a fruit buyer, representing a wholesale exporting fruit house of New York City. In this business he covered Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and other states.

Mr. Thompson first came to Kansas in 1882, and was connected with a land company made up largely of Louisville men, and for five years had his home in Harvey County at Burrton. He then returned to Louisville and engaged in the wholesale produce business.

Mr. Thompson has been a permanent resident of Reno County since 1895. He had previously bought his ranch, 1,500 acres, a mile west of Sylvia, and that has been his home continuously since his return to the state. He has developed and systematized this ranch until it is one of the model farms of Central Kansas. He also owns property in Sylvia and is president of the Hutchinson Home Improvement Company and of the Crescent Park Addition, one of the most notable extensions and improvements made to the City of Hutchinson. He is also vice president of the Hutchinson Packing Company, and is president of the Sylvia Commercial Club, is a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and his influence and prestige have had much to do with the success of the Kansas State Fair Association, of which he is president.

Mr. Thompson was elected on the democratic ticket as representative from Reno County to the State Legislature in 1905, and was re-elected in 1907 and 1911. During the first two terms he was a member of the committees on railroads, taxes, agriculture, and roads and highways. His third term found him as chairman of the agricultural committee. Mr. Thompson was also one of the committee of two serving as a sub-committee of the roads and highways committee, which drafted the provisions for the road law of Kansas practically as it stands today. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for several years has served it as a trustee. He is affiliated with Sylvia Lodge No. 391, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, and of Hutchinson Lodge No. 453, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1883, while living on his farm in Harvey County, Mr. Thompson married Miss Mary Shepherd. Her father, the late Nathan Shepherd, for several years managed Mr. Thompson's ranch in Kansas. Her mother, Lucinda (Mardis) Shepherd, is now living in Sylvia at the age of eighty-nine. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have an adopted daughter, Grace, a graduate of the Sylvia High School and still at home.

S. T. YODER, vice president of the Farmers State Bank of Washington, has been a Kansas business man for over thirty years and has acquired many important interests to identify him with Washington County.

Mr. Yoder is of the old Pennsylvania stock of Yoders, a family that originated in Switzerland and was planted in Pennsylvania during the very early colonial period in that state. Mr. Yoder himself is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Somerset County May 3, 1851. His father, Benedict Yoder, who was born in the same county, spent his life in that county as an active farmer, following that vocation for sixty-five years. He died in 1910. He was a republican in politics and a member of the Mennonite Church. Benedict Yoder married Sarah Miller, who was born in Somerset County in 1825 and died there in 1900. They had a large family of children, thirteen in number. Samuel B., the oldest, was a Union soldier, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and has ever since been a cripple and is still living in Somerset County. Daniel M., the second child, is a well known merchant at Haddam, Kansas. C. C. Yoder is a merchant at Amish, Johnson County, Iowa. John M. was a mail carrier in Iowa and was killed at a railroad crossing in 1903. Mary is unmarried and lives in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. The sixth child is Mr. S. T. Yoder. J. H. Yoder is a

grain merchant at Washington, Kansas. Sarah, who died in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in 1913, was the wife of Valentine Lehman, a farmer, also deceased. Nancy married Hiram Rhoads, a mechanic living in Oregon. Gertrude is unmarried and still living in Somerset County. E. L. Yoder is a merchant at West Branch, Iowa. Katie married Ellsworth Mostoller, a retired farmer at Somerset, Pennsylvania. Florence, who lives at Listie, in her native Pennsylvania county, was the wife of E. N. Mostoller, a farmer who died in 1902.

Mr. S. T. Yoder was reared on his father's farm in Somerset County, and after graduating from the high school in 1868 was a teacher in that locality for four years. He then went west to Iowa City, Iowa, took up merchandising, and in 1884 came to Haddam, Kansas, and was a general merchant there until 1887. He then entered the grain business and was active in that line until 1900, when he was elected county clerk of Washington County and filled that office with characteristic fidelity and with the appreciation of his constituency for five years.

Mr. Yoder began his career as a banker in 1906, when he became vice president of the First National Bank of Washington. In 1913 he transferred his connections to the Farmers State Bank and has since been vice president. The bank was established in 1904 by Walter E. Wilson, T. H. Eves and Dr. William Jacobs. The bank has a capital stock of \$25,000 and a surplus of \$12,500. The present officials are: Dr. William Jacobs, president; S. T. Yoder, vice president; Walter E. Wilson, cashier; and C. E. Rust, assistant cashier. Besides his active connection with this bank he owns two farms, comprising 160 acres, in Washington Township, has one of the good residences of the city on E Street and owns suburban property in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, within two blocks of the state capitol.

Politically his affiliations have been with the republican party. For ten years he served as a member of the Washington School Board. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of Waters Camp No. 759, Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1871, in Somerset, Pennsylvania, he married Miss Harriet E. Rhoads, daughter of Daniel A. and Mrs. (Barnhart) Rhoads. Her father was a Pennsylvania farmer and both parents are now deceased. Mrs. Yoder died at Haddam, Kansas, in 1884, the mother of four children. Ora M., who lives at Washington, is the widow of R. E. S. Penney. Mr. Penney, who died in 1908, was a banker. Charles W. is cashier of the Narka State Bank in Republic County. Vida Bess married O. H. Smith, a druggist at Washington, Kansas. Frank A. is foreman of the shoe department of the Jackson Sheppard store at Washington. In 1908, at Washington, Mr. Yoder married Miss Anna Northouse. Her mother, Mrs. Caroline Northouse, died in Oklahoma in 1916.

WILL SHACKELFORD THOMPSON has as much as any other citizen during the past twenty years identified himself with those activities which spell the vital and pulsing commercial life of the City of Hutchinson. He possesses that quality so much valued in any community of putting himself in line either as a leader or co-operator with movements and enterprises that are considered essential to the general welfare.

Mr. Thompson's main business at Hutchinson has been as an insurance man. The Thompson family seems to have been generally inclined in that line of work, his father and several of his brothers having

had successful careers as insurance men. Mr. Thompson's remote ancestors came out of Scotland and were colonial settlers in Maine. His grandfather, Palatiah Thompson, was born in Maine in 1795, but for many years lived at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, where he was in the dry goods business. He died at the age of seventy. His wife was Kitty Moore, a native of Virginia.

Charles Lewis Thompson, the father of the Hutchinson business man, was born at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, in 1824. When he was quite young his parents moved to Ohio and in 1847 to St. Louis, where he married and where he was engaged in the wholesale dry goods business for a number of years, but later took up and made a success of insurance. He died at St. Louis in 1894. He was a democrat and an active member and elder in the Central Presbyterian Church of St. Louis. The maiden name of his wife was Betty Hickman Shackelford, who was born near Danville, Kentucky, in 1838 and is still living at St. Louis in her eightieth year. The children of these parents were: Charles McClung, an insurance man at St. Louis; Mattie Shackelford, living at St. Louis, widow of John B. Slaughter, who was also an insurance man; Katherine, unmarried and living with her mother; Will S.; Walter Duke, who is in the insurance business at St. Louis.

Will Shackelford Thompson was born at St. Louis, Missouri, June 19, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and in 1888 graduated from the Smith Academy, a branch of Washington University of St. Louis. He then had an extensive experience covering six years in the wholesale dry goods business with the firm Hargading-McKittrick Dry Goods Company. On coming to Hutchinson in 1894 Mr. Thompson became a retail dry goods merchant, but in 1896 transferred his energies to the insurance field and now represents a number of the standard fire insurance companies. His offices are at 819 Rorabaugh-Wiley Building.

In a business way Mr. Thompson is secretary of the Hutchinson Building and Loan Association, treasurer of The Great American Life Insurance Company, is a director of the Kansas Chemical Manufacturing Company, and is owner of considerable valuable business property, including three city business blocks, several dwellings, and his own residence at 617 East Avenue A.

His relations to the broader affairs of the community and state have also been important. Politically he is a republican. He served as a member of the city council from 1903 to 1909. In the fall of 1916 Mr. Thompson was elected a member of the State Senate from the thirty-sixth district, serving through the session of 1917. In that session he was chairman of the penal institutions committee, and a member of the committees of ways and means, manufacturers and industrial pursuits, roads and bridges, fish and game, insurance, employees, rules, railroads, education, and cities of the first class. Mr. Thompson is a director of the Hutchinson Young Men's Christian Association, is a member of the executive committee of the Kansas State Fair Association, and has served as a director sixteen consecutive years and three terms as president of the Hutchinson Commercial Club. He is also a member of the Rotary Club, the Country Club, Presbyterian Church, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being affiliated with Reno Lodge No. 140, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Wichita Consistory No. 2, and also belongs to Hutchinson Lodge No. 453, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Hutchinson Lodge No.

77, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and to the Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1896, at St. Louis, Missouri, he married Miss Maria Louise Donnell, daughter of J. W. and Maria (Tilden) Donnell, the latter now deceased. Her father is a resident of St. Louis and conducts the White Rabbit Egg Dye Works. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have one daughter, Carol, born September 17, 1910.

WILLIAM HENRY VON DER HEIDEN has been a resident of Newton, Kansas, forty years, and has been enrolled among the leading attorneys of Harvey County since 1889. He was born at Shullsburg, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, January 11, 1869, a son of H. D. Von der Heiden, who was born at Burbach, Germany, in 1834, who was reared in his native village, came to the United States in 1854, was engaged in the mining industry in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, was married there, and in 1861 volunteered his services for the defense of the union of his adopted land, enlisting in Company C, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, under the command of Colonel Moore and General H. J. Smith. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, took part in the ill fated Red River campaign, where he was the victim of a sun stroke, and never fully recovered his health. By trade he was a stone mason. He moved to Newton, Kansas, in May, 1878, and he built a number of the early business structures and homes of the city. He died at Newton in 1910. He was a democrat before the Civil war, and after that was an ardent republican. His church was the German Evangelical. H. D. Von der Heiden married Margaret Muller, who was born near Mainz, Germany, in 1839. She died at Newton, Kansas, in 1892. There were four children, the two youngest, a daughter and a son, dying in infancy. The oldest is Charles, a photographer located at New Orleans, Louisiana.

William Henry Von der Heiden came to Kansas with his parents when nine years of age. He had received some advantages in Wisconsin and was a student in the public schools of Newton, and also attended a private academy at Newton and in Wichita, Kansas. At the age of nineteen he began the study of law in the office of John D. Henry at Newton, and was admitted to the Kansas bar November 19, 1889, a few weeks before his twenty-first birthday. Since then he has been a general practitioner and has handled a large amount of litigation in both the civil and criminal branches of practice. His offices are at 519½ Main Street, in Newton.

In politics he graduated from the republican party into the progressive ranks, and has played an active part in local affairs, having filled the office of police judge, city attorney and county attorney. He is a member of the Harvey County Bar Association and his only fraternal connection at present is with Newton Lodge No. 142, Ancient Free and Accepted masons.

On October 9, 1907, at Newton, Mr. Von der Heiden married Miss Nellie Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morgan. Her mother is now deceased and her father is a retired merchant living at Newton.

ASHTON E. MORGAN, who has been steadily climbing to success as a lawyer at Newton, is junior member of the law firm of Von der Heiden & Morgan, his partner being W. H. Von der Heiden, one of the oldest members of the Newton bar.

Mr. Morgan was born in Harvey County, Kansas, February 4, 1878, and belongs to a family of Kansas

pioneers. His ancestors were from Wales and were frontiersmen and Indian fighters on the western line of Old Virginia, settling in what is now the state of West Virginia, where the City of Morgantown was named for the family.

Jesse C. Morgan, father of Ashton E., was born in Wayne County, Indiana, in February, 1847, and is now living retired at Newton. He was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Kansas, and the family lived for some years in Johnson County. Grandfather Morgan was a miller by trade. Jesse C. Morgan grew up in Johnson County and for many years has been a business man of Harvey County, where he located in 1873. For a time he was a farmer, later agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, then entered business as a merchant, and is now retired. He married at Olathe, Kansas, Miss Clara Duffield, who was born in Illinois in 1855 and died at Newton, Kansas, in 1888.

Ashton E. Morgan grew up at Newton, attended the public schools, including high school, and began the study of law in the office of Judge Cyrus S. Bowman. He was admitted to the bar in 1903, and has since given his time and abilities to the handling of a general practice.

Mr. Morgan is a republican in politics, a member of the Harvey County Bar Association, and is affiliated with Newton Lodge No. 74, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Newton Lodge No. 706, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Morgan owns a comfortable home at 307 East Eighth Street. He married at Newton in 1904 Miss Effie Smith, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Morgan) Smith, the latter now deceased. Her father is a farmer at Cleo Springs, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have three children: Clifford, born November 29, 1905; Richard, born July 18, 1908; and Helen, born September 20, 1912.

ROBERT M. TODD is an old timer of Halstead, has lived there more or less continuously for the past forty-three years, and during the greater part of that time followed his trade as a carpenter and builder. He is now manager of the Farmers Elevator Company and has been very much in public affairs, having filled the offices of mayor and postmaster among others.

Mr. Todd is an Ohio man by birth, having been born in Warren County, January 27, 1851. He is in either the fifth or sixth generation of the family in America. The Todds are Scotch-Irish people and settled in Pennsylvania in colonial times. His grandfather, John Todd, was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, moved to Ohio in 1825, was a farmer all his life and died in Warren County of that state. He married Miss Snodgrass.

John S. Todd, father of Robert M., was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1803 and about the time he reached his majority, in 1824, in the absence of railroads and other means of transportation, walked all the way from Central Pennsylvania across the mountains to Warren County, Ohio. He settled there as a pioneer, and for many years conducted a general country store. His death occurred at Franklin in Warren County in 1875. He grew up a whig in politics and when the republican organization supplanted it in 1856 he supported its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont. John S. Todd was an active member and supporter of the old-school Presbyterian Church, and served as an elder in the organization. During the Civil war he was on the United States Sanitary Commission. John S. Todd married

Mr. Byers was born at Tampico, Indiana, May 2, 1863, while his father was in the Union army. His father was Jasper J. Byers, who was born in Darke County, Ohio, May 18, 1834. He grew up in his native county, when a young man went to Quincy, Indiana, was married there September 19, 1860, and in that community took up the profession of physician and surgeon. In 1859 he graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College. The best years of his life were spent as an able and hard working country physician. In 1862 he removed to Tampico, Indiana, and continued practice there until his death on September 19, 1888. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army, and through nearly four years was under the command of General Sherman, participating in all the engagements of his regiment and was through several notable campaigns, including the march to the sea. He held the rank of first lieutenant in the Fifty-ninth Indiana Regiment of Infantry. In politics he was a democrat and was a Knight Templar Mason. One of the chief interests of his life outside of his profession and home was the Baptist Church. Doctor Byers married Sarah Ellen Archer, who was born at Orleans, Indiana, November 25, 1835, and died at Tampico, Indiana, September 19, 1865. She was the mother of only two children, James J., a railroad man living at St. Joseph, Missouri, and Otto Philip. The original American ancestor of the Byers family was a Holland Dutchman who came over with Henry Hudson and settled in New York, his descendants later going into Pennsylvania. Mr. Byers' great-great-grandfather, Philip Byers, was a soldier in Washington's army during the Revolution. It will be recalled that the British troops, upon being compelled to evacuate New Jersey, poisoned many wells in the course of their retreat, and this soldier, Philip Byers, drank from one of those wells and died from the effects of the poison. Mr. Byers had still another ancestor in the Revolution. This was also a great-great-grandfather. His name was George Gwinnup, his relationship coming through the mother of Dr. Jasper J. Byers. George Gwinnup was a native of Wales, and became involved in a rebellion of that country against the Crown, as a result of which he sought refuge in America and settled in New Jersey. He joined the Revolutionary army and fought with Washington for seven years. He crossed the Delaware River on that famous Christmas Eve just before the battle of Trenton, and he continued to serve the colonial cause until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The paternal grandfather of Otto P. Byers was Philip Byers

a native of Pennsylvania, who in early days moved to Darke County, Ohio, where he followed farming and where he died before his grandson was born.

Through his mother Mr. Byers claims other notable forebears. Her maternal great-grandfather was Joseph Archer, who was the sole survivor of a family murdered by the Maumee Indians on the present site of the City of Cincinnati. He was at that time seven years of age, was taken captive by the Indians, and lived among the Indian wigwams for nine years, learning the language and customs. He was finally delivered out of this bondage, went to Kentucky, and spent the rest of his life in that state. He is buried at Shelbyville, Kentucky. The previous ancestry of the Archer family cannot be traced, since this Joseph Archer was too young to remember any of his antecedents. His son, John Archer, the great-grandfather of Mr. Byers served with the rank of colonel in the Kentucky Sharpshooters, and was with General Jackson both in the War of 1812 and in the later Seminole Indian war in Florida. He was in command of his regiment at the battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1814. In that battle he ordered his troops to roll bales of cotton before them as they advanced, and while his men played a gallant part in that victory they lost only one soldier in the entire regiment. During the Seminole Indian campaign he led his men across the Chattahoochee River behind the breastworks of the Seminoles, routed the Indians out, and that gave General Jackson the opportunity to make a clean and complete victory. This John Archer finally settled in White County, Illinois, where he died and is buried. His oldest son, James M. Archer, was the father of Sarah Ellen Archer, mother of Mr. Byers. James M. Archer was born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, August 21, 1814, and died at Plainfield, Indiana, December 29, 1883. He was a pioneer settler at Plainfield and a merchant there. January 8, 1835, he married at Orleans, Indiana, Jane Glover, who was born in that community April 22, 1817, and died at St. Joseph, Missouri, July 14, 1906.

Otto Philip Byers began his serious career when most boys are at home and in school. He was only two years of age when his mother died. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Indiana, but he left school at fourteen and spent the following year working in the timber woods of Indiana.

On August 29, 1878, at the age of fifteen, Mr. Byers arrived in Kansas, landing at Brookville, where he soon found employment as a section hand with the old Kansas Pacific, now the Union Pacific. Later he went into the train service on Smoky Hill and Denver divisions, was also a station agent, and was employed by the Union Pacific at various places along the route until July 23, 1887.

His next railroad connection was with the Rock Island, and he was telegraph operator with a track laying outfit that constructed the Salina branch and the California line to Liberal, Kansas. Later he was Rock Island agent at Hutchinson. On January 1, 1901, he was promoted to division freight agent, with headquarters at Hutchinson, and filled that post until January 1, 1906.

Leaving railroad work temporarily, Mr. Byers engaged in the wholesale coal business at Hutchinson until December, 1911. About that time he took the lead in that group of men who began the construction of the Anthony and Northern Railroad. This is one of the important feeder lines in West Central Kansas and has done much to open a rich and prosperous section of county. It runs for a distance

of 100 miles from Pratt to Kinsley, and from Truesdale to the north line of Pawnee County. The railroad company's general offices are in the Hoke Building, Hutchinson, occupying all the second floor. The executive officers are: Otto P. Byers, president; J. E. Conklin, assistant to the president; F. C. French, vice president; T. A. Fry, treasurer; and E. M. Vetter, secretary.

Mr. Byers in the last forty years has had some notable experiences as a railroad man. These are well told and are preserved as permanent historical records in Volumes 12 and 13 of the Kansas State Historical Society's collection. In those volumes can be found stories of the blizzard of January, 1886, and also the story of the building of the Hutchinson and Southern railroads constructed by Mr. Byers in 1889-90.

Mr. Byers is a republican in politics. His home is at 428 Sherman Avenue, East, Hutchinson. On January 8, 1885, at Abilene, Kansas, he married Miss Mary Rowe, a native of Abilene. Mr. and Mrs. Byers have two children. Walter Philip, born at Abilene, April 7, 1887, is a cattle raiser and farmer at Dombey, Beaver County, Oklahoma. Florence, who was born at Hutchinson August 2, 1890, is the wife of W. H. Williams, a cattle raiser and farmer at Boyd in Beaver County, Oklahoma.

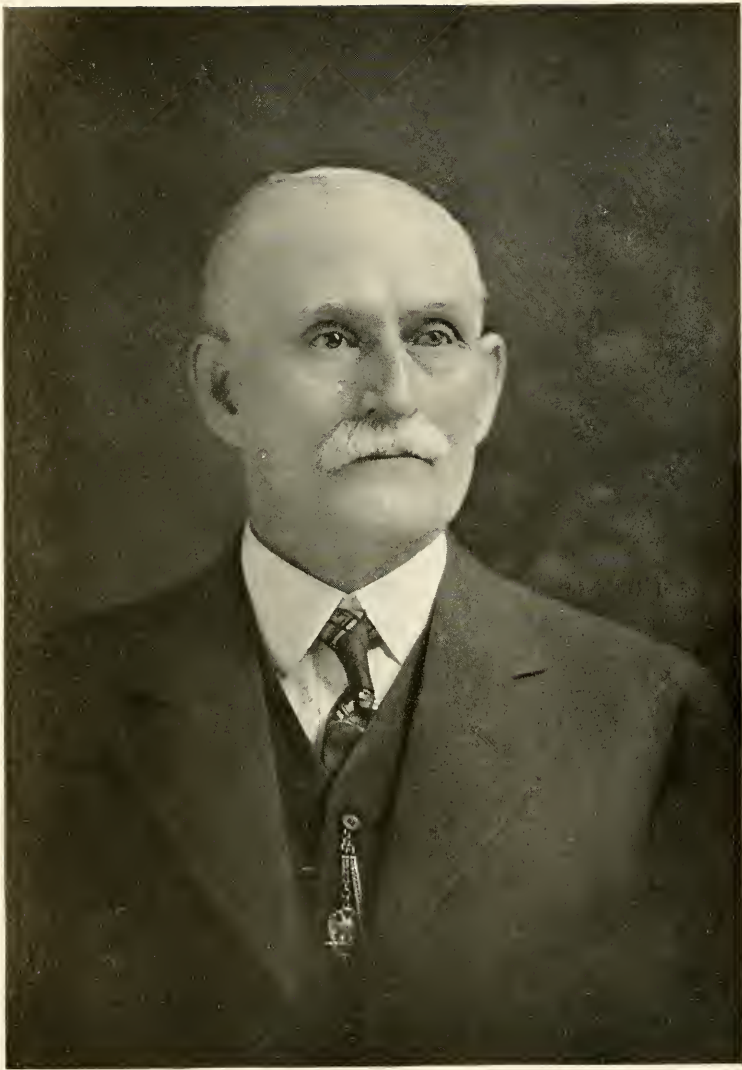
JOHN WILLARD CAMPBELL is a pioneer of Reno County, has lived there continuously forty-four years, and has identified himself successfully and public spiritedly with the community of Plevna, where he still resides.

Mr. Campbell was born in what is now Bay City, Michigan, May 4, 1852. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the Campbells having located in New York State in colonial days. His grandfather, John Campbell, was born in New York State and died near Buffalo in 1845. He was a sturdy farmer of Western New York.

N. R. Campbell, father of J. W., was born near Buffalo in 1820, grew up near that city on a farm, and in 1851, near Erie, Pennsylvania, he married Miss Elmira Dixon. She was born in Tayburg County, New York, in 1832. Soon after their marriage N. R. Campbell and wife moved to Bay City, Michigan, where he did general work for a time, and for two years was a resident of Oakland County, Michigan. In 1873 he brought his family to Kansas and was one of the first settlers in Plevna Township, where he homesteaded 160 acres a mile south and one and one-half miles east of the town, and also took up and developed a timber claim of a quarter section. This land sufficed him for his purposes of a general farmer and stockman, and he lived on the homestead until his death in 1892. He was a republican and filled the office of trustee of Plevna Township. His widow survived him until July, 1915, dying in Montana, but was laid to rest at Plevna. Their children were: John W.; J. J. Campbell, a retired farmer at Denver, Colorado; Ida N., living at Eklaka, Montana, widow of H. A. Abbott, formerly a merchant and farmer at Plevna; Dean, wife of John W. Hanam, a granger and farmer at Plevna; Julia A., who died at Plevna in 1911, wife of D. J. Dunham, formerly a blacksmith at Plevna and now living retired with his children; Lillie G., wife of W. H. Mitchell, who for a number of years was a section boss on the railroad but is now running a restaurant at Pretty Prairie, Kansas.

John W. Campbell was educated in the public schools of Bay City, Michigan, and was twenty-one

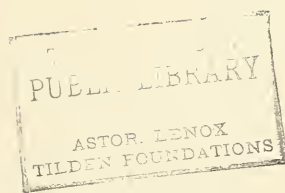




J. B. Hear, M.D.



Rhoda Butler Fear



years of age when he came with his father to Kansas. Being of age he was able to exercise his rights as a homesteader and took up 160 acres a mile south and a mile and a half east of Plevna. That land has furnished him with a vocation and with his business opportunities, and he still owns it, together with his father's original homestead of 160 acres, having made a fine farm out of the land from the virgin prairie. His sons now conduct the farm. Mr. Campbell is a director and vice president of the Farmers Elevator at Plevna. He has served six terms as trustee of Plevna Township and also as township clerk, is a republican in politics, and is prominent in Plevna Camp No. 2078, Modern Woodmen of America, having been clerk of the camp for the past twenty-three years. He is a life member of the Kansas State Historical Society, and was at one time a member of the board of directors.

In 1890, at Plevna, he married Miss Julia M. Dennis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Dennis. The mother is now deceased and her father lives at Plevna, where for the past twenty-five years he has been a mail carrier. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have two children, both sons. Jason Edward farms a portion of his father's place and also rents land for his extensive operations as a farmer. Jesse R., the other son, lives with his parents and is also farming the old homestead.

JOHN CAREY FEAR, M. D. Through the long period of forty years Doctor Fear has given his ability and service, only limited by his physical energies, to the people of Waverly and vicinity as a physician and surgeon. Without question he is the leading doctor of the county and his standing among his professional brethren and citizens in general is indicative of that leadership. Another distinction that he enjoys and which came unsought is his membership in the State Legislature in 1917.

Doctor Fear was born at Duncansville, Ohio, November 9, 1855, a son of Dr. Francis and Mary Ellen (Sparks) Fear. His parents were also natives of Ohio. His father was born December 11, 1824, and died at Waverly, Kansas, in 1902. He was a man of unusual experience and abilities. To a great many people in Kansas and elsewhere he was known as a prominent Baptist and a minister of that faith. While he gave much to religious work, he was by profession a physician. He had a military record, having enlisted as a private in Company E of the One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, and during his service was chiefly detailed for surgical work. Dr. Francis Fear came to Kansas in 1872, and spent the rest of his active life practicing medicine at Greeley, Westphalia, and Waverly. Francis Fear and Mary Sparks were married in 1851. Her parents, Ezra and Mahala (Shriver) Sparks, were both born in Ohio, and her own birth occurred at Winchester in that state in 1832. She died January 1, 1865. She was the mother of five children, four sons and one daughter, all of whom are still living. Dr. John C. being the oldest. William H. is a lawyer and banker at Portland, Oregon. Emery S. is a fruit grower in Florida. Allie A. is the wife of Orlin W. Kester, a farmer at Martinsville, Ohio. Charles F. is a farmer and stockman at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Dr. Francis Fear married for his second wife Martha Rawlings. She was born in Brown County, Ohio, and died at Gardner, Kansas, February 11, 1917. They were married in 1866. The two children of this union are Rawlings Clarence, now a physician at

Gardner, Kansas, and Ormal Oscar, who was killed by lightning in 1901 at Waverly, Kansas.

Dr. John C. Fear was seventeen years of age when his father moved to Kansas and he lived for two years at Greeley and since 1874 in Coffey County, where his father was the pioneer physician and surgeon. Doctor Fear had splendid opportunities to get a practical knowledge of medical practice while riding about with his father and assisting and taking a great interest in all that he did. He also studied medical books in his father's office, and then completed the full course of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1877. Immediately after graduating he returned to Waverly, Kansas, and has been employed in the successful handling of a large practice all over that part of the state for forty years.

Doctor Fear is a republican, and while he has never been a seeker for official honors, a number of places of trust have been thrust upon him. He has been mayor, member of the School Board and held other offices in his home town. He was president of the Commercial State Bank of Waverly three years and has been president of the Coffey County Telephone Company about ten years. In 1916 he was elected by Coffey County as its representative in the State Legislature. During the 1917 session he was a member of five committees, including the Public Health Committee.

Doctor Fear has been president of the Coffey County Medical Society since 1900. He is a member of the Southwest Medical Association, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is very active in the Baptist Church, having served as deacon twenty years.

August 13, 1879, Doctor Fear married Miss Rhoda Florence Butler. She was born in Keokuk County, Iowa, February 2, 1862, a daughter of Joseph Butler, a native of Illinois. Doctor and Mrs. Fear have three children, all daughters. The oldest, Maud, was born in 1881 and died in 1894. Jessie Albertine, born in 1883, graduated in the literary and musical courses at Ottawa University, took one special course in the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, and is a real musician both by training and by nature. She married in 1904 T. T. Kelley and is now the mother of two children, Leah Marjorie and Lyle. Doctor Fear's youngest child is Ada Mabel, who was born in 1887, graduated from Ottawa University, and in 1909 became the wife of Frank C. Lebow. They also have two children, Roberta Louise and Rhoda Evelyn.

JOHN SAMUEL GIBSON has for thirty years been a banker at Geneseo, and has been the leading man of affairs in that rich and prosperous section of Rice County. Mr. Gibson might be called a pioneer of Geneseo, since he arrived in the village only two years after it was established. He has used his personal influence and his business position in many ways to build up the community and has been honored with almost every office in the gift of his fellow citizens.

His ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines shows him to be a member of old and substantial American stock. His great-grandfather, Samuel Gibson, was born in Scotland, went from there to Ireland, and about 1799 immigrated to America and settled on a farm in Pennsylvania. Later he joined his son John Gibson, grandfather of John S., in

migrating to Southern Michigan, and he spent his last years in Constantine in that state.

Grandfather John Gibson was born in Ireland, when two years of age he went with his father to Pennsylvania and when a young man went west to Southern Michigan and cleared up a farm in the beautiful district along the St. Joseph River in the county of that name. He followed farming all his active career and died at Constantine in 1876. The maiden name of his wife was DeFrance, of French descent.

Samuel Gibson, father of the Geneseo banker, was born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1832 and accompanied his parents to Constantine, Michigan, where he married. He was a successful farmer and continued active in that vocation until he retired in 1909. He died at Constantine March 22, 1913. As a democrat he was entrusted with several township offices and for one term represented his county in the State Legislature. He was reared a Presbyterian but afterwards became identified with the Congregational Church.

Samuel Gibson married Martha J. Greene. She was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1840, and died March 22, 1917, while returning home from Tennessee. She was laid to rest at Constantine.

This branch of the Greene family has many historical associations with the colonial period of America, and particularly the colony and State of Connecticut. In this line Mr. Gibson traces his descent from John Greene, who was the fourth son of Richard of Bowbridge Hill, Gillingham, Dorsetshire. Richard was of a junior branch, sixth in descent from the lord chief justice of England. John Greene with his wife and children came in 1635 from his home in Salisbury, Wilts, where he had practiced as a surgeon, to Salem, Massachusetts. Soon afterwards he went to Providence and was one of the twelve to whom Roger Williams conveyed land in his "initial deed" (so called because the men are named only by initials) and was one of the twelve original members of the First Baptist Church in Providence. He was of the party who with Samuel Gorton bought Shawomet, later called Warwick, from the Indians. This is the only name of a white man who signed as a witness to this deed. His own plot, called Occupassnatuset, more commonly known as Pastuxet, remained in the Greene family ownership until 1782. This John Greene held responsible positions under the charter and was a commissioner from 1654 to 1657.

A son of this immigrant, also named John Greene, was for nearly fifty years almost constantly in public life in Rhode Island. From 1652 to 1663 he was commissioner; 1652-54 general recorder; 1655 general solicitor; 1657-1660 attorney general; 1658 ward-en; and most of the time from 1660 to 1690 was assistant, five times deputy, seven times major for the Main, and was sent with John Clarke to England to secure vindication of the charter. From 1690 to 1700 he was deputy governor of the colony.

In the next generation was Maj. Job Greene, who was speaker of the House in Rhode Island in 1727-1728.

A son of Major Greene was Philip Greene, who was associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Kent County, Rhode Island, in 1759-1776; chief justice of the same court all through the Revolutionary period from 1776 to 1784, and gave liberally of his supplies and money for the maintenance of the army during the struggle for independence.

William Greene, a son of the chief justice, was associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Kent County in 1784-85. His brother was Col. Christopher Greene of Revolutionary fame, hero of the exploit of Red Bank.

In the next generation was Christopher Greene, who spent his life in Warwick, Rhode Island, and for fifty years was a deacon in the Baptist Church. He married Ann Frances Low.

Their son, William Warren Greene, was the father of Martha J. Greene and the grandfather of John S. Gibson. William Warren Greene was born in Connecticut in 1806. In early life he was a sailor and later he moved to Southern Michigan and was a pioneer farmer there. He died at Paw Paw in that state in 1889. He married Jane Ann Gray, who spent her life in Connecticut. Their four children were: Thomas Gray, who married Julia Ann Gibson, both now deceased; Christopher Francis, who married Margaret Hamilton, and both are deceased; Martha Jane, who became the wife of Samuel Gibson, as above noted; and Mary Ann, who married William Henry Driskell.

Samuel Gibson and wife were the parents of six children, John S. being the third in order of birth. The daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of T. U. Balkwill, a jeweler at Detroit, Michigan; Caroline I. is married and lives at Constantine, Michigan; Frances B. is the wife of William B. Fell, president of the Cartou factory at Battle Creek, Michigan; Gertrude I. is unmarried and lives at Constantine; and William G. is a farmer and owner of a grain elevator at Constantine.

In the picturesque Village of Constantine in St. Joseph County, Michigan, John Samuel Gibson was born September 4, 1866. He attended the public school of his birthplace, graduating from high school in 1883. After a year on his father's farm he took a course in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, was again on the home farm for two years, and acquired his first practical knowledge of banking by a year of service as assistant bookkeeper with the National Bank of Constantine.

In 1888 Mr. Gibson came to Geneseo, Kansas, and accepted the position of cashier of the Central State Bank. This bank was established in 1887 by George W. Clausen under a state charter. Its record through all these years has justified the confidence of its patrons and it is one of the substantial and well managed financial institutions of Rice County. It has a capital of \$15,000, surplus of \$15,000, and deposits approximating \$100,000. For fifteen years Mr. Gibson was cashier and since 1913 has been president. The other officers are J. M. Johnson, vice president; L. L. Coulter, cashier; and M. C. Watts, assistant cashier. Mr. Gibson also owns the bank building at the corner of Main and Silver Avenue, in which the bank has had its home since it was erected in 1892. This is the main business block of the town and furnishes quarters for the bank, for offices and for a printing establishment. It is a two-story and basement brick building.

Since coming to Rice County Mr. Gibson has acquired a large amount of property and business interests. In 1896 was erected the modern family home on Ninth Street, he owns two other dwelling houses in the town, a farm of 200 acres a mile and a half north of Galt, 40 acres within the corporation limits of Geneseo and a number of city lots. He and his brother W. G. own the old homestead of about 433 acres at Constantine, Michigan. Mr. Gibson also has 230 acres of farming land in Carter County,

Missouri, and a four apartment brick flat building in Kansas City, Missouri.

While Mr. Gibson is in no sense a politician his public record is evidence of the position of esteem he enjoys at Geneseo. For fifteen years he served the town as mayor, being the first honored with that office, and was mayor for thirteen consecutive years. He also served two terms as city treasurer and as a member of the school board. He is a democrat in politics, is past master of Geneseo Lodge No. 361, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is affiliated with Ellsworth Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Ellsworth Commandery, Knights Templar, Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, Ellsworth Council, Royal and Select Masters, Geneseo Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and Geneseo Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He is also one of the moving spirits in the local Commercial Club.

In 1896, at Geneseo, Mr. Gibson married Mrs. Flora A. Coulter. Her parents, Stillman E. and Mary Dix, are both deceased. Her father served in the War with Mexico during the '40s and for many years was an active farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have one son, John Samuel, now in the freshman class of the Geneseo High School.

EUGENE HIPPLE is one of the enterprising young business men of Hutchinson, and is actively identified with the extensive grain and other business interests controlled by his father, Frank E. Hipple, one of Hutchinson's business leaders for many years.

The Hipple family is of Holland-Dutch ancestry and settled in Pennsylvania during Colonial times. Eugene Hipple's great-grandfather was George Hipple. He was born in York County, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1790, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1841, with wagon and team, he moved across the country to Eden, Delaware County, Ohio, and lived on his farm there until his death on December 16, 1876. He first married Elizabeth Bowen, who was born January 8, 1799, and died in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1831. For his second wife he married Nancy Leonard, who was born April 17, 1807, and died September 18, 1845.

The grandfather of Eugene Hipple was Austin Hipple, who was born May 20, 1837, and was the pioneer of the family in Kansas. He came to this state in 1872 and soon homesteaded 160 acres in Butler County, where he followed farming until his death on September 27, 1879, at the age of forty-two years, four months and seven days. Austin Hipple married Elizabeth Caroline Fry, who was born September 24, 1840, and is now living, at the venerable age of seventy-seven, in Hutchinson.

Mr. Frank E. Hipple was born in Ohio April 8, 1861, and was eleven years of age when his parents came to Kansas. Their first home in this state was near Seneca, but a year later they removed to Butler County, and Frank Hipple grew up on the old homestead there. On growing to manhood he took up the grain business and has made that the central feature in his varied affairs ever since. He has been a factor in the business prosperity of Hutchinson since 1891, and his present offices are in the Rorabaugh-Wiley Building. He was president of the Hutchinson Board of Trade in 1916, is a director of the Four S Razor Manufacturing Company, is president of the Kansas-Tennessee Oil and Gas Company, and is general manager and director of the Liberal Elevator Company, president and general manager of the Hutchinson Terminal Elevator Company, and is a stockholder in the Hutchinson Building and Loan Association. As

an extensive land owner he is in close touch with the farming interests of Kansas. One farm of 160 acres lies east of Hutchinson in Reno County, while he owns 1,280 acres in Western Kansas. Frank E. Hipple built a modern home in 1913 at 20 East Ninth Avenue. He is a republican in politics, a member of the Christian Church, and a prominent Mason, being affiliated with Reno Lodge No. 140, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Reno Chapter No. 30, Royal Arch Masons, Reno Commandery No. 26, Knights Templar, Hutchinson Council No. 13, Royal and Select Masters, Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, and he also belongs to Hutchinson Camp No. 566, Modern Woodmen of America, the United Commercial Travelers and the Hutchinson Commercial Club.

In Butler County Frank E. Hipple married Mary A. Johnston, who was born at Lafayette, Macon County, Tennessee, October 22, 1867. Their children are: Eugene; Floyd J., who is associated in the grain business with his father and older brother; Kemper E., who is with the Four S Razor Manufacturing Company at Hutchinson.

Mr. Eugene Hipple was born at Augusta, Kansas, August 10, 1888, but has lived in Hutchinson since he was three years of age. He graduated from the high school there in 1906 and then began the regular course of study in the Kansas University. He was midway through his senior year when, on account of his father's ill health, he left school in 1910 and took up some of the responsibilities of the grain business at home. He is now assistant manager and director of the Liberal Elevator Company and is secretary and director of the Hutchinson Terminal Elevator Company. Mr. Hipple owns his home at 104 15th Avenue, East.

He has been quite active in democratic politics, and was a candidate for representative against Judge F. L. Martin. He is a member of the Christian Church, the Hutchinson Commercial Club, the Country Club, and is a prominent Mason. He is senior deacon of Reno Lodge No. 140, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, principal sojourner of Reno Chapter No. 34, Royal Arch Masons, Junior Warden of Reno Commandery No. 26, Knights Templar, belongs to Hutchinson Council No. 13, Royal and Select Masters, Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, and Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita. He also belongs to Hutchinson Lodge No. 453, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

ALBERT L. EGY. A retired cattleman and a bank director at Newton, A. L. Egy has had many interests to identify him with Harvey County, in which part of Kansas he has spent all the years of his life since early boyhood.

Albert Lorenzo Egy was born at Wenona, Illinois, September 9, 1863. Going back several generations to his great-grandfather, the family came from Germany. His father, the late Solomon Egy, was a prominent pioneer of Harvey County. Born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1827, he grew up in that rugged and historic section of the Keystone State, afterwards moved to Mariou County, Ohio, where he married, and soon after that event went to Wenona, Illinois. In 1868 he transferred his home to Caldwell County, Missouri, and on April 18, 1871, arrived in Kansas and homesteaded 160 acres six miles north of Newton. He was a blacksmith by trade, and he used that employment to give him his start in life. After coming to Kansas he showed very successful ability as a farmer, acquired 400 acres in Harvey County, improved it with fine buildings and

other facilities, and at one time it was the highest taxed farm in Highland Township. He left this farm at his death and the estate some years later sold it. Solomon Egy died on the old homestead north of Newton June 27, 1904. He began voting as a democrat, but after Cleveland's second election he turned republican and was very aggressive in that party, his home being the republican headquarters in Highland Township. He was a charter member of Newton Lodge No. 142, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was an honored member of the Grand Army Post. His military service was with the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Regiment of Infantry. He joined that organization in 1861 and fought with it loyally and gallantly until the close of the war. Among other great battles he participated at Gettysburg.

Solomon Egy married Sarah A. Eckert, who was born in Marion County, Ohio, February 6, 1836. She died on the Kansas farm April 5, 1913. There were eight children in the family: Alice, who died August 18, 1893, three miles west of Newton, married Warren Graham, who is now a farmer at Lake Charles, Louisiana; John L., living at Hesston, Kansas, a retired carpenter; Cecelia, who died at the age of eighteen months; Albert L.; Frank, a farmer in Cheyenne County, Kansas; May, wife of Otto Tange-man, owner of an elevator and a grain dealer at Mount Ridge, Kansas; Grace E., wife of John Rapp, a lumberman at Dodge City, and H. L., who operates a garage at Newton.

Albert L. Egy was eight years of age when the family came to Kansas. Some of his earliest childhood recollections go back to Illinois and also to Northwestern Missouri, but most of his youth was spent in the country north of Newton, and his education was secured in the public schools here. He emulated and practiced the principles which had made his father such a successful farmer, and he lived at home and after his father's death took active management of the farm. There he did diversified farming and became one of the best known cattle men in the county. He raised, fed and shipped cattle on a large scale for a number of years. In 1914 he sold his stock interests and retired to Newton, where he now enjoys a good home at 1319 North Main Street. Mr. Egy also owns a farm of 160 acres in Highland Township and one of 480 acres in Reno County. Besides his individual holdings his wife has a farm of 160 acres in Emma Township of Harvey County, and 160 acres in Hamilton County. Mr. Egy is a director of the First National Bank of Newton and a stockholder in the Walton Elevator Company.

Politics has never been in his line and the only offices he ever filled were in his home township. He is a republican voter and a member of the Presbyterian Church. On March 17, 1913, at Newton, Mr. Egy married Miss Louise Bessmer. The ceremony was performed by H. H. McAdams, the probate judge. Mrs. Egy is a daughter of George and Rosina Bessmer. Her father, now deceased, was a pioneer of Harvey County and followed farming a number of years until he retired. Her mother lives at 1211 Main Street in Newton.

CLAUDE LATHROP COLE, principal of the Reno County High School at Nickerson, has been identified with educational work and administration in Kansas for the past four years, but his teaching experience covers almost twenty years and in a number of the Middle Western states. Wherever he has been it has been the testimony that Mr. Cole has been successful in giving vitality and increased efficiency to the

schools under his direction, and such has been the character of his work that he deserves the name educator as an appropriate means of distinguishing him from one who merely teaches or administers a school. In the words of the assistant secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Missouri his qualifications rest "not so much in his college degree as in his strong personality." Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cole have usually been associated in their school work and one of the prominent lawyers of North Dakota in a town where they taught said of them: "They possess both noble and cheerful qualities which are essential to successful school work and they are able in a marked degree to command the respect and hearty co-operation of the pupils in all the grades. From four years of intimate acquaintance with them are measured their work and influence as teachers. Their physical characteristics are perfect, education comprehensive, morals above reproach, social qualities of high order, excellent musicians, faithful, honest and efficient teachers—the kind of people that make a community better and a little more cheerful because of their having lived in it."

For all his long and very thorough experience Mr. Cole is still a young man, born at Plymouth, Iowa, December 21, 1880. He comes of old American Colonial stock and for several generations identified with the Pine Tree State of Maine. There is a record that this branch of the Cole family immigrated from England to Massachusetts as early as 1634. From there they went into Maine and Mr. Cole's grandfather, Eben N. Cole, was born in that state in 1818. Eben Cole lived the life of a substantial farmer in Maine and in 1869 he went to Mason City, Iowa, where as an early settler he homesteaded 160 acres. He was a very successful man and in the course of time owned 640 acres of rich Iowa farm land, and at his death, which occurred at Mason City in 1908, he divided this land among his children.

Llewellyn Cole, father of Professor Cole, was born March 1, 1847, at Bangor, Maine, grew up there, and in 1869 went to Plymouth, Iowa, where for twenty years he was local agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. He then moved to his farm six miles west of Plymouth, but since 1908 he and his wife have lived retired at Los Angeles, California. He is a democrat in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Masonic fraternity. Llewellyn Cole married Clara Maria Stevens. She was born in Indiana in 1854. They reared a large family of children who have made for themselves worthy places in the world: Charles B., a railway mail clerk living at Mason City, Iowa; Llewellyn A., Jr., a resident of Los Angeles and manager of an elevator; Eben N., who lives at Long Beach, California, and is connected with the Long Beach Gas Company; Claude L., who is fourth in age among the family; Clifton De Forest, local agent for the Frisco Railway at Hancock, Missouri; Frank R., employed in the roundhouse of the Chicago Northwestern Railway at Mason City, Iowa; Ferdinand, connected with the Long Beach Gas Company at Long Beach, California; Lilian A., wife of Roy Stevens and living with her parents in Los Angeles; and Alvah, who lives at Los Angeles and is employed by a gas and light company.

Claude L. Cole spent much of his youth and boyhood at Mason City, Iowa, where he attended schools. He is as much a student today with the possession of half a dozen degrees and certificates as he was in boyhood. He was in Mason City from 1895 to 1898, and began teaching in the rural schools of Cerro

Goordo County, Iowa, during the year 1899-1900. During the summer of 1900 and the spring of 1901 he was a student in the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls. Throughout his educational experience Mr. Cole has been able to render special service through his well trained talents in music. He was assistant principal and musical director of the high school at Thornton (Iowa) in 1901-02; was principal of the Sparta (Missouri) High School, 1904-05; principal of the Maywood (Nebraska) High School, 1905-06; principal of the Eustis (Nebraska) High School, 1906-08; instructor and musical director Frontier County (Nebraska) Teachers' Institute, 1905-06; superintendent of the public schools of Page (North Dakota) in 1908-09; director of music at the University High School and Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia (Missouri), 1909-11; instructor Psychology and History in the Northwestern Summer School at Velva (North Dakota) in the summers of 1912-13.

In the meantime Mr. Cole had continued his studies in various schools and institutions. In 1907 he graduated from the Nebraska State Normal School at Kearney. He was given the Bachelor of Science degree by Fremont College, Nebraska, in 1908, and in 1909 the same school awarded him the degree A. B. and Bachelor of Pedagogy. During the summer quarter of 1910 he was a student in the University of Chicago Law School, and in 1911 received his law degree from the University of Missouri, but so far has found educational work too absorbing an interest to allow him to practice. In 1911 he also received the degree Bachelor of Education from the Nebraska State Normal School at Kearney, and in 1912 the University of Missouri awarded him the degree A. B. and Bachelor of Science in education. In 1913 he was again a graduate student at the summer session of the University of Missouri and in 1916 that state university gave him the degree Master of Arts.

Some of the most appreciated work that Mr. and Mrs. Cole did was at Bottineau, North Dakota, where he was superintendent of the public schools from 1911 to 1913. From that position he came to Kansas in 1913 as principal of the Chase County High School at Cottonwood Falls and left that institution in the fall of 1916 to become principal of the Reno County High School at Nickerson.

Mr. Cole possesses life certificates as a teacher from the states of Nebraska and Missouri and also first grade certificates from Iowa and Kansas. He served two years as president of the Bottineau County Teachers' Association in North Dakota, and is now an active member of the Kansas State Teachers' Association. Under his supervision at Nickerson he has a staff of 20 teachers and an enrollment of 350 scholars in the county high school. Much of the success attending his work is due to his versatile abilities. Reference has already been made to his musical talent and he has directed many orchestras, bands and choruses and also has a supervising knowledge of such subjects as domestic science, manual training and agriculture.

In politics Mr. Cole is a republican, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has always been interested in Masonry, his affiliations being with Tuscan Lodge No. 44, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Bottineau, North Dakota; Phoenicia Chapter No. 17, Royal Arch Masons, at Bottineau; Bottineau Chapter of the Eastern Star; Kem Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Grand Forks, North Dakota; Lorraine Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar; and Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite.

As the former president of the Nebraska State Normal School said, Mr. Cole has a tower of strength in his wife, who has distinguished herself by her teaching ability and also as a woman of thorough culture and refinement. Mr. Cole and Miss Lillian Nielsen were married at Garner, Iowa, September 9, 1902. She is a daughter of James P. and Marion (Loveland) Nielsen. Her father was a general merchant in Iowa and died in the spring of 1917. Her mother now lives at Manly, Iowa.

LOUIS BODWELL BURT, county clerk of Wabaunsee County, and also president of the State County Clerks' Association, has for many years been an active figure in this county's educational and civic affairs. He is a hard worker, is faithful and attentive to his official duties and a man whose ability and service command universal respect.

Mr. Burt is of English ancestry. His people were early settlers in the State of Kansas. Mr. Burt was born at Wabaunsee in Wabaunsee County, Kansas, January 7, 1882, son of George S. Burt. His father's people were early settlers in the State of Wisconsin. His grandfather, James Wrex Burt, was born near Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1810 and died at Mackford, Wisconsin, in 1864. The grandmother, Diantha Stephens Burt, was born at Madison, Connecticut, in 1812 and died at Mackford, Wisconsin, in 1844. They came to Milwaukee in 1835 from Cleveland, Ohio, traveling by a sailing vessel around the Great Lakes and being two weeks on the way. Both of the great-grandfathers on the Burt side were in the Revolutionary war.

George Sharp Burt was born in Walworth County, Wisconsin, September 6, 1837. He came to Kansas in 1859, two years before its admission as a state, and joined a colony of homesteaders in Wabaunsee County. The 160 acres in the homestead is now occupied by his son Sherman and adjoins the townsite of Wabaunsee on the east. George S. Burt followed farming all his active career and retired in 1914. A republican in politics, he has filled various township offices and as a resident of Kansas during the trouble arising over the early settlement and the slavery problems he joined the state militia. He was a first lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment, Kansas State Militia, from 1863 to the close of the war. The regiment was called to Western Kansas in July, 1864, to stop a raid the Indians were making on a train of emigrants and freighters at Great Bend on the Arkansas River. They returned home until the Price raid, when they were called out and under General Pleasanton marched to the Blue River near Kansas City, where by their valiant fighting Price and his followers were put to rout.

George S. Burt is a very active member and leader in the Congregational Church and is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He married Lula B. Lines. She was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1845. Her father, Charles B. Lines, was a historic character in Wabaunsee County, and for that reason a separate sketch is given of him on other pages. George S. Burt and wife reared a family of very capable children, Louis B. being the youngest. Frank L., the oldest, is a farmer at Shallow Water in Scott County, Kansas. George S., Jr., is a farmer near Wamego in Pottawatomie County. Henry F., a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, is head of social settlement work in that city and is now looking after the welfare and moral conditions of the soldiers in their camps in the Northwest. Sherman B. has already been mentioned as farming the old

homestead at Wabaunsee. Charles is also a social settlement worker living at Minneapolis.

Louis B. Burt grew up on the old homestead at Wabaunsee, attended the public schools there, graduated from the Wamego High School, and was liberally trained for the duties and responsibilities of an active career. For a year and a half he was a student in Kansas University and took a course in the State Normal School at Emporia. In 1900 he began teaching near Alma, and after a year was made principal of the Paxico school, where he remained two years, was for two years principal of the Harveyville school, principal of the Alma High School three years, and for five years was superintendent of schools at Alta Vista.

In the meantime, in connection with his school work, Mr. Burt served as county surveyor of Wabaunsee County from 1907 to 1913. In June, 1913, he was appointed county clerk, and since that date has lived at Alma, his offices being in the courthouse. He was regularly elected county clerk in 1914, and by re-election in 1916 is in his second term.

Mr. Burt besides his home on Missonri Street in Alma owns a farm of 160 acres at Wabaunsee. He is a republican and a member of the Congregational Church, is a member and was master in 1916 of Alma Lodge No. 161, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Patron, 1915-16, of Lodge No. 207, Order of the Eastern Star, and is affiliated with Alma Lodge No. 76, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Cedar Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America at Wabaunsee.

June 14, 1911, at Alta Vista, he married Miss Katie L. Anderson, daughter of Christian and Delia (Woodard) Anderson. Her father, a farmer, is now deceased and her mother lives at Alta Vista. Mr. and Mrs. Burt have one daughter, Kathryn Lenore, born November 21, 1913.

CHARLES B. LINES was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 12, 1807, was a self-educated and self-made man, having never attended school and was thrown on his own responsibility when a boy. He started out to be a sailor but gave it up and entered the cabinet business when thirteen years of age. He has told his grandsons how his boss would come around and tell him to push his planes faster. Although he was quite successful in business he took time for public affairs. While in the cabinet and undertaking business he placed Noah Webster in his coffin, also Jonathan Trumbull, secretary of General Washington.

He was one of nineteen young men to join the first temperance society in Connecticut, was a forceful speaker on temperance, religion and politics, having filled the pulpit and traveled over the country, until some writers added Reverend to his name. While a member of the whig party he was elected to the Connecticut Legislature in 1853, was chairman of the committee on finance and also a member of the committee on banks and committee on sale of spirituous liquors, was a presidential elector and took the electoral vote to Washington. He made the acquaintance of President Pierce, J. Q. Adams, Clay, Webster and Jackson.

He married Maria Wooding July 18, 1829. To-day the houses are built so the women will have no steps to climb. Grandma Lines kept house for years in three rooms, one above the other, connected only by ladders. A number of their children were born in these rooms. Their Wabaunsee home was really a 4-story building and they cooked and ate in the basement, lived on the first floor, had rooms for hired

help and company on the second floor, while a fourth, the attic, was used for a store room. She died in March, 1897, at the ripe age of eighty-nine. She was a great cook, as her grandchildren can testify, but Grandpa Lines turned down her fine dishes for graham gems and a dish of fruit. He never drank tea or coffee and took his lemonade without sugar.

Grandpa Lines came to Kansas in 1854 to spy out the land, and after meetings addressed by Beecher, Professor Stillman, president of Yale, and others, he announced his intention of organizing a colony to emigrate to Kansas to help plant the institution of freedom and Christianity upon her virgin soil. At their first meeting, March 7, 1856, ninety persons organized as the Beecher Bible and Rifle Colony. They left New Haven seventy strong on March 31st and reached Wabaunsee April 28, 1856, and were escorted to a steamboat by the militia and fire department. At a previous meeting Beecher pledged \$625 and the audience an equal amount, which paid for a Sharps rifle, Bible and Hymn Book for each member. At St. Louis they took a steamboat for Kansas City, where they purchased thirty ox teams and started on their overland trip, stopping at Lawrence, the Mecca of Free State men, for a few days, then on to Topeka, where they lost one member, who was smitten with the location of the future capital, then to their destination, the Town of Wabaunsee, the most beautiful building spot on the Kansas River, where they arrived at dawn. They found about a half dozen settlers along the creek, but only two of these men were fixed for visitors. However, they were provided with tents. One of the first rules of the new colony was that the young men should shoot their firepieces toward the bluffs and not around the tents or settlement. They had the usual exodus back East but enough stayed, and were joined by the Platt colony from Illinois, to organize a church, start a college, set a saw mill to work and start a settlement that has made history. Being urged by old political friends Grandpa Lines returned to Connecticut in the fall of 1856 to take part in the campaign, but returned in the spring of 1857 and arrived at Wabaunsee on April 23d with wife and daughters, Hattie and Louisa. Other families, including the Baldwins, Griswolds, E. J. Lines and family, had arrived shortly before. During the campaign in Connecticut Grandpa Lines was taken sick and Isaac Bird said in a letter to him that "I cannot but think that God has oppressed you and brought you here and closed the door of Kansas against your return in order that you may do a work which could not be done by the eloquence of a Seward or Sumner."

From drilling a company of men who did not join the army he received the distinction of being called Colonel Lines ever afterward. He was a member of the Kansas Legislature at Lecompton in 1861 and speaker pro tem of the House. He was regent of the State University from March, 1864, to 1874; was receiver of the land office at Lecompton and Topeka from March, 1861, to April, 1865, and was pension agent at Topeka from 1865 to 1874.

He was a leader at Wabaunsee and in state affairs for thirty-four years, when he died March 31, 1889, leaving many relatives besides Grandma Lines, who survived him nine years.

JOHN R. BEECHING is a lawyer and since 1910 has been accumulating a large general practice and a rising reputation at the bar of Hutchinson.

Mr. Beeching is a native Kansan, and represents a pioneer family in Rush County, where he was born



William F. Schoch

February 19, 1884. His grandfather, Charles Beeching, was an Englishman, born in 1830, was a mechanic by trade, and on coming to America first settled in Connecticut and afterwards moved to Huntington, Indiana, where he died in 1898.

Perry Beeching, father of the Hutchinson lawyer, was born in Connecticut in 1858. He was reared at Huntington, Indiana, and in 1880 joined the early settlers of Rush County, Kansas. The old homestead of 160 acres which he took up on going there was developed as a fine farm home and he continued his residence on it until his death in 1915. The homestead was only the nucleus which represented his successful efforts as a farmer, and at the time of his death he owned 1,120 acres. He was a democrat in politics. Perry Beeching married Lizzie Van Gorder. She was born at Ellenville, New York, in 1858, and is now living at Hutchinson. Her children are: Charles Lee, a graduate of the University Medical College of Kansas City and of the Navy Medical College at Washington, D. C., and now connected in a professional capacity with the United States Navy; John R.; Ella Mabel, who graduated A. B. from the Emporia State Normal School and is now living at Manhattan, a teacher in the Manhattan High School; and Gertie L., wife of A. D. Shaw, foreman of a planing mill at San Antonio, Texas.

John R. Beeching grew up on his father's farm in Rush County, remaining there until he was twenty-two. He received his early education in the rural schools, attending in the winter and helping his father on the farm in the summer seasons. Mr. Beeching spent four years in Cooper College at Sterling, and in 1907 received his law degree from the Kansas City Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1907, both in Kansas and Missouri, and was connected with a law office in Kansas City, Missouri, until 1910. He then removed to Hutchinson and established an independent practice and has handled a large volume of civil and criminal cases in the local courts. His offices are in the Rorabaugh-Wiley Building.

Mr. Beeching is a democrat, is affiliated with Reno Lodge No. 140, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Hutchinson Lodge No. 453, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Hutchinson Camp No. 566, Modern Woodmen of America, and is a member of the Commerce Club, Gridiron Club, County Bar Association and State Bar Association.

Mr. Beeching owns his residence at 203 East 17th Avenue. He married in October, 1910, at Sterling, Kansas, Miss Bertha Crego, daughter of C. H. and V. (Smith) Crego, still living at Sterling. Her father is now retired.

SAMUEL A. HEMPHILL. Youth is no bar to the handling of important responsibilities in the business field. Witness the case of Samuel A. Hemphill, aged twenty-five, who is vice president and cashier and executive head of the Nashville State Bank at Nashville, Kansas. Mr. Hemphill took up banking as a career soon after leaving school and was given executive responsibilities at a time when most young men are just laying the ground work of the business or professional career.

He was born at Pretty Prairie, Kansas, October 5, 1892. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish-Dutch people who came to America in early days and the family were pioneers in Ohio. The father, W. B. Hemphill, who still lives at Pretty Prairie, was born in Ohio in 1855, grew up there, married in Illinois, and about 1882 settled at Pretty Prairie, Kansas. He has been a farmer all his life, and though he has sold his own

land he is still engaged in farming on a rented place three miles west of Pretty Prairie. He has been quite a factor in republican politics, served as deputy assessor of Reno County, and in 1910 took the census in several townships of that county. He is a very active member of the United Presbyterian Church and an elder in his home church. He married Maggie E. Rhomstock, who was born in New York City in 1852. Their family of children is as follows: Frank, a teacher living at Lamar, Colorado; Frances, twin sister of Frank, wife of A. A. Brown, a farmer at Pretty Prairie; George, in the stock and bond brokerage business at Boston, Massachusetts; Cameron, a state bank examiner living at Wichita; Haddah, wife of A. R. Cheatum, living at Montrose, Colorado; Wylie, a farmer at Arlington, Kansas; Luella, wife of Gus Fear, who has a wallpaper and paint store at Muskogee, Oklahoma; Theo, wife of E. H. Bula, a bookkeeper in the Kingman Mills at Kingman, Kansas; Samuel A.; and Elsie, living at home with her parents.

Samuel A. Hemphill was educated in the public schools of Pretty Prairie, and at the age of about eighteen left school to enter the Spivey State Bank. There he learned the banking business through all the grades from a minor clerk to the post of assistant cashier. In 1915 he returned to the home farm, spending the summer and winter in caring for the crops and looking after the stock, and in January, 1916, became cashier of the Farmers State Bank at Adams. In June of the same year he became vice president and cashier of the Nashville State Bank, his present post.

The Nashville State Bank was established in 1907, under a state charter, with B. C. Bennett as president. The present officers are: Ben Morisse, president; S. A. Hemphill, vice president and cashier. The bank has a capital of \$15,000, surplus of \$10,000, and its deposits by a recent report aggregated \$148,000. The interesting and significant fact about the deposits is that they have grown from \$72,000 to more than double that figure since Mr. Hemphill became executive head of the bank.

He is a member of the Kansas Bankers' Association, is a stockholder and member of oil companies, and also owns stock in the Farmers' State Bank of Adams, Kansas. He is unmarried, but owns his home on Main Street. Mr. Hemphill is a member of the United Presbyterian Church and in politics a republican.

WILLIAM F. SCHOCH, state senator and former probate judge of Shawnee County, is one of the prominent lawyers of Kansas and has practiced his profession in Topeka for over twenty years.

One of the cardinal rules of his life has been that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Whether as school teacher, farmer, lawyer, political leader, public official, or in the prosecution of his various other interests, Mr. Schoch has applied this rule so faithfully and with such results that he has long stood among the leaders of the bar and in citizenship in Kansas.

Practically his entire adult life has been passed in Kansas, and such success as he has attained has been entirely through his own exertions. Born on a farm in McLean County, Illinois, January 5, 1859, William Franklin Schoch is the oldest of seven children, whose parents were David H. and Eunice Ann (Abbott) Schoch. Both his parents were natives of Ohio. In 1871 the family moved to Jefferson County, Iowa, and thence to La Bette County, Kansas, in 1877. Thus they were among the early settlers of South-

eastern Kansas, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives.

While living in Iowa, William F. Schoch, besides doing his part in the work of the home farm, attended school and also taught one term at Akron, Missouri. He was eighteen when he came to Kansas and completed his literary education at the Parsons High School. He then turned to teaching, taught several terms in the country districts, but this was only a temporary expedient to enable him to carry on his studies toward the profession which had already become his fixed ambition in life. He was a law student in the office of Cory & Simons at Parsons, and later with Perkins, Morrison & Bowman at Oswego.

July 25, 1883, Mr. Schoch was admitted to the Kansas bar and for six years practiced his profession at Mound Valley and for the following six years at Oswego. He gained a large following as a lawyer, and in 1895, when he removed to Topeka, he soon had a highly creditable practice. For a number of years he practiced alone. His first law partnership was with Judge Lee Monroe, the firm being known as Monroe and Schoch. Then following this he became a member of the firm of Schoch, Hotchkiss & Wilson. At the present time he is senior member of the firm of Schoch & Rankin.

From a political standpoint he has always been identified with the republican party and from early manhood has taken a commendable share in public affairs. At numerous times he has been a delegate to county, judicial, congressional and state conventions, and more than once his influence counted in the shaping of policies and campaigns. In 1908 he was elected and served four years as judge of the Probate Court of Shawnee County. By virtue of his office he was also juvenile judge, and made that branch of the local courts an instrument for an effective reform and beneficial service to the many youths who appeared before him.

In the spring of 1916 Judge Schoch's announcement of his candidacy for the republican nomination for the State Senate aroused more than the routine attention given to such announcements. This was due not only to his unusual qualifications for the office, but also for the fact that he specifically refused to make his candidacy subject to the much abused practice of circulating a petition, which, as he said and as is a matter of general knowledge to the public, is practically worthless so far as representing the sentiment of the voters. While claiming a substantial loyalty to the republican party and introducing facts that showed he had always been a leader, Judge Schoch also announced that his conduct if elected would make the best interests of the state superior to mere partisan advantage. He announced himself as an advocate of good roads, and that he would work for such a system of taxation as would be adequate, yet not burdensome, for giving Kansas the best possible system of roads and saving the vast sum wasted by inefficient road making. Out of his experience as a judge of the Juvenile Court he promised interest in behalf of such legislation as would make the Juvenile Court system more effective. He said: "It is time Kansas was placing the interest of the helpless and poverty stricken infant in a class above the beef steer and his sister."

His election followed and at the first session of the Senate in January thereafter he soon became one of its acknowledged leaders. He was the author of many important measures and was successful in securing the enactment of as many bills into laws as

any other member of the Senate. Reducing the time of contesting wills from three years to two; extending the period of majority for girls from eighteen to twenty-one years; the child labor law; the mother's pension law, and the hard surface road law are among the many measures introduced and advocated by him, which are now a part of the statutes of the state.

Judge Schoch is a lover of literature, of nature and outdoor life, and is known to write vigorously and with considerable literary grace. More than once he has used his pen to forward matters in which he had particular concern. He is known as an advocate of the Good Roads Movement as well as of everything else that is essential to the progress of Kansas. Among articles from his pen which have appeared from time to time in the public press, one of the lighter vein which attracted considerable notice at the time was a description of an automobile trip which he made to San Francisco and down the Pacific coast to San Diego. Mr. Schoch is a member of the Episcopal Church, is a Knight Templar York Rite and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, is past worthy patron of the Eastern Star and is also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Sons and Daughters of Justice, and is a life member of the Kansas State Historical Society.

On February 12, 1884, Mr. Schoch married Miss Katherine Bates, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Robinson) Bates, of La Bette County. Mrs. Schoch died at their home in Topeka August 7, 1912.

JOHN B. MORTON, M. D., has been successfully engaged in practice at Nashville for nearly ten years. He is a native of Kansas, and his people were pioneers in the vicinity of Cunningham, where he was born July 11, 1884.

He is of Scotch and English ancestry and his forefathers were pioneers in the State of Ohio. His grandfather, Barzillai Morton, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1811, and spent most of his life in his native county, where he conducted a mill for many years. About 1882 he came to Cunningham, Kansas, settling on a farm, and lived there until his death in 1900. His wife, Louisa Morton, also died at Cunningham. Three of their children are still living: Eli, a retired farmer at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas; W. H. Morton; and Clarinda, wife of L. S. Holland, a retired farmer living at Cherokee, Oklahoma.

W. H. Morton, father of Doctor Morton, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1849, grew up and married there, and for several years was a flour miller. In 1880 he came to Hutchinson, Kansas, and for a time did freighting over the surrounding country with a team of oxen. In 1882 he removed to Cunningham, where he has since been active as a farmer. He homesteaded 160 acres and still lives on the old place. Politically he is a republican, is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Christian Church. W. H. Morton married Nancy Jane Dodson, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1861. Their children are: Lametta, who died young; Fred K., a barber at Cunningham; Dr. John B.; Charles, who is manager of his brother's drug store at Nashville; Bertha, wife of Bruce Baber, a farmer at Cunningham; Lizzie, wife of Cleve Baber, a Cunningham farmer; Marie, who died at the age of eight years; Thelma, attending high school at Cunningham; and Clarice, a pupil in the grammar school at Cunningham.

Doctor Morton received his early education chiefly in Salina, Kansas, where he attended the public schools and where he was graduated from Salina

University in 1902. Following his school career he had an experience of one year in a drug store at Cunningham, and this was the avenue through which he approached the profession of medicine. Entering the Kansas City Medical University, Doctor Morton graduated M. D. in 1907. In 1914 he had post-graduate work in a hospital at Colorado Springs, Colorado. After leaving college he practiced a year at Kansas City, but in 1908 located at Nashville, where he has since built up a large medical and surgical practice. He handles all his own surgical operations and surgery is his special field. He also owns a drug store, keeps his offices there, and in 1908 built a modern home in the southeast part of the town. He owns a farm of 160 acres in Barber County, Kansas.

Doctor Morton is a member of the Kingman County and State Medical societies. He is a republican, a member of the Christian Church and is affiliated with Turon Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Nashville Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1912, at Nashville, he married Miss Eunice Ruth Bennett, daughter of B. C. and Meda (Underwood) Bennett, the latter now deceased. Her father is a business man of Nashville, handling a large stock of general merchandise, lumber, coal and other supplies.

B. A. WELCH, a native of Kansas, has been a prominent citizen of Kingman County for many years, is a former clerk of the District Court, was a farmer in early life, and for the past ten years has been active in the State Bank of Kingman, in which he is now cashier and active head.

Mr. Welch was born at Valley Center, Kansas, September 8, 1876. He comes of a pioneer Pennsylvania family. His great-grandfather fought as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Josiah Edward Welch, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He afterwards went as a pioneer to Wisconsin and died in that state about 1850.

Darius Welch, father of the Kingman banker, was born at Shinglehouse, Potter County, Pennsylvania, in 1838. He went with his parents to Wisconsin in early times, and for some years was engaged in the lumber industry, principally in rafting ties down the Kickapoo and Wisconsin rivers and also down the Mississippi. At the outbreak of the Civil war he joined Company F of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry and was in the service three years. It was the Eighth Wisconsin which gained special fame not only for its fighting qualities but also for the fact that its regimental mascot was a live eagle, known as "Old Abe," which remained with the regiment, circling about through shot and shell of battle, and went unscathed. It was afterwards given an honorable retirement and when it died its body was mounted and was given a place of honor in the State Capitol at Madison, where a few years ago it was burned when the State House was destroyed. Darius Welch while in service suffered a rupture, and was then assigned to duty in the Hospital Corps.

In 1875 he brought his family to Sedgwick County, Kansas, but a short time later homesteaded 160 acres in Russell County. In 1886 he went to Missouri for a year and in 1888 came to Kingman County and was a farmer there until his death at Rago in 1896. He was a republican in politics. He married at Boscabel, Wisconsin, Barbara E. Doran, who was born in Ohio in 1856 and is still living on the old farm at Rago, which she owns. Her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Doran, is now living at Wilson, Kansas, nearly ninety years of age. The children of Darius Welch and wife were

eight in number: Annis E., wife of H. M. Davis, a farmer at Rago, Kansas; B. A. Welch; Calvin E., a teacher at Rago; Delbert E., who is connected with the Railroad Company at Rago; Zenos A., a carpenter at Rago; Guy E., a farmer at Rago; Olive E., wife of Clarence Hundley, a locomotive fireman with the Missouri Pacific Railroad and living at Conway Springs, Kansas; and Ruth E., who resides with her mother.

B. A. Welch was educated in the rural schools of Kingman County, and for one year attended the State Normal School at Emporia. In the meantime after his father's death he had taken charge of the home farm and he returned to it in 1898 and was a practical farmer until his election to the office of clerk of the District Court in 1906. Mr. Welch filled that office with energy and diligence for two years. In 1908 he entered the State Bank of Kingman as assistant cashier, and since April, 1915, has been cashier and has handled practically all the executive responsibilities.

This is one of the stronger banks of Kingman County, having been established in May, 1905, by C. W. Sample, Clyde Murphy and others. It is operated under a state charter and has a capital of \$25,000, surplus and profits of \$10,000 and deposits approximating \$200,000. The present officers of the bank are: C. W. Sample, president; David Walter, vice president; B. A. Welch, cashier; and Walton C. Sample, assistant cashier.

Mr. Welch is a member in good standing of the Kansas Bankers' Association, the Kansas State Bankers' Association and the American Bankers' Association. He is secretary and treasurer of the Farmers' Elevator Company at Cleveland, Kansas, and among other interests owns a farm of eighty acres eight miles east of Kingman. His modern home is at 925 North Spruce Street in Kingman. Mr. Welch is one of the most active supporters of church and religious affairs in Kingman, being an elder, chairman of the official board, and church treasurer of the Christian Church and also superintendent of its Sunday school. He is a republican in politics.

September 20, 1908, at Kingman, he married Miss Murphy Port, daughter of John and Mary Port, both now deceased. They have two children: John Norman, born August 17, 1911; and Mary Ellen, born February 6, 1915.

WALTER E. WILSON, banker and business man at Washington, is the present bank commissioner of Kansas. His appointment has brought additional credit upon Governor Capper's administration as one of those that reflect thorough business administration of state affairs.

A native of Kansas and of a pioneer family, Mr. Wilson was born at Manhattan August 21, 1871. He is of an old Virginia family, the Wilsons having come from England and first settled at Jamestown in Colonial times and afterwards moving to the western portion of the state in what is now West Virginia. Their affiliations were all with the North during the struggle over slavery. The maiden name of Mr. Wilson's grandmother was Nancy Lee, and she was a kinswoman of the great Lees of Virginia.

Charles L. Wilson, father of Walter E., was born at Charleston, West Virginia, in 1840 and accompanied his parents to Kansas in the spring of 1856. The Wilsons were pioneers in the vicinity of Manhattan and there Charles L. Wilson grew up and married. He was for some years engaged in the harness business at Manhattan, but in 1878 homesteaded 160 acres near Miltonvale and lived on his farm until 1894, when he removed to Topeka and retired. His death

occurred in Topeka in 1900. He was an old line republican and for many years held the office of trustee of Star Township. He was an active supporting member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was an honored comrade in Miltonvale Post in the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1863 he had joined the army in Company L of the Eleventh Kansas Regiment of Infantry, under the command of Col. Preston B. Plumb. He was in the service with this regiment during the last two years of the war. The experiences of the Eleventh Kansas are recounted on other pages of this history. After the close of hostilities between the North and South he was one of the men of the Eleventh Regiment sent to quell some Indian troubles in Southwestern Indian Territory. He was mustered out in the fall of 1865. Charles L. Wilson married Garrie M. Sanborn, who was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, November 5, 1840, and is still living at Topeka. There were two children: Walter E. and Louise M. The latter is the wife of Richard L. Thomas, of Topeka. Mr. Thomas is trustee of the Bankruptcy Court at Topeka.

Walter E. Wilson secured his early education in the rural schools of Cloud County, Kansas, attended high school at Miltonvale and Concordia, and from there entered the University of Kansas, where he was graduated in the pharmacy department with the degree Ph. G. in 1893. While in college he became affiliated with the Sigma Nu fraternity. On leaving school he found employment in a drug store at Concordia in 1893, but since 1895 has lived at Washington. In this city he was in the drug business for himself from 1897 to 1903, selling his store at the latter date and assisting in organizing the Farmers State Bank, of which he has been cashier since its founding.

Mr. Wilson's politics have always been of the sturdy type of republicanism. In 1912 he was elected senator from the twentieth district and re-elected without opposition in 1916. During the sessions of 1913-15 he was chairman of the insurance committee and a member of the committee on banking. In the session of 1917 he was chairman of the ways and means committee and a member of the banking and other important committees. The present Automobile License Act of Kansas was originated in the Senate by Mr. Wilson. His appointment as bank commissioner of the State of Kansas was made by Governor Capper in 1917. His term of office is for four years. The bank commissioner is one of the most important appointive offices in the State of Kansas.

Mr. Wilson is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, a past master of Frontier Lodge No. 104, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is affiliated with Tyrian Chapter No. 59, Royal Arch Masons, Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite, and has been especially prominent in the Eastern Star. He is a member of Washington Chapter No. 175, Order of the Eastern Star, was grand sentinel of the state at Topeka in 1915, in 1916 was elected associate grand patron, and in 1917 became grand patron of the state. He is also affiliated with Washington Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with Waters Camp No. 175, Modern Woodmen of America, which he served ten years as clerk, and the Royal Neighbors and Washington Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Wilson is an active member of the Washington Commercial Club. Besides his residence on Second Street in Washington he owns a farm of 160 acres in Colorado.

At his home town in 1897 Mr. Wilson married Miss Margaret M. Jacobs, daughter of Dr. William M. and

Gusta B. (Bates) Jacobs. Her father was a pioneer physician at Washington, now retired from active practice, and is president of the Farmers State Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have one son, Walter William, born December 19, 1903.

THE STATE BANK OF NICKERSON, KANSAS. The State Bank has enjoyed a continuous record of business service and prosperity since it was established in 1881, thirty-six years ago, under the name of The Bank of Nickerson. It was then a private bank, conducted by S. R. Marshall. It has been under state charter since 1897.

The present officers are: M. McCormick, chairman of the board; A. M. Brown, president; D. E. Richhart, vice president; L. C. Brown, cashier; H. E. Fleming, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital stock of \$15,000, surplus of \$30,000, while its deposits of \$200,000 call attention to the high degree of confidence felt in its management and also to the prosperity of the community which it has so long served.

The bank is located on the main business thoroughfare of Nickerson, its home being a brick structure which was erected in 1890 and is owned by the bank. L. C. Brown, the cashier, entered the bank in 1888 in that capacity and has served it continuously for nearly thirty years. The president, A. M. Brown, has been connected with the bank since 1897. They are the majority stockholders and control its policies. Mr. H. E. Fleming, the assistant cashier, has been connected with the bank since it was incorporated in 1897, and since that year there has been no change in the bank directors.

ALBERT A. HILLIARD is a native of Harper County, son of the oldest living pioneer around Attica, and has made his mature years count chiefly in the field of banking, in which he has a broad experience. He is now cashier of the First National Bank of Attica.

Mr. Hilliard was born in Harper County at the old homestead three miles east of Attica April 10, 1884. His first American ancestor was his grandfather, John Hilliard, who was born in Ireland and when a young man came to New York State and about sixty years ago settled at Wilmington, Illinois, on a farm where he died before the birth of Albert A. Hilliard.

Andrew Hilliard, father of Albert A., was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1849, was six years of age when his parents removed in 1855 to Wilmington, Illinois, and there he grew to manhood and married. In February, 1878, he came to Western Kansas and homesteaded 160 acres three miles east of Attica, where he still lives. He went through all the vicissitudes and hardships of the pioneer farmer, stuck to his post until he had accumulated a comfortable prosperity, and is still living on the old farm and is regarded as a repository of interesting historical information concerning this section. He is a democrat and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Andrew Hilliard married Mary Jane Davy, who was born in London, England, in 1847 and died near Attica, Kansas, February 3, 1907. Their oldest child, Emma, died at the age of two years. Clara is the wife of George Grant, a farm owner living at Attica; Arthur, the third child, also died at the age of two years; Belle is the wife of F. H. McGowan, a grain dealer at Madison, South Dakota; the fifth in the family is Albert A., and his twin brother, Alfred J., is cashier of the Freeport State Bank in Kansas. Laura, the youngest, died in 1915 at Madison, South Dakota, where her husband, Earl Randall, still lives as a farmer.

Albert A. Hilliard spent the first twenty-three years of his life on his father's farm in Harper County. He attended the rural schools and left the farm to enter the Attica Exchange Bank as bookkeeper. He remained there a year, being promoted to assistant cashier, following which he was cashier of the Freeport State Bank a year and subsequently cashier of the First National Bank at Anthony, Kansas. In 1913 he came to Attica and took a leading part in organizing the First National, serving as its assistant cashier for the first three years and in 1916 as cashier. The present officers of the bank are: V. B. Ballard, president; T. K. Miller, vice president; A. A. Hilliard, cashier; and George L. Simpson, assistant cashier. This is one of the strong and ably conducted banks of Harper County. The bank owns its substantial 2-story brick building on Main Street. Its capital is \$25,000, surplus \$10,000, and an average of about \$175,000 is maintained in deposits.

Mr. Hilliard is a member of the Kansas Bankers' Association and the American Bankers' Association. He is a democrat in politics and is affiliated with Attica Lodge No. 262, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Harper Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Attica Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Besides his own home he owns a business building on Main Street. Mr. Hilliard married in April, 1913, in Harper County, Miss Orpha Miller, daughter of Asa and Jennie (McClung) Miller. Her father is a farmer and still lives in Harper County. Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard have two daughters: Margaret, born May 21, 1915; and Maxine, born March 19, 1917.

EDWARD F. ERBACHER is manager of the Kingman Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Company. He was promoted to that responsibility when a little past his thirtieth birthday, and at the time of his promotion was the youngest man among the many employed in the plant. The Kingman Mills are among the largest and best equipped flour mills of Kansas.

Mr. Erbacher belongs to a prominent family of business men of St. Mary's, Kansas, where he was born February 17, 1887. His father is Mr. John Erbacher, who was born in Germany in 1856, and was chiefly educated there. Coming to the United States when about fourteen years of age, he located in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, in 1870, and followed general lines of employment there until his marriage. After that he farmed several years, and then moved into St. Mary's, where he entered the general merchandise business. He was one of the pioneer merchants of the town, and though beginning on a small scale and with modest capital he has continued to build up his enterprise until it is today second to none in towns of that size and would compare favorably with any general department store in any city of the state. His partner is his brother, August Erbacher. Though one of the busiest men of St. Mary's he has taken time to fill various city offices with credit and efficiency. He is a republican, a member of the Catholic Church and affiliates with the Knights of Columbus. In Pottawatomie County John Erbacher married Mary Kramer, who was born in Germany in 1859. They are the parents of a large family of nine children: Marie, a nun in the Sisters of Charity Convent at Leavenworth; Richard G., secretary of the Erbacher Brothers Mercantile Company at St. Mary's; Henry J., a Jesuit priest at St. Louis, Missouri; Edward F.; Leo A., manager of the dry goods department of the Erbacher Brothers Mercantile Company; Cecelia J., a nun in the Sisters of Charity Convent at Leavenworth; Genevieve V., also at the Sisters of

Charity Convent; Eulalia G., living with her parents; and Vincent F., a student of St. Mary's College at St. Mary's.

Edward F. Erbacher was educated in the parochial schools of St. Mary's and was a student in St. Mary's College into the fifth year. Leaving school in 1903 he has since had a very active and varied business career. For three years he was in the general offices of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, and then entered the lumber business at Topeka with the Star Lumber Company. From that he went with the McCleery Lumber Company at Topeka. In 1910 Mr. Erbacher took up the milling business, being employed as an auditor in the offices of the Topeka Milling Company until 1914. In that year he went to Arkansas City as office accountant with the Kansas Flour Mills Company, and later was promoted to traffic manager. Mr. Erbacher has been a resident of Kingman since January, 1917, first acting as sales manager of the Kingman mill and since June, 1917, as manager. These mills employ about fifty men and have a daily capacity of 700 barrels of white flour and 200 barrels of corn meal. The mill is a structure located on South Main Street.

Mr. Erbacher is an independent republican in politics. He belongs to the Catholic Church and is a member of St. Mary's Council No. 657, Knights of Columbus. In a business way he has interests in several oil companies, and is a stockholder in the Arkansas City Building and Loan Association.

In 1910, at Topeka, he married Miss Elizabeth White, daughter of J. T. and Caroline White, the latter a resident of Ottumwa, Iowa, while her father is deceased. He was a pioneer farmer in Kansas, coming to this state in 1874 and locating near Junction City and later moving to a farm at Marion, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Erbacher have one daughter, Elizabeth Louise, born April 17, 1917.

JOSEPH CHESKY has had his home in Kansas nearly forty years, and is one of the old time business men of Nickerson. Though retired from the mercantile field in which his activities were engaged for so many years, he is still a man of affairs in that community and is president of the Nickerson State Bank and is one of the largest land holders in Reno and adjoining counties.

In this outstanding figure of Nickerson is represented the Province of Posen, Prussia, Germany, where Mr. Chesky was born February 6, 1853. His father, John Chesky, spent his life in Posen, where he was born in 1816 and where he died in 1868. He was a meat dealer, and considering the somewhat circumscribed position of the private citizen in that country he was a man of more than average influence and ability. He served on the city council and on the school board of his home community. He was a member of the Catholic Church. The maiden name of his wife was Antonio Jaroch, who was born in Posen in 1818 and died there in 1886. Only two of their five children came to America. Cecelia is the wife of John W. Wocknetz, living at Ripon, Wisconsin, Mr. Wocknetz being a carpenter; Anastasia died in the old country; Anna still lives there; the fourth in the family is Joseph, and the youngest, Mary, is also a resident of Posen.

Joseph Chesky grew up in his native country, was educated in the common schools, and learned the meat business under his cousin, Joseph Adam. He was only fifteen years of age when in 1868 he immigrated to the United States and for some years worked in a meat market at Ripon, Wisconsin. In March, 1879,

Mr. Chesky came to Kansas for the purpose of looking up a permanent location, and after traveling over a large part of Northern Kansas he established a meat market in Nickerson. He supplied the best quality of provisions for that town and a large surrounding country for over thirty years, his market on Main Street being one of the landmarks of the business district. In January, 1913, he sold this business, but still has many interests to require his time and energy. Mr. Chesky has for the past eight years been president of the Nickerson State Bank and is also a director of the Hutchinson Packing Company. Very early in his career he began investing his surplus in land, has developed much of what he owns, and is one of the larger land owners of the state. His farms in Reno County aggregate 960 acres, while in Pawnee County he has 320 acres and 480 acres in Grant County.

Mr. Chesky cast his first presidential vote in America for Tilden in 1876, and has been steadily a democrat ever since, in national affairs, though it is not unusual for him to split his ticket according to the dictates of his independent judgment. He has been much in the public life and affairs of Nickerson, having served on the council, and for seven consecutive years was a member of the school board until August, 1917. For one term he served the town as mayor, and while mayor he originated permanent sidewalk improvements, the first brick sidewalks of the city being laid at that time. Mr. Chesky was reared a Catholic but now affiliates with the Protestant Lutheran Church. For many years he has served as treasurer of Nickerson Lodge No. 43, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belongs to Nickerson Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, and was for twenty-five years if not now a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1881, at Great Bend, Kansas, shortly after he came to the state, Mr. Chesky married Miss Amelia Arndt, daughter of William Arndt. Her father was a teacher in the Province of Posen and died there. Mr. and Mrs. Chesky have four children: Bertha, wife of Charles Ragland, living at Hutchinson, Kansas; V. E., of Halstead; E. J., of Hutchinson; and P. H., of Wichita.

CLARK A. WALLACE. Official honors and responsibilities have come rapidly to Clark A. Wallace, and practically all the time since he began the practice of law at Kingman five years ago has been taken up by public work, at first as probate judge and now as county attorney.

Three generations of the Wallace family live at Kingman. The oldest is his grandfather, Richard Henry Wallace, who was born in Kentucky in 1841, descended from a family that came out of Scotland to the United States in Colonial times. Richard H. Wallace was a farmer all his active life, and lived in Kentucky until 1887, when he came to Kingman and has since been retired. He married Martha Sigler, who was born in Kentucky in 1844. Their living children are: R. F. Wallace, a merchant at Kingman; F. L. Wallace; J. A. Wallace, a merchant at Kingman; Beulah, wife of Dr. H. B. Stewart, a physician and surgeon at Morganfield, Kentucky; and R. R. Wallace, a farmer at Kingman, Kansas.

F. L. Wallace, father of Judge Wallace, was born near Morganfield, Kentucky, in 1866. He grew up near the scenes of his birth, and in 1887, at the age of twenty-one, came to Kingman, Kansas. He soon went back to Ohio to claim his bride, returning with her to Kansas and beginning life on a farm. In

1904 he left his farm and has since been engaged in the mercantile business at Kingman. F. L. Wallace is a republican in politics. He married Lucy Williamson, who was born near Mount Healthy, Ohio, in 1867 and died at Kingman August 11, 1913. Clark A. is the oldest of their seven children. Nona is the wife of Owen Duckworth, a farmer at Spivey, Kansas; Claude is connected with the Leader-Courier at Kingman; Paul S. is now serving with the Kansas National Guard in the United States Army in camp at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Florence is now the wife of Jasper Brown, of Kokomo, Indiana; Marvin is attending the eighth grade of the Kingman public schools; and Edith is in the sixth grade of the public schools.

Clark A. Wallace was born at Kingman September 22, 1889. He graduated from the Kingman High School in 1908 and immediately entered Kansas University and completed the law course and received his LL.B. degree in 1912, being admitted to the bar the same year. While in university he became affiliated with the Delta Tau Delta social fraternity, the Sigma Delta Chi journalistic fraternity, and the Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity. Since returning to Kingman and opening his office he has handled a general civil and criminal practice, his offices being in the First National Bank Building. In the fall of 1912 he was elected probate judge of Kingman County, and gave an exacting and discriminating administration of that responsible office from 1913 to 1917. Then in the fall of 1916 he was elected county attorney for a term of two years and besides this position he is also attorney for the Kingman Board of Education.

Judge Wallace is a member of the County and State Bar associations, is a stockholder in the Kingman Building and Loan Association, a member of the Commercial Club, a republican in politics, and is affiliated with Ninescah Lodge No. 271, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Kingman, with Kingman Chapter No. 71, Royal Arch Masons, and is present eminent commander of Kingman Commandery No. 34, Knights Templar. Judge Wallace owns a farm of 160 acres in Morton County, Kansas, and has some improved property on Avenue B, West, in Kingman.

January 14, 1914, at Kingman, he married Miss Elizabeth Vandever, daughter of J. B. and Hannah E. (Salisbury) Vandever, farming people who now reside at King City, Missouri. Judge and Mrs. Wallace have one child, Mary Elizabeth, born October 26, 1915.

EMERY TREKELL, M. D. On the wall of his office at Harper hangs a diploma showing Doctor Trekell is a graduate in medicine from Northwestern University of Chicago. Immediately after leaving that school in 1910 he took up active practice in Kansas, and for the past three years has been looking after a very large and accumulating professional business at Harper.

Doctor Trekell though born at West Union in Cass County, Missouri, March 13, 1877, has some interesting historical family connections of early days in Kansas. He is of a family that came to the United States before the Revolution. His grandfather was a native of Illinois, and during the '50s came west to the Missouri border and settled near Fort Aubrey, Kansas. He had a farm there and was killed on his place at the time of Quantrill's raid. He had walked to Lawrence to notify the citizens there of Quantrill's coming, and on account of that act was ambushed and slain. Two of his brothers, one of whom was named Greenbury Trekell, were killed in the battle between the free state and slavery forces at Lawrence.

Franklin Trekell, father of Doctor Trekell, was born near Toulon in Stark County, Illinois, in 1840, but when quite young moved to West Union, Missouri. In 1862 he went into the Union army and as a first lieutenant saw active service until the close of the war. He was one of the avengers of his father's death, raising a squad of men who went in pursuit of Quantrill, and it was Franklin Trekell who discovered Quantrill's muster roll in the saddle of a dead horse. With his squad of soldiers he also found the body of his slain father. After the war he engaged in farming in Cass County, Missouri, and in 1884 removed to Wellington, Kansas, and continued farming there until his retirement. He died at Wellington in 1906. He was a democrat in politics, a member of the Christian Church, and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At West Union, Missouri, in 1861 he married Elizabeth A. Currell, who was born at Shawnee Mission in Kansas in 1844. Thus on his mother's side Doctor Trekell represents people who were in Kansas long before it became a territory and when all this country was given over to the Indians. His mother died at Wellington in 1905. The children were: Thomas E., owner of a ranch at Shattuck, Oklahoma; Charles S., a farmer at Nardin, Oklahoma; Clara, wife of Reece Lupton, who has a farm at Deer Creek, Oklahoma; Francis T., a merchant at Enid, Oklahoma; Laura, who died at Wellington in 1896, married in 1894 T. J. Anderson, now a farmer in Oklahoma; W. A., a farmer at Hunter, Oklahoma; Franklin, Jr., also farming land at Hunter, Oklahoma; Doctor Trekell; Harry E., who owns the old home place at Wellington; Mary E., twin sister of Harry, wife of A. O. Bachman, a farmer at Eddy, Oklahoma; and Bertha May, wife of David G. Demuth, a farmer at Yelton, Oklahoma.

Doctor Trekell was educated in the rural schools of Sumner County, Kansas, graduating from the county high school there with the class of 1903. For one year he taught at Belle Plaine, Kansas, and then entered Kansas University, where he pursued his studies four years, and followed that with two years in Northwestern University Medical School at Chicago, graduating in 1910. For three years Doctor Trekell practiced at Milan, Kansas, spent one year at Argonia, and in 1914 located at Harper. His offices are in the Thompson Building on Central Avenue. He has served as president of the County Medical Society, and is a member of the State Society and the American Medical Association. Doctor Trekell is a democrat in politics, is affiliated with Harper Lodge No. 206, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Harper Lodge No. 195, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Harper Lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Chapter of the Eastern Star. Doctor Trekell is a member of the Christian Church.

In 1912, at Beaver City, Oklahoma, he married Miss Mae Maple. Mrs. Trekell has the distinction of being the first white child born in Beaver County, Oklahoma. Beaver County is in the far western part of that state, in what is called the Oklahoma Panhandle. Doctor and Mrs. Trekell have one daughter, Dorothy Lenor, born April 20, 1917.

CLARENCE W. WINBIGLER, M. D. It was nearly thirty-five years ago that Doctor Winbigler began practice at Harper, Kansas. That county was then well out toward the frontier, and with one other physician of Harper he shared the honors of pioneer

practice. In early years Doctor Winbigler practiced when there were no telephones, when there were few good roads, and his work necessitated riding night and day through the bare prairies in all kinds of weather. As a physician and surgeon he ranks among the leaders of his profession in this section of the state.

Doctor Winbigler was born at Middletown, Indiana, September 13, 1853. His paternal ancestors came out of Holland and settled in Maryland in colonial times. His father, Elias Winbigler, was born at Frederick, Maryland, in 1816. In young manhood he left that state, moving to Middletown, Indiana, where he married and took up farming. In the spring of 1859 he went to Spring Grove, Illinois, where he continued farming until his death July 6, 1864. He was a leader among the abolitionists of Indiana and Illinois, and a staunch republican. At the time of his death he held the office of postmaster of Spring Grove. Religiously he was a member of the Lutheran Church. The maiden name of his wife was Amanda R. Gordon, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1819, and died at Monmouth, Illinois, in October, 1874. Her children were: John S., who was a farmer and died at Spring Grove, Illinois, December 30, 1897; Chalmers B., a farmer living at Spring Grove; Gordon O., who when a mere youth entered the Union army, served through the Civil war and met his death at the hands of Indians at White Rock on the Republican River in Kansas August 13, 1868; Julia, unmarried and a retired school teacher living at Monmouth, Illinois; Doctor Clarence W.; Annie, who died in October, 1865, wife of Albert J. Spriggs, now a retired druggist living at Monmouth, Illinois; and Alice, who has had a brilliant career as a scholar and teacher, was graduated Bachelor of Science from Monmouth College, Illinois, in 1877, received her Master of Arts degree in 1894, studied advanced astronomy in the University of Chicago from 1894 to 1899, and for a number of years has held the chair of mathematics and astronomy in Monmouth College.

Dr. Clarence W. Winbigler was eleven years of age when his father died, and after that event his widowed mother removed to Monmouth, Illinois. As a boy he attended rural schools in Warren County, Illinois, and finished his education at Monmouth, attending the public schools and from high school entered Monmouth College, from which he received the degree A. B. in 1874. He began the study of medicine at Monmouth under Dr. John R. Webster, and completed his course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, where he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1877. In 1911 Doctor Winbigler took post-graduate work in the Chicago Polyclinic, and has always kept abreast of the times in his profession.

He has practiced in Kansas for forty years, having begun his work at Greenleaf in this state in 1877. Six years later, in 1884, he removed to Harper and has given his professional services to this community ever since. He is a member in high standing of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. His offices are in his own building on Main Street and among other properties are his home in the west part of town, a modern residence which he remodeled in 1900, and he also has a farm of 160 acres near Freeport, Kansas.

Doctor Winbigler might be classified as a dyed in the wool republican. While never an office seeker, he has been prompt and energetic in forwarding the welfare of his party and as a worker for good govern-

ment everywhere. He served twelve years as United States pension examiner, having been first appointed during McKinley's administration. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and Attica Lodge of Knights of Pythias.

In May, 1902, in Harper County, Doctor Winbigger married Miss Carrie Person, daughter of Per and Chasta Person. Her father, now deceased, was a farmer, and her mother lives with Doctor and Mrs. Winbigger.

EMERSON CAREY. A chapter of this publication is devoted to the salt industry in Kansas. Salt ranks along with wheat, coal, petroleum and gas in contributing to the great fundamental wealth of this state. Of the individual concerns manufacturing salt in Kansas one of the greatest is the Carey Salt Company of Hutchinson. The head and moving spirit of this business is Mr. Emerson Carey. While the Careys were not pioneer salt manufacturers, they have in the last fifteen years become probably the largest operators when considered as a single family group, and today the name Carey is practically synonymous with salt manufacturing.

Mr. Emerson Carey and the industries of which he is the head are credited with having done more for the commercial development and civic upbuilding of Hutchinson than any other individuals or institutions. Some specially high ideals as to community welfare seem to have governed Mr. Carey and his associates. One of the big things for which Hutchinson is especially grateful to them is the establishment and maintenance of a big public park of 141 acres of ground situated on the south line of the city along the Arkansas River. Five miles of fine driveways wind through this park, and it is open and free to the use of the public. At the east end of the city they also maintain another park of five acres. A feature of this park is a free bathing pool 100x200 feet, supplied with warm water from the salt plant.

The Carey family have been identified with Kansas almost forty years. Mr. Emerson Carey was born in Grant County, Indiana, January 22, 1863. He can trace his ancestry back to the time of Queen Elizabeth in England, and his first American ancestors came to New England in colonial days. His father, Samuel Carey, was born in Ohio July 28, 1839, grew up and married there, was a farmer and was reared a Quaker. His association with the Quaker Church was probably the influence that caused him to locate in Grant County, Indiana, which probably has as large a proportion of Quaker people within its boundaries as any other county in the United States. He was a farmer there for some years, but in 1869 removed to Illinois, living in Shelby County for two years, then in Douglas County from 1871 to 1873, and after that for five years in Vermilion County, Illinois. In 1878 Samuel Carey came to Kansas, spending the first year at Sterling and then removing to McPherson County. In 1881 he came to Hutchinson, and continued his vocation as a farmer and also was in the teaming business. He died at Hutchinson March 9, 1905. In politics he was a republican, and served as a member of the Hutchinson City Council. Though reared a Quaker, he afterward joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America at Hutchinson.

Samuel Carey married Nancy Jane Bundy, who was born in Ohio April 15, 1852, and died at Hutchinson July 2, 1896. They had a very large family and their sons and daughters all found worthy places

for themselves in the world. Almeda, the oldest, is the wife of T. M. Grattan, a retired farmer living at Canton, Kansas, Mr. Grattan having been a pioneer homesteader in this state; Etta is the wife of Charles Nelson of Hutchinson, who is employed by the Carey Salt Company; Emerson is the third in age; Susie, who died at Halstead, Kansas, in 1887, married Ethan Thomas, now engaged in the nursery business in Oklahoma; Arthur is connected with the Carey Salt Company at Hutchinson; Emma married Burrett Hanks, a farmer at Sterling, Kansas; Eva is the wife of W. E. Albright, a farmer at Hutchinson; Lizzie married Isaac Palmer, a farmer at Halstead; Rose is the wife of James Kirk, who is a mechanic and now engaged in the automobile business; Edith, wife of S. A. Winchester, who is in the packing business at Hutchinson; Maude, wife of Dr. J. J. Brownlee, a physician and surgeon at Hutchinson; and Claude, whose home is in California and at this writing is at the Officers Reserve Training Camp.

Mr. Emerson Carey was fifteen years of age when his family came to Kansas. He spent his early boyhood in Illinois and in McPherson and Hutchinson, Kansas. At the age of eighteen he left high school to begin the serious business of life and, until 1883 was a farmer. In that year he began working for M. Hale, a coal, building material and hide merchant. Two years later, in 1885, Mr. Carey engaged in the same line of business for himself, and that connection he continued until 1912. In the meantime his business interests were rapidly accumulating and expanding.

One of his chief connections for the past twenty years at Hutchinson has been as an ice manufacturer. He entered that field in 1896 and is head of the chief ice factory of Hutchinson.

It was in 1900 that Mr. Carey established the Carey Salt Company. He is president of the company, Howard J. Carey, his son, is vice-president, and Charles F. Carey, another son, is secretary and treasurer. Everything connected with or done by the Carey interests is always up to date and shows on the surface the progressive enterprise of the men behind. The company maintain offices in a fine brick structure on Avenue B. The rooms in these offices are all high and airy, have plenty of light, are kept in a spotless sanitary condition, and the building itself occupies an individual site of its own, so that it can never be crowded without the consent of the company. The company has two large salt plants in Hutchinson, one on Main street at the corner of Avenue C, and the other at the eastern edge of the city. These plants are not only for the manufacture of salt, but also for ice and cold storage.

The Carey interests also own the controlling stock and manage and operate the entire street car service of Hutchinson. They have the controlling interest in the Hutchinson Egg Case Filler Company, a plant at the east end of town, and also operate the Hutchinson Box Board and Paper Company, another industry at the east end of the city. Of all these concerns Mr. Emerson Carey is president, and is also president of the Grand Saline Salt Company of Grand Saline, Texas. In Hutchinson these various industries employ about three hundred and fifty people.

Mr. Carey is one of the large property owners, holding much real estate in Hutchinson, including various dwellings and his own handsome residence, which was remodeled in 1915 and is situated on 10th and Main streets. He also owns a poultry house occu-



Emerson Caryl

pied by the Aaron Poultry Company on Walnut street and has seven hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Hutchinson and eighty acres at Sterling, Kansas.

For eight years, from 1908 to 1916, one of the most capable members of the Kansas State Senate was Mr. Carey. While in the Senate he was chairman of the committee on Penal Institutions one session, chairman of the State Affairs Committee another session, and was also a member of the Ways and Means, Railroads, Educational Institutions and other important committees. While in the Legislature he was largely responsible for the establishment of the State Fair at Hutchinson, the only State Fair in Kansas. Of the large amount of progressive legislation enacted within the last ten years Mr. Carey was a continuous advocate and in many cases was instrumental in securing measures to the general benefit of the state at large. First and last he was inclined to utmost liberality in the support of appropriations for the benefit of educational institutions.

Mr. Carey is a republican in politics. He is affiliated with Reno Lodge of Masons and with Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, belongs to Hutchinson Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Hutchinson Commandery, Knights Templar, Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina and is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Hutchinson Lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1888, at Hutchinson, he married Miss Anna M. Puterbaugh, daughter of John and Olive (Parnalee) Puterbaugh. Her father, who died in 1888, was the pioneer of Hutchinson and was engaged in the real estate and loan business there. Her mother died in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Carey have four children. Howard J. is a graduate of the Hutchinson High School and of Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and is now vice-president of the Carey Salt Company. Charles F. graduated from the local high school, finished the junior year in Cornell University, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Salt Company. William is in the junior class of the Hutchinson High School, while Emerson, Jr., the youngest, is in the eighth grade of the Hutchinson grammar schools.

REV. A. H. WALSH has been the diligent and devoted pastor of St. Patrick's Church at Kingman for the past thirteen years, and has accomplished a wonderful work in building up and strengthening the power of the Catholic Church in this section.

Father Walsh secured his early education in the Irish National schools. In 1889, at the age of fourteen, he came to America and continued his education in the parochial schools of Chicago. After his career had been definitely determined he entered St. Michael's College at Toronto, Canada, pursuing the classical course there five years and then remained two years in the philosophical course, graduating in 1900. He took his theological work in St. Bernard's Seminary at Rochester, New York, where after four years he graduated in 1904. He was ordained in that year in St. Patrick's Cathedral at Rochester by Rt. Rev. Doctor McQuade, bishop of Rochester. A few days later he said his first mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, his assisting priest in the first mass being the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Hartley, Rector of St. Bernard's Seminary, while the sermon was preached by the Rev. Doctor Nolan, Chancellor of the Diocese of Rochester.

Father Walsh on coming to Kansas spent three months at Wichita as assistant priest at the Cathedral, and on October 16, 1904, was appointed rector of

St. Patrick's Church at Kingman. At that time the church had three missions, Pratt, Castleton and Turon. With the enthusiasm of one who had just embarked upon his life work Father Walsh took hold of the situation and besides handling the routine duties connected with the pastorate accomplished several things that deserve more than passing notice. He brought about the building of a new church at Pratt in 1908, costing \$10,000, and after the church was completed the parish was detached from its former position as a mission and Rt. Rev. Bishop Hennessey saw fit to put a new pastor in charge. Then in 1910 Father Walsh had the satisfaction of laying the foundation for a new St. Patrick's church at Kingman. This handsome church edifice was completed in 1912, the building and all its equipment costing \$35,000. It is a fine brick church, will accommodate 400 people, and is located on Avenue D, West. When Father Walsh came to Kingman he found the parish containing only about ten Catholic families, and his work has been prospered, the parish has grown, and a monument to the zeal of his people and his own exertions is the fine church that is today completely out of debt. The first Catholic priest to visit the region about Kingman came about thirty-nine years ago, holding services in the home of a Mr. O'Neil, who lived about eight miles northwest of Kingman. The first resident pastor at Kingman began his duties about thirty-two years ago, and under his administration a small church was erected. The edifice was blown down and badly damaged, but was replaced and services were held there until the beautiful new St. Patrick's was dedicated in November, 1912. Many hardships and discouragements beset the lot of the early priests and the members of St. Patrick's parish, but that chapter of history is now closed, and today the Catholic Church of Kingman is one of the strongest and best organized of any of the religious denominations of the county.

THE PARTRIDGE STATE BANK, a banking house of Reno County noted for its substantial resources and the integrity of its managing personnel, was established in 1904 by Mr. A. B. Burk, who continued as its president until succeeded by Mr. Earhart. The bank has always been under a state charter and has enjoyed a most prosperous existence. It is capitalized at \$10,000, has surplus and profits of \$17,000, and its deposits aggregate \$130,000. The bank is situated on Main Street, where it owns its home, erected in 1904, a brick building, the leading business block of the town.

The present officers of the bank are: J. D. Earhart, of Hutchinson, president; J. H. Tharp, of Hutchinson, vice president; J. W. Anderson, of Partridge, cashier; and Miss F. F. Nantz, assistant cashier.

WALTER R. LONG has spent a very busy and influential career in Kingman, where he is the present postmaster. Most of his life has been spent in this county, and when not in public office he was a farmer and business man.

Mr. Long was born in Chariton County, Missouri, February 10, 1875. His ancestors were Scotchmen who came to Virginia in colonial days. His father, Gabriel Long, was born in Virginia in 1833. He grew up in his native state, and when a young man removed to Chariton County, Missouri, where he married and where he engaged in farming. In 1878 he sought a new home and better opportunities in Kingman County, Kansas, then almost on the frontier.

He homesteaded 160 acres, and had it well developed as a farm and lived there the rest of his life. He died in 1913. The old homestead, still owned by his widow, is situated eight miles east of Kingman. Politically he was a democrat. He married Margaret I. Stevenson, who was born in Kentucky in 1841 and now makes her home with her children. She was the mother of nine sons and daughters, all of those living having given a good account of themselves: Edward B., a farmer in Galesburg Township of Kingman County; John S., a farmer in the same township; William C., who died at the age of twenty years; James S., who died at twenty-one; Ernest, a teacher and also editor of a paper near Denver, Colorado; Effie, twin sister of Ernest, wife of F. W. W. Smith, a farmer and school teacher living at Yewed, Oklahoma; Lee L., who was teaching school when he died at the age of twenty-one; Cecil B., engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Elkhart, Kansas; and Walter R.

Walter R. Long was three years of age when the family came to Kansas and he grew up on his father's farm and attended the rural schools. At the age of eighteen he received a certificate and taught a term of school near his old home. He then entered the State Normal School at Emporia, where he remained a student about two years, and followed that with two other terms of teaching in Kingman County. From these duties he was called to the office of county clerk in 1899, and by re-election in 1902 served five years. His home has been at Kingman since 1900. On retiring from office in 1904 Mr. Long entered the real estate and insurance and loan business and enjoyed a large patronage in those lines for ten years. He gave up the business to accept the office of postmaster at Kingman in February, 1914. He has always been an active democrat, and for ten years was a member of the school board of Kingman.

Mr. Long owns a modern home on Avenue A, West, in Kingman. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with Kingman Lodge of Masons, which he served as secretary one year, Kingman Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is a former member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On April 10, 1901, in Kingman County, he married Miss Gilah Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wilson, who are now living retired at Wichita, Kansas. Her father was for many years a farmer in Kansas, coming to this state about 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Long have one child, Velma W., born September 26, 1907.

JOHN HENRY SEAL, cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Mitchell, is a native of Kansas, represents some of the pioneer families who came here in territorial times and his own career has been one of progressive industry as a teacher, business man and banker.

Mr. Seal was born at Meriden, Shawnee County, Kansas, December 24, 1879, a son of John C. and Elizabeth (Rippetoe) Seal. The Seal family was established in America by his great-grandfather, who came probably from Germany and settled in the State of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Henry Seal, was born in Pennsylvania in 1827, grew up and married there and spent his active life as a farmer. As a Kansas pioneer he arrived in 1857 and opened up one of the new homesteads at the Town of Meriden. He lived there until his death in 1897. Henry Seal married Miss Cunningham, a native of Missouri, who also died at Meriden. Altogether they had nine

children, two sons and two daughters being now deceased. The five still living are: Daniel, a retired farmer at Arkansas City, Kansas; Siler, a farmer at Macksville, Kansas; Albert, a farmer near Beaver City in Beaver County, Oklahoma; Zed, also a farmer in Western Oklahoma; and David, a blacksmith living in the State of Washington.

In the maternal line Mr. Seal is a grandson of John Rippetoe, who was born in Kentucky in 1831. He identified himself with Kansas even earlier than the Seal family, arriving in the territory in 1855 and homesteading 160 acres five miles northwest of Meriden. In the early days he did considerable trading with the Indians, but otherwise his life was spent in the quiet vocation of agriculture and he died at Meriden, Kansas, in 1903. During three years of the Civil war he was a Union soldier and assisted in repelling Price's raid. John Rippetoe married Teckley Coffey, who was born in Missouri and died at Meriden, Kansas.

John C. Seal, father of John H., was born in Missouri in 1852, but from early childhood lived in Kansas. He was a farmer during his brief career at Meriden, Kansas, where he died in 1881. Politically he was a republican and was a very active and devout member of the United Brethren Church. His wife, Elizabeth Rippetoe, was born at Meriden, Kansas, in 1861 and is still living in that community, being now the wife of O. C. Sechrist, a farmer. By her first marriage she had three children: Harvey C., a professor in Columbia University at New York City; John H.; and Walter A., who is yardmaster for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Sechrist have a family of six children: Ernest Sechrist, who is a farmer in Shawnee County, ten miles north of Topeka; Gilbert, an electrician employed by the Automatic Telephone Company at Chicago; Sadie, wife of Clarence Lacey, a farmer and stock raiser at Meriden; Mollie, who is married and lives on a farm in Meriden; Chester, at home with his parents; and Charles, a teacher in the public schools at Valley Falls, Kansas.

John Henry Seal was born at Meriden in Shawnee County, Kansas, December 24, 1879, and was only two years of age when his father died. He wisely made use of his educational advantages, and did much through his own efforts to advance himself in his studies. He attended the public schools at Meriden, and finished the sophomore year of the State Normal School at Emporia. On leaving school in 1900 Mr. Seal taught one year at Valley Falls, two years at Meriden, one year at Nortonville, and for another year was principal of the schools at Grantville. He left teaching to sell flour as a traveling salesman, and a year later engaged in the mercantile business at Rock Creek, Kansas. Mr. Seal was at Rock Creek five years and still has interests there. In 1912 he organized the Farmers State Bank at Mitchell, has been its cashier from the beginning and has witnessed and furthered a gratifying prosperity in the institution. The bank has a capital of \$10,000 and surplus and profits of \$4,000. The active officers are: William Chisum, president; J. E. Wiggins, vice president; and Mr. Seal, cashier.

In 1913 Mr. Seal bought a modern home at Main and Second streets in Mitchell and he also owns 160 acres of farming land in Gove County, a store building at Rock Creek, and is a director in the Little River Oil and Gas Company.

Politically he is a republican. He is a member of the United Brethren Church and is affiliated with

Rock Creek Camp No. 6186, Modern Woodmen of America, which he formerly served as clerk.

At Meriden, his native town, in 1905 Mr. Seal married Miss Nellie Peebler, daughter of William W. and Cynthia (Andre) Peebler, who are still living at Meriden. Her father is a retired pioneer farmer and in the early days he had an extensive experience as an overland freighter between Leavenworth and Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Seal have two children: John Henry, Jr., born July 26, 1910; and Maurice William, born June 18, 1912.

SILAS W. NOSSAMAN, M. D. For the past fifteen years Doctor Nossaman has been carrying the heavy burdens of an extensive country practice as a physician and surgeon at Cunningham. He is one of the prominent medical men of Kingman County, and has spent the greater part of his life in Kansas.

He is of old American stock. His great-grandfather was a Virginian, was reared and married in his native state, and in early pioneer days came north and west to Indiana, locating on a farm in Marion County, not far from the City of Indianapolis. He lived there the rest of his life. Louis Nossaman, grandfather of Doctor Nossaman, was born in Indiana in 1826. He was also a farmer and, possessing the same pioneer spirit which had caused his father to migrate westward, he went from Indiana to Iowa and in 1858 settled in Northeastern Missouri, where he developed a farm. On September 6, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army and was a member of a noted cavalry detachment known as Merrill's Horse. He served three years, was in the army with General Thomas, and at one time was commissioned to carry a dispatch to General Sherman at Atlanta. Louis Nossaman spent his last years in Kansas and died at Wellington in Sumner County in June, 1911. He was a democrat in politics and a very active member of the Baptist Church. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Springer, who was born in Marion County, Indiana, in 1826. After the death of her husband she lived with her son Oscar at the south line of Kansas, not far from Willard, Oklahoma. She died at her son's home in June, 1914, and was laid to rest in the Willard Cemetery in Oklahoma. Six children comprised the family of the grandparents: Alonzo, deceased; W. P. Nossaman; Oscar, a retired farmer living at Buffalo, Oklahoma; Louis D., a farmer two miles west of Kingman; Francis M., who for the past ten years has carried a mail route and lives at Driftwood, Oklahoma; and David Adrian, cashier of the bank at Isabelle in Barber County, Kansas.

W. P. Nossaman, father of Doctor Nossaman, was born in Marion County, Iowa, seven miles from Knoxville, September 6, 1852. When he was six years of age he went with his parents to Harrison County, Missouri, where he grew up and married. All his active career has been spent as a farmer. He came to Kansas in time to share in the pioneer hardships of the farmers of this state, arriving in McPherson County November 3, 1879. He was a farmer in that locality for several years, but in 1882 homesteaded a quarter section of land six miles south and one mile west of Cunningham in Kingman County. He moved his family to the new home in the following year, and has been greatly prospered in his efforts as a farmer and practical business man. He sold his old homestead in 1905 and has since lived retired at Cunningham. He also owned 160 acres adjoining the Town of Cunningham but has sold that, and his holdings now comprise an eighty acre

farm in Pratt County, just at the Kingman County line, and another of 320 acres in Pratt County a mile north and a mile east of Isabelle. W. P. Nossaman is a republican, has filled various township offices and is now in his third successive term as mayor of Cunningham. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a charter member and past noble grand of Cunningham Lodge No. 431, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has the honors due to more than twenty-five years of membership with this order. W. P. Nossaman married Nancy Rice, who was born in Harrison County, Missouri, August 21, 1855. She died at the age of sixty-one August 30, 1916. Her death occurred at Cincinnati, Iowa, whither she had gone to attend the funeral of her brother James Rice. Dr. S. W. Nossaman was the oldest of the family of eight children. The second in age is Dr. A. H. Nossaman, who graduated Bachelor of Science from Salina Normal University and took his medical degree from the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, and is now practicing medicine and surgery at Whitewater, Kansas. Katherine, the third child, married Allen Washburn, a farmer two miles east of Cunningham. Earl A. lives at Wichita, Kansas, where for the past six years he has been secretary of the Monarch Portland Cement Company. Maude M., who died June 26, 1917, was the wife of George B. Gosch, who lives in Wichita and is traveling representative of the Monarch Portland Cement Company. Walter L. is a graduate of Fairmont College of Wichita with the A. B. degree and took his law degree from Harvard University Law School and is now practicing his profession at Seattle, Washington. Ober D. is connected with the Morton-Simmons Hardware Company at Wichita. Veva Laverna, unmarried and living with her father, is a teacher in the public schools at Cunningham.

Silas W. Nossaman was born at the home of his parents in Harrison County, Missouri, September 24, 1873, and was six years of age when the family came to Kansas. He was educated in the public schools of McPherson and Kingman counties, and in 1898 graduated Bachelor of Science from the Salina Normal University, taking the full four years' course. Among his early experiences were a period of teaching for several years. He took his medical studies in the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated M. D. in 1902. In 1903 Doctor Nossaman attended the Chicago Post-Graduate School of Medicine. He has been in active practice at Cunningham since 1902 and for a number of years has been busy night and day looking after his general medical and surgical practice. His offices are in the Nossaman Building on Main Street.

Doctor Nossaman has prospered in a business way, and is owner of 640 acres of land two miles south and two miles east of Belmont, Kansas. He also has an attractive home, which he extensively remodeled in 1908, situated on Henderson Street in Cunningham. Doctor Nossaman is a member of the Kingman County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. His politics are expressed as a democratic voter.

On September 10, 1901, at Cunningham, he married Miss Jessie M. Doty, daughter of C. E. and Phoebe J. (Brown) Doty. Her parents live at Cunningham, her father having been a pioneer farmer in this section.

HENRY L. F. ROBERSON came to Kansas as a child in the territorial times, grew up in this virgin state,

and the greater part of his active life has been spent here with a varied and interesting experience in business and other affairs. He is now one of the leading real estate and insurance men of Kingman.

Mr. Roberson was born at Spring Garden, Jefferson County, Illinois, February 10, 1851. His grandfather, Joshua Roberson, was a pioneer in Illinois, had a farm in Jefferson County, and died there. Edward C. Roberson, father of the Kingman business man, was born in Jefferson County, Illinois, in 1822, was reared and married there and became a farmer. In 1857 he brought his family to Linn County, Kansas, homesteading 160 acres of land. That farm was his home the rest of his life and he died there in 1889. The old homestead is now owned by his daughter Mrs. Lycena Carlyle. Edward C. Roberson was a democrat, and during the Black Hawk Indian war in 1832 he served in an Illinois company with the rank of first lieutenant. He married Nancy McCrite, who was born in Jefferson County, Illinois, in 1824. She met an accidental death in Linn County, Kansas, in 1859. Their home was in one of the districts where the warring factions made life and property insecure, and Mr. Edward Roberson in order to protect his corn from marauders stored it in the loft of his house. The weight was too great and the floor gave way, precipitating it all to the room below. Mrs. Roberson was struck and killed, this being one of the many sad tragedies directly or indirectly attributed to the Kansas territorial troubles. Edward C. Roberson and wife had a large family of children: Slatha, who died at Hartshorn, Oklahoma, wife of Leonard Rotchford, a farmer who died in Linn County, Kansas; Joshua, who enlisted early in the war in Company K of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry and died of erysipelas at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1862, while still in the army; Matthew H., who when last heard from was living at Olathe, Kansas, about forty years ago, and he too was a veteran of the Civil war; Alexander, who has never married and is living with his sister on the old homestead in Linn County; Henry L. F.; Lycena, wife of George T. Carlyle, living on the old homestead; Amos, a coal miner at Pittsburg, Kansas; H. M., whose present whereabouts are unknown; L. D., who was a school teacher and died in Linn County, Kansas, in 1907; Charles Edward, twin of L. D., also deceased; John L., a boilermaker living at Los Angeles, California; and William D., a resident of Castleton, Kansas.

Mr. Henry L. F. Roberson grew up on the partly cleared and developed homestead of his father in Linn County. He had few opportunities to acquire a good education when a boy but he made the best of his advantages later and in 1875 graduated from the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia. For one year he taught at Goodrich, Kansas, and then returned to his native State of Illinois, was four years principal of schools at St. Augustine, principal for one year at Avon, Illinois, and then returned to the principalship of the schools at St. Augustine for another year. In the spring of 1882 he returned to Kansas and engaged in the general merchandise business at Kingman for a year. In 1884 he was elected county superintendent of schools at Kingman and filled that office four years by re-election in 1886. Following that he was again a merchant for two years and then for one year was principal of the Meade City schools. That was his last school work, and his record of usefulness as a teacher is one of the most satisfactory incidents of his career.

Mr. Roberson then went to Oklahoma and was a

general merchant at Medford for two years, and then was engaged in farming in Grant County of that state for two years. He became a prominent citizen of Grant County and for four years was under sheriff. Returning to Kingman in 1903, he began traveling as collector for the Spaulding Manufacturing Company of Grinnell, Iowa, putting in three years of that work and one year as collector with the International Harvester Company. Since then he has settled down permanently at Kingman in the real estate and insurance business. He is also a justice of the peace and city truant officer.

Mr. Roberson owns the Roberson Building at 125 North Main Street in Kingman and his offices are in that building. He has prospered in a business way, owns the fine home which he erected in 1884 at the corner of A and Broadway streets, owns a stone livery barn on Sherman Street and a lot north of the State Bank of Kingman. He also has a farm of 160 acres in Grant County, Oklahoma.

Mr. Roberson is a republican in politics, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and president of its Men's Bible Class and is affiliated with Kingman Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Kingman Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Medford, Oklahoma, Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He takes much interest in the Kingman Chamber of Commerce.

In 1876, at Canton, Illinois, he married Miss Nancy Jared, daughter of Moses and Margaret (Turner) Jared, both now deceased. Her father was a Methodist Protestant minister. Mrs. Roberson died at Kingman in 1906. She was the mother of two daughters. Edna L. is a graduate of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia and is now the wife of James F. Gray, a successful attorney at Kirwin, Kansas. Mr. Gray is also a graduate of the Kansas State Normal School and of the Kansas Law School at Lawrence. The second daughter, Florence M., graduated A. B. from Washburn College at Topeka and is the wife of Bruce W. Trull, who is also a graduate of Washburn College and is engaged in the real estate business at Midfields, Texas.

ORVILLE L. CULLY, cashier of the Saxman State Bank, is a banker of thorough training and long experience, having entered the banking institution immediately after he left school.

Mr. Cully was born in Sedgwick County, Kansas, February 20, 1882. In the paternal line he is of Scotch ancestry, his great-grandfather having come from Scotland and established a family in Indiana in pioneer times. Mr. Cully's father was Henry Cully, who was born in Union County, Indiana, in 1858. He grew up and married in his native County, was a farm boy, and in 1874 came to Kansas and located in Sedgwick County. There he identified himself with the range stock industry and fed and grazed his cattle over the district south of Wichita. In 1903 he engaged in the banking business in Southern Kansas, and in the spring of 1907 he and his son Orville organized the Citizens State Bank of Clafin. He was its president, while Orville was cashier. In 1911 he bought the Farmers State Bank at Larned, and continued as president of this institution until his death. He controlled both these banks and also the First State Bank of Millikin, Colorado. Henry Cully died at Larned in 1912. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, Alice Stevens, who was born in Union County, Indiana, in 1854, is now living at Greeley, Colorado.

Orville L. Cully, only child of his parents, was educated in the public schools of Kiowa, Kansas, finished the junior year of the Alma Normal School at Alma, Kansas, and also had a course in the Salina Business College. Leaving school in 1901, at the age of nineteen, he became bookkeeper in the Commercial State Bank, now the First National Bank of Kiowa. He was with that institution three years, and in 1907 became cashier of the Citizens State Bank at Claflin, of which his father was president. Then, in the spring of 1911, he transferred his active connections as cashier to the Larned Bank and after his father's death sold out the family interest in these two institutions and with his mother acquired the sole ownership of the Millikin Bank in Colorado. He and his mother were jointly vice president of that institution for four years. In 1916 he sold his interest there and in January, 1917, bought an interest in the Saxman State Bank, of which he is now cashier. This bank was established at Saxman in 1908 by John Oden. Its officers today are John Oden, president; J. H. Welty, vice president; and O. L. Cully, cashier. The bank has a capital of \$10,000, surplus of equal amount, and deposits of \$110,000. It is the leading bank in that part of Rice County.

Besides his home in Saxman Mr. Cully owns a farm of 160 acres in Colorado, also a business building in Millikin and a half interest in another structure there, besides a good home.

While living in Millikin he served as mayor of the town and at Claflin was on the town board. Politically he is a democrat. In 1911, at Lyons, Kansas, Mr. Cully married Miss Pearl Peckinpaugh, daughter of I. J. and Susan (Steven) Peckinpaugh. Her parents live north of Saxman on their farm. Mr. and Mrs. Cully have one child, Clarence Henry, born April 26, 1915.

FRANK HAYDEN MARTIN, M. D. Now practicing medicine and surgery at Lorraine, Ellsworth County, Doctor Martin is widely known to the profession in Kansas, especially through his associations in earlier years with the staff of instruction of the Medical College at Topeka. Few physicians of the state have utilized to a greater degree abundant opportunities for advancement in the science of medicine and surgery.

Doctor Martin is of old New England colonial stock. He was born at Gray in the State of Maine March 24, 1852. The Martins came out of England and settled in Massachusetts in colonial times. Doctor Martin's great-grandfather, Edward Martin, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Irving W. Martin, who was born in the vicinity of Randolph, Vermont, served in the War of 1812, was a music teacher, also followed a mechanical trade and died at Mill Village, Vermont, before Doctor Martin was born. He married Sibyl Fraunces, a native of England.

Edward I. Martin, father of Doctor Martin, was born at Randolph, Vermont, in 1828. He grew up at Warren, Massachusetts, and also lived at Springfield in Boston and died at Warren, Massachusetts. For a brief season he was a sailor before the mast, but his real career was as a singing master and he taught music in all the different localities of his residence. He was quite successful, and at one time invested in two sections of land in Northwest Missouri near Cameron, but sold this before his death. He was a republican and active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, helping the church work especially in the choir. He married at Lowell, Massachusetts,

Ann Russell Black. She was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1842 and died at Springfield in 1912. Her ancestry went back to the titled English nobility, she being a great-granddaughter of Earl Russell, of Boston, England. Edward I. Martin and wife had a large family of ten children: George Edward, a music teacher living at Boston; Doctor Martin, the second in age; Walter I., who is a public official and an apple dealer at Chester, New Hampshire; William Freeman, who took up the trade of machinist and died in Texas at the age of forty-five; Leslie A., a daughter, is the wife of Charles Sturat, a banker at Franklin, Massachusetts; Jennie Louise married Frank Harvey, a stone mason and contractor at Springfield, Massachusetts; Willard E. is an electrical engineer at Gloucester, Massachusetts; Mary Jeneva married Edward Doolittle, foreman in the railroad yards at Springfield, Massachusetts; Agnes Ethel, now deceased, was the wife of a moulder who lives at Providence, Rhode Island; Flora Alma lives at Westchester, Connecticut, wife of the superintendent of the state asylum.

Doctor Martin was well educated in the schools of Springfield and Boston, Massachusetts, and spent four years in the Academy at Craftsbury, Vermont. In early life he learned the trade of gunsmith, and followed it at Springfield, Massachusetts, until 1870. Early in life his talents were manifested in the direction of natural history and this soon brought him employment which had much to do with his future career. For a time he was employed in doing anatomical work in the museum at Harvard University. While there he took medical lectures.

Doctor Martin came to Kansas in 1876, locating at Topeka, and he finally took the full course of instruction in the Kansas Medical College, from which he was graduated M. D. in the spring of 1896. He remained with that institution as professor of operative surgery until 1905. Doctor Martin has kept in close touch with the leaders of the profession, has attended many post-graduate schools and particularly the old Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston. In these institutions he specialized in surgery.

On leaving Topeka in 1905 Doctor Martin practiced at Iola, Kansas, until 1913 and then moved to Lorraine, where he is the only physician and surgeon in the town.

In 1898 Doctor Martin was appointed surgeon general of the state under General Leady, and during the Spanish-American war he went as hospital steward with the Twenty-second Kansas Infantry. Ten days later he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and assistant surgeon and was in active service at Camp Alger in Virginia, and Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, until mustered out November 3, 1898.

Doctor Martin is a former member and president of the Allen County Medical Society and has active affiliations with the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a republican in politics and is widely known in fraternal organizations. He is affiliated with Topeka Lodge No. 225, Ancient Free and Accepted Masous, Iola Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, the Valley of Fort Scott Consistory of the Scottish Rite, with Iola Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, became identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Topeka and for the past twenty-five years has had his affiliations with Iola Lodge, is a former member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and at one time was a representative in the Grand Lodge, joined Camp No. 2800 of the Modern Woodmen of America in Topeka, and is now a mem-

ber of Ellsworth Camp, and belongs to the Royal Neighbors of America. Doctor Martin is president of the Commercial Club of Lorraine, and is an active factor in the business and civic advancement of that community.

In 1880, at Topeka, Doctor Martin married Miss Sarah Catherine Haynes, who died in that city in 1903. By this marriage Doctor Martin has two children, Frank Haynes, an expert accountant living at Los Angeles, California; and Vera Corinne, wife of Dr. Walter M. Sykes, a physician and surgeon at Ramona, Oklahoma. In 1905, at Kansas City, Missouri, Doctor Martin married Mrs. Minnie L. (Leister) Sondegard. Her father, Capt. William B. Leister, was a member of the Twenty-Second Kansas Regiment in the Spanish-American war.

HENRY E. HASKINS, M. D. Identified with the work of his profession at Kingman over fifteen years, Doctor Haskins has attained the substantial position of the physician and surgeon whose reputation is secure and whose service is looked upon as a valuable part of community life.

Doctor Haskins is a native of Kansas, and is descended from English ancestors who settled in New York in colonial days. His grandfather, Benjamin Franklin Haskins, was born in 1824 and was a minister. He served as a chaplain with a Union regiment during the Civil war. He carried on his work as a pioneer preacher in Illinois and Iowa, and about 1876 took up a claim near Galva, Kansas, where he died in 1884. He married Miss Abraham, of a Southern family, who died at Ardmore, Oklahoma, in 1909.

Dr. Henry E. Haskins was born at the place known as Old Empire in McPherson County, about five miles south of Galva, September 18, 1878. His father is Dr. M. H. Haskins, who was a pioneer physician in McPherson County. Born in Illinois in 1851, he grew up in that and the State of Iowa, and graduated M. D. from Northwestern Medical University at Chicago. In 1876 he came to McPherson County and as a pioneer doctor practiced his profession over a large extent of territory, his home being forty miles from the nearest railroad station at Newton. One winter he spent in New Mexico as physician to a railroad camp. In 1887 he came to Kingman, and his services were given that community for many years. Since 1911 he has lived in Denver, Colorado, where he still carries on his professional labors. He was coroner and health officer of Kingman County at one time. In politics he is a democrat and is a member of the Community Church at Denver and fraternally is a Knight Templar Mason and an Odd Fellow. He married in Illinois Miss Letitia Pierson, who was born in that state in 1856. She died at Kingman, Kansas, in 1907. Dr. H. E. Haskins is the oldest of their four children. Laura married Charles S. Hardy, an oil salesman living at Denver; Maude is the wife of F. T. Malone, a druggist at Kingman; Charles A. lives at Lawrence, Kansas, where he occupies the position of State Sanitary Engineer.

Dr. Henry E. Haskins received his early education in the public schools of Kingman, where he has lived since he was nine years of age. He graduated from the Kingman High School in 1896, and then for the next two years had a valuable experience working in a drug store. He then entered the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated with the degree Doctor of Medicine in 1901. The following year he remained at St. Louis as an interne at St.

Mary's Infirmary, and then returned to Kingman, where he has enjoyed a large general medical and surgical practice. He is a member of the Kingman County, the State and District Medical societies, the Medical Association of the Southwest, including the states of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, and a member of the American Medical Association. Doctor Haskins has prospered in a material way, is a stockholder in the Penalosa State Bank and in the Cookson Drug Company at Kingman, owns a good farm of 200 acres at Penalosa and in 1914 bought a modern home at 401 Avenue B, West, in Kingman. His offices are in the Ritchie Building at 138 North Main Street. Doctor Haskins is affiliated with Ninescah Lodge No. 271, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Kingman, and also with Kingman Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights and Ladies of Security, and Kingman Lodge of the Knights of the Macabees.

In 1903, at Penalosa, Kansas, he married Miss Bertha Knappenberger, daughter of Frank and Belle (Hainline) Knappenberger. Her father, now deceased, was a farmer at Penalosa. Her mother is now living at Kingman. Doctor and Mrs. Haskins have one child, Mary Eleanor, born August 6, 1910.

MARGARET HILL MCCARTER. No one has succeeded so well in translating the atmosphere of Kansas prairies and the experiences and ideals of Kansas men and women as has Margaret Hill McCarter, author of Middle West fiction. It has been her task to search out and clothe with fitting words the simplicity and the real grandeur of the people who made Kansas and are still its breath and life.

Doubtless, many will find the source of Mrs. McCarter's insight and sympathy in her Quaker ancestry. She is the daughter of Thomas Thornbury and Nancy (Davis) Hill. Through her mother she is descended from the Davis family of Wales and the Parker family of Yorkshire, England. The home of her ancestors was Bingley, Yorkshire, and at that place, under an oak tree, some of the first meetings of the sect of Quakers or Friends were held. Later ancestors accompanied William Penn's followers to Pennsylvania. From these Mrs. McCarter possesses an unbroken lineage of ten generations. The original seat of the Hill family was in Virginia, and later they were also North Carolina Quakers. Mrs. McCarter is a birthright Quaker. She had some of her educational advantages in one of the old and most famous Quaker schools of the Middle West, Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana. As a girl she attended Indiana public schools and in 1884 received her A. B. degree from the State Normal School at Terre Haute. In 1909 Baker University of Kansas conferred upon her the honorary degree Master of Arts.

Mrs. McCarter spent her girlhood and early womanhood in Indiana, and that state, so rich in literary men and women, has at times contested the honor of her achievements with the Sunflower state. An Indiana historian recently spoke of her as perhaps the greatest of Indiana woman authors.

The story of Mrs. McCarter's life has been well told by May Belleville Brown in a sketch entitled "A Life of Busy Days," written several years ago. As the only sketch that affords a somewhat intimate knowledge of her busy life, it is appropriate to quote from it somewhat at length.

"Mrs. McCarter herself describes her parents as 'plain farmer folk, believing in higher education



MRS. MARGARET HILL McCARTER

and simple, honest living.' Margaret was a shy child, sometimes looked upon by her quick-learning brothers and sisters as a bit slow, because they did not see through the fabric that she wove about herself in her day dreams.

"After she had finished with the country schools, however, her career in the Indiana State Normal School vindicated her in the point of scholarship, as she completed her four year course in a little over half the time and was considered one of the most brilliant students ever sent out from that institution. She first specialized in Latin, and afterwards by chance took up English and History, and in the English she found her life work and paved the way for her entrance into the world of letters. Her first educational work was as principal of the High School at Rensselaer, Indiana. Later she became head of the English department in the high school of Goshen, Indiana. It was in the autumn of 1888 that Margaret Hill came to Topeka to take charge of the Department of English in the high school of that city, a position she held for six years. In 1890 she became the wife of Dr. William Arthur McCarter of Topeka.

"Mrs. McCarter has always been and will always be a student and a teacher. Her services in the school-room covered fifteen years, and after she left it she continued in other ways—coaching students for eastern universities, instructing study clubs and other lines of work, while her term of service as a teacher in Sabbath School has covered more than a quarter of a century. Also, she has been a teacher and a leader in the great work that women's clubs have been doing, first in Rensselaer, Indiana, and after that in continual service in Topeka in different organizations. In 1894 she was one of the founders of the Western Sorosis, one of the most prominent women's clubs in the Middle West, and was its president for seven years. She is a charter member of the Topeka Women's Club and of the Topeka Federation of Clubs and for two terms was its president. Besides this local work she has been prominently identified with the State Federation of Women's Clubs and twice represented Kansas women on the program of the National Federation of Clubs. Mrs. McCarter founded the Club Member, a periodical much loved of women in its too short life, and was its editor during two and a half years. Many a Kansas scrapbook bears evidence of the attractiveness of the work which she did in her editorial capacity.

"Mrs. McCarter's platform work has extended beyond the limits of school or club, and today she is ranked as the best woman speaker in Kansas and one of the best in the country. During the summer seasons many Chautauqua assemblies vie with one another for her services. Critics say that her lecture on Abraham Lincoln is one of the most thrilling and comprehensive that has ever been delivered on this subject. In season and out her services are in demand, until, if she would permit it, her whole time might be given to platform work. A certain Kansas editor heard her talk and then wrote down the statement that with her cool, equable, and sagacious temperament, she would be admirable material out of which to make a Supreme Court Justice. Well, Kansas has watched this woman excel in so many lines of activity that it has no doubt of her ability to succeed on the bench."

Mrs. McCarter is a republican in political beliefs and was a campaign speaker in the state campaign of Kansas in 1914 and again in the national campaign

in 1916. In the latter year she was a member of the Woman's National Republican Committee.

All these activities alone would constitute material for a real career, but in addition she has reared a family and for the past fifteen years authorship has been her real profession. By her marriage, celebrated on June 5, 1890, she is the mother of three children: Katherine Davis, now Mrs. John R. Dean of Ryan, Oklahoma; Jessie Isabel McCarter, who recently graduated from Baker University at Baldwin City, Kansas; and William Hill McCarter, a student at Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire.

Mrs. McCarter began story writing in 1901. The best known works from her pen and which have established her fame as an author are referred to briefly as follows: *The Cottonwood's Story*, 1903; *Cuddy's Baby*, 1907; *In Old Quivira*, 1908; *Cuddy and Other Stories*, 1908; *The Price of the Prairie*, 1910; *The Peace of the Solomon Valley*, 1911; *A Wall of Men*, 1912; *A Master's Degree*, 1913; *Winning of the Wilderness*, 1914; *The Cornerstone*, 1915. In October of 1917 Harper and Brothers of New York City published her fourth large novel, "Vanguards of The Plains, A Romance of the Santa Fe Trail." Mrs. McCarter is a member of the Author's League of America, of the Society of Midland Authors, and of the Cordon Club of Chicago.

Many of her books have an unsurpassed value for their interpretation of Kansas life and times and therefore deserve a more than passing mention. Quoting again from "A Life of Busy Days."

"In 1903 came *The Cottonwood's Story*, which was a piece of prose poetry befitting the fine old tree and a finer man and woman who grew to love each other under the shade of its enameled leaves. This same year was one of the darkest that Topeka's citizens had ever known, and they shudder there, even yet, when the flood year is mentioned. In the relief work that had to be done for the sufferers from that great disaster the Topeka Federation of Clubs was foremost and indefatigable. When the autumn came and the unfortunate people had been helped to piece up the gaps in their lives, a problem had to be met. There were something less than a thousand children whose books had gone down in the flood, or whose parents could not, because of that disaster, buy books for their children. The Federation of Clubs volunteered to help once more, and to raise the necessary funds Mrs. McCarter wrote 'The Overflowing Waters,' the history of that flood. Moved as she had been by the relentless advance of the water upon the city, and by the harrowing experience of one who was active in rescue and relief, she wrote from her heart, and this record is thought by many to be the best bit of writing she ever did. Its sale paid for the school books for more than five hundred children.

"In 1907 'Cuddy's Baby' was published, with its pictures of Kansas pioneer, country and college life. The next year Mrs. McCarter sought a new field and found it 'In Old Quivira.' This is a romance of Father Juan Padilla and that yesterday when the Spanish conquerors came. These small books gained for the writer a wide publicity and paved the way for the more pretentious books to come.

"Late in 1909 Mrs. McCarter started east on an important quest, carrying with her the MS. of her first novel. She did not have to go far, nor did she have to knock more than once before the door opened. The great western publishing house of McClurg & Company gave welcome to the visitor from the Kansas plains, and 'The Price of the Prairie' found a home.

This book—which is just what its title says, a story of the price that men and women paid for Kansas, came out in 1910 and at once took rank among the best of the year. If modern fiction shows anything finer than the story of the Arikaree battle in this book, it has not appeared. This book in its first three weeks run in Kansas broke all records of Kansas books and afterward it kept the pace which it set for itself.

"In 1911, in the intervals of greater work, Mrs. McCarter put out 'The Peace of the Solomon Valley.' This proved so popular as a gift book that its sale surpassed all others in the history of the fiction output of the publishing house.

"In 1912 'A Wall of Men' appeared, and by this time Mrs. McCarter's name led the list of fiction writers of the publisher. 'The Price of the Prairie' had set the pace. Within three months 'A Wall of Men' had sold as many copies as 'The Price of the Prairie' did in three years, and it had not yet fairly started. Like its predecessor and companion volume 'A Wall of Men' is just what its title says—the men who stood like a living wall between Kansas and slavery when such service meant 'battle, disaster, and sudden death.' These two books are significant, dramatic, and at the same time idealistic. Also, they are historically correct.

"In 1913 Mrs. McCarter left the field of Kansas history for a brief but wonderfully strong romance of young western life. Of her story 'A Master's Deed' published in the fall of this year her publisher said: 'Never before have we presented a book with as much confidence as we now feel. There is reason for this. We know it to be a noble work, virile in its portrayal of strong and worthy manhood, vigorous in its splendid and practical idealism, and uplifting in as much as it will influence, help and inspire this and the future generations.'

"The third large novel from Mrs. McCarter's pen, appearing in the autumn of 1914, was entitled 'Winning the Wilderness.' It follows logically and chronologically after 'A Wall of Men' and 'The Price of the Prairie.'

Her biographer has properly called attention to Mrs. McCarter's attitude toward the man who tames the land. "She dignifies and makes holy the tilling of the soil while not glossing over the hardships of life. It is drudgery but she makes it a blessed drudgery, glorified by the loves of life, brightened by the higher vision—a drudgery which brings its own reward." Practically all the readers will justify the appreciation of her powers of description. "From tender and pathetic bits of description in her smaller books we are led to her larger canvases, the martial scenes, the thrilling tragedies, the exquisite moods of nature, the glimpses of idyllic childhood, the love of men and women. She visualizes the prairies, the men and women who bought them for civilization, and the price they paid—nothing is omitted. It is the epic of the plains which she has written in these three books."

Mrs. McCarter's first books were published by Crane & Company of Topeka. Her second publisher was A. C. McClurg & Company of Chicago, while her present publishers are Harper and Brothers of New York.

This brief article on Mrs. McCarter may close with two other paragraphs from the sketch already used.

"And in spite of all this magic which she has worked before our eyes, she is still Margaret Hill McCarter—wife, mother, home maker, friend. With

a keen sense of humor and a never-failing good nature, she is an ideal companion; and with her many activities she still has time for a passing friend. The old proverb, 'A prophet is not without honor save in his own country,' is not regarded in her case, for all Kansas honors Mrs. McCarter for herself, not merely because of her accomplishments.

"From the shy child on the Indiana farm to the busy woman who has earned for herself both gold and fame is a far cry—and yet not so far. She began life as a dreamer, she is still a dreamer. 'Is your castle in the air?' asks Thoreau. 'Good, that is where it should be. Now put a foundation under it.' And the foundation which Margaret Hill McCarter has put under her air castles is builded on the solid rock."

THOMAS J. BYRNES has been a leading grain merchant at St. Marys for many years and his participation in civic enterprises has made him an important factor in that city and the surrounding community.

St. Marys is his birthplace. He was born March 26, 1870, a son of one of St. Marys pioneers, Edward Byrnes. Edward was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1834, and came to America when twelve years of age with his parents, who located in New York City and spent the rest of their lives there. In New York City he finished his education and on coming West first located in Kentucky, married there and moved to Missouri, and in 1863 joined the old Catholic community of St. Marys, Kansas. There he continued his vocation in life as a farmer and his homestead adjoined the town on the south. He lived retired from farming for a number of years in St. Marys and died there in December, 1904. He was a democrat and a devout communicant of the Catholic Church. He held various township offices. His wife, Kate Carroll, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1839, and when eight years of age accompanied her sister Margaret to the United States. They landed in New Orleans and came north to Covington, Kentucky, where she lived with her sister until her marriage. After their marriage they went to Liberty, Missouri, and had a farm in that section until they came to St. Marys. She is still living at the old home in that city. Thomas J. Byrnes was the youngest of four children. James L., the oldest, is now postmaster of Flagstaff, Arizona. Kate died at St. Marys in 1910, wife of John Powell, who is now a cattle rancher. Mary, who died at Topeka in 1914, was the wife of Paul Huicke, who is general manager for the J. Thomas Lumber Company at Topeka.

Thomas J. Byrnes secured most of his education in St. Marys College, graduating in the commercial course in June, 1889. His first important business experience was as an employe in the flouring mill at St. Marys, and he was with that mill in various capacities for ten years. The experience gave him the training for an independent business career and in 1898 he entered the grain and feed trade and has been active in that line ever since. His elevator is along the Union Pacific tracks in St. Marys and he also is associated with Mr. J. T. Feighny in an elevator business at Fremont. His offices are at the corner of Seventh Street and Bertrand Avenue.

Mr. Byrnes has long been one of the prosperous citizens of St. Marys. Besides his home on Commission Street he owns a farm of seventeen acres adjoining the city on the west, another farm of a quarter section three miles southwest of St. Marys,

and a half section of prairie and meadow land three miles northeast. He is also a stockholder in the First National Bank.

His position in public affairs has been a notable one. Before St. Marys adopted the commission form of government he served in the city council and one term as mayor and is now one of the city commissioners. He has also been trustee of St. Marys Township. Mr. Byrnes is a democrat, a member of the Catholic Church, of St. Marys Council No. 657, Knights of Columbus, and St. Marys Camp No. 1410, Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1892, at St. Marys, he married Miss Helen Hammer, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Hammer) Hammer. Her parents, though of the same family name, were not blood relatives. Her father and mother are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes have four children; Jeannette, a graduate of St. Marys parochial schools and still at home; Regina, who has also completed the parochial school course; Robert and Edward, both students in St. Marys College.

ROBERT DINSMORE, whose interests in Rice County and the City of Lyons cover a long period of years, has been successful both as a merchant and farmer, and represents a solid and substantial old family in Western Kansas.

Mr. Dinsmore was born in Pike County, Illinois, August 27, 1863. The paternal ancestry has been in America since colonial days and it is recalled that a Lord Dinsmore of another branch of the same family accompanied General Lafayette on the latter's second visit to the United States. Robert Dinsmore's grandfather was also named Robert, and in the early years of the last century went from Kentucky to Iowa and soon afterwards to Pike County, Illinois, where he spent the rest of his days as a farmer and died in 1884.

Hiram Dinsmore, father of Robert, was born in Kentucky in 1839 and was still a boy when his parents settled in Pike County, Illinois, where he grew up and married. He was a merchant, miller and farmer in Illinois and in 1862 he enlisted in Company E of the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry and saw active service in the war until its close. Most of his service was in the campaigns along the Mississippi River. In September, 1878, he arrived in Kansas, traveling by railroad as far as Sterling and then driving across the country to Lyons. In this then frontier section he bought the northeast quarter of section 10, township 20, range 8, a mile south and a half mile east of Lyons. That land was part of his possessions until his death but the estate subsequently sold it. Having secured a homestead in Kansas, he went back to Pike County, Illinois, and closed up his affairs and returned to Lyons in November, 1878, and was a successful and prominent member of the community until his death on May 17, 1886. He was the pioneer hardware merchant of Lyons and continued the business until selling out in 1883. After that he loaned money for investments. He was one of the original democrats of Rice County and was an influential factor in bolstering up that party during the early days. He was also a charter member of old Lyons Lodge, now Royal Lodge No. 192, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was a Royal Arch Mason.

Hiram Dinsmore married Eliza Thomas, who was born in Pike County, Illinois, in 1841 and died at Lyons, Kansas, June 29, 1904. Robert was the oldest of their family of four children. Samuel is now

head engineer of the Lyons Waterworks. Lora married A. E. Culbertson, who lives at Globe, Arizona, and has the local agency for the Studebaker automobile. George lives at Lyons, being superintendent of the County Farm two miles west of that city.

Robert Dinsmore was about fifteen years of age when his parents came to Kansas. He finished his education in the local high school at Lyons and at the age of nineteen began clerking in his father's hardware store. From clerk he became proprietor and continued actively in the hardware business for five years, selling out in 1901 to the Blair Gibson Hardware Company. While not now active in mercantile affairs he owns a fine farm of 240 acres one mile north and three miles west of Lyons, and rents it for diversified farming purposes. Mr. Dinsmore's residence on East Avenue, South, is one of the landmarks of Lyons, having been erected in the spring of 1879, the lumber being hauled across the country in wagons from Sterling, Kansas.

Mr. Dinsmore, like his father, is a staunch democrat. He has served as a member of the local school board and for the past four years has been city assessor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is past master of Royal Lodge No. 192, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Lyons, is affiliated with Sterling Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, with Lyons Lodge No. 193, Ancient Order United Workmen, and with Lyons Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. He also has membership in the Lyons Country Club.

March 2, 1887, at Lyons, Mr. Dinsmore married Miss Zaidee Swisher. Her parents, A. D. and Catherine (McDonald) Swisher, now live at Southwest City, Missouri, her father a retired farmer. Mrs. Dinsmore died May 29, 1905, leaving two children. The older is Wyant, who was born December 17, 1891, is a graduate of the Lyons High School and is now connected with the Magnolia Oil Company at Augusta, Kansas. The son Morgan, born in April, 1901, is living with his brother in Augusta.

Mr. Dinsmore married for his second wife at Lyons in June, 1908, Miss Alma Kelly, daughter of S. W. and Julia (McClanahan) Kelly, who live at Chetopa, Kansas. Her father for many years has held the office of justice of the peace.

EMERY E. SMITH. While the average size of farms in Rice County is considerably larger than in eastern counties, there are few even of the larger farms which have been so completely developed on the diversified plan as that of Emery E. Smith. Mr. Smith's holdings aggregate upwards of 1,000 acres, and he has given the best years of his life to the development of this splendid ranch and farm, which is situated two and a half miles southeast of Little River.

Mr. Smith belongs to the pioneer element of Rice County and has lived there since he was ten or eleven years of age. This branch of the Smith family goes back to Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry of colonial times. The family came to Kansas from Knox County, Illinois, where his grandfather, John Smith, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1806 and was a pioneer farmer. John Smith died in Knox County in 1891. He married Mary Ginrich, also a native of Pennsylvania, and she died in Knox County.

Emery E. Smith was born in Knox County, Illinois, August 30, 1868. His father, Phillip Smith, was born in the same county in 1834, a date which indicates the very early settlement of the Smiths in that peculiarly rich and fertile section of Northern

Illinois. Phillip Smith was a farmer in Knox County, grew up and married there, and in 1879 joined the pioneers of Rice County, Kansas. He bought railroad land, developed a farm three miles southeast of Little River, and kept and managed that place of 160 acres until his death in 1901. He had a military record, having enlisted in 1862 in the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, and was in active service as a Union soldier until the close of the war. Politically, in spite of his army service, he was an active democrat until the close of Cleveland's first term when he joined the republican organization and voted with it on every occasion. He was affiliated with Cornerstone Lodge No. 219, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with Little River Lodge No. 212 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Phillip Smith married Melissa Ebright, who was born in Knox County, Illinois, in 1835. She died at Little River, Kansas, in 1912. Of their seven children Emery E. is the second. The oldest, Addie, died unmarried at the age of twenty-one. Delta O., the third child, is a farmer $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Little River. Lettie is unmarried and lives at Little River. Ira F. is a farmer three miles east of Little River. S. E. and A. J. Smith are partners in a farming enterprise three miles south of Little River.

Emery E. Smith from the age of eleven years finished his education in the rural schools of Rice County. He remained a factor on the homestead farm, assisting his father, until he was twenty-seven years of age. In the meantime he had bought 160 acres $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Little River and that is the nucleus of his present large ranch and farm of 960 acres. Mr. Smith has invested a large amount of money in modern buildings and facilities and operates his farm on thoroughly business principles, raising a magnificent aggregate of field crops and livestock. He also owns some real estate in Little River. In politics Mr. Smith is an old-line republican.

In 1895, in Rice County, he married Miss Ota DeFord, daughter of W. H. and Rosa (Cox) DeFord, the latter now deceased. Her father lives on his farm of 640 acres in McPherson County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children. Ina, a graduate of the Little River High School, is now a successful teacher in Little River, and Vern is still at home assisting his father on the farm.

JOHN A. CLEMENTS is assistant manager of the Hutchinson, Kansas, plant of the Morton Salt Company. This is the largest salt manufacturing plant in Kansas and the Middle West. It has a daily capacity of 4,000 barrels of pure salt, and it is one of the industries that have given a just fame to Kansas as a salt producing state. The plant of the Morton Salt Company is located two miles southwest of Hutchinson. Its importance as a local industry is indicated by the fact that it employs 275 hands.

Mr. Clements is an active young business man and has spent most of his career with the present company. He was born at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, July 27, 1887, and represents a family of business people. His grandparents were James and Jane Clements, both natives of Ireland. His grandfather was born in 1823, came as a young unmarried man to this country and settled at Philadelphia, and about 1866 took his family to Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He spent the rest of his active business career as a coal and wood merchant at Oshkosh finally retiring and was a resident of Chicago at the time of his death in 1912,

though he died in Oshkosh. His wife, Jane Clements, was born in Ireland in 1827 and died in Chicago in 1911. Seven of their children are still living. Margaret, who has never married, had an active career as a business woman, but since 1912 has lived retired at Chicago; David was for a number of years associated in business with his brother James but is now living retired at LaGrand, California; the next in age is James Clements, father of John A. John Clements now owns a coal and wood business formerly conducted by his father at Oshkosh. Robert is a salesman for Sears, Roebuck & Company of Chicago. William is connected with the traffic department of Sears, Roebuck & Company and lives in Chicago. Martha, unmarried, is a buyer for Marshall Field & Company of Chicago.

James Clements was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1861, and was about five years of age when his parents removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he was reared and educated and where he married. Soon after his marriage he moved to Antigo, Wisconsin, and for about fifteen years was in the coal and wood business there. He then removed to Chicago, was for a number of years connected with an engineering firm, and since then has been in the salt business with the Morton Salt Company, being foreman of the company's extensive plant at Chicago. He is a republican, a very active member of the First United Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. James Clements married at Oshkosh Harriet Otis, who was born in that Wisconsin city June 16, 1863. They have two sons, Harvey W. and John A. The former is a resident of New York City, representing the Bemis Brothers Bag Company.

John A. Clements received his first instruction in the public schools of Antigo, Wisconsin, and in 1906, at the age of nineteen, graduated from the McKinley High School at Chicago. For a year or so he was connected with the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company and in January, 1909, entered the offices of the Morton Salt Company as a clerk at Chicago. After a year and a half he was promoted to manager of the company's warehouses and in November, 1914, was sent to Hutchinson as assistant manager of the Hutchinson plant.

Mr. Clements is a republican in politics and is affiliated with Pleiades Lodge No. 478, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Chicago. His home is at 905 North Walnut Street, in Hutchinson. January 29, 1916, at Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Clements married Miss Laura Lee Setliff, daughter of Rev. J. J. and Elizabeth (Wickert) Setliff. Her parents reside at Kansas City, her father being a minister of the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Clements have one child, Helen Harriet, born December 5, 1916.

ELSTER M. HAILE is president of the Haile Investment Company of Kingman, his business partner and associate being Dan Callahan, president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita. Until taking up his work in the domain of real estate several years ago Mr. Haile was an active minister of the Gospel, and at one time was in charge of one of the leading churches of the Christian denomination at Chicago.

He was born in Macon County, Tennessee, June 9, 1879, and is a son of the late Joshua F. Haile, who is regarded as one of the most constructive factors in the rehabilitation of the City of Kingman after the collapse of the boom of the '80s. Joshua F. Haile was born at Gainesboro, Tennessee, in 1847, and represented a family that established

its home in Kentucky during early pioneer times. His father, Nathan Haile, was born either in Tennessee or Kentucky in 1818, and spent his life as a farmer in Tennessee, where he died in 1885. He married Nancy Hale, a native of Kentucky.

Joshua F. Haile grew up in his native Tennessee town of Gainesboro, was married in Macon County, that state, and early in life took up the study of law. He came to Kansas and settled in Kingman County in 1884, was admitted to the bar, but practiced only in connection with his own affairs. He engaged in real estate brokerage, and moved to the City of Kingman in 1890. At that time Kingman was practically dead, and more than any other man it is said he was responsible for injecting life and prosperity into the town. He acquired a large amount of real estate, which he owned at the time of his death in November, 1916. Politically he was a democrat, was an active member of the Christian Church, and affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Joshua F. Haile married Mattie McClellan. She was born near Carthage, Tennessee, December 25, 1850, and is still living at Kingman. Elster M. is the oldest of three children. Ora J. is the wife of Dan F. Callahan, president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita. The third child, Grace, died in infancy.

Elster M. Haile was reared in Kingman County, graduating from the Kingman High School in 1898. Soon afterward he began study and preparation for the ministry of the Christian Church. For two years he was a student in Washburn College at Topeka, attended Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, one year, and for two years was in the Texas Christian University, where he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1905, and in 1906 received the degree Master of Arts. He also spent three years in graduate work at the University of Chicago. For two years Mr. Haile was president of the Panhandle Christian College in Texas, and then entered upon an active pastorate as minister of the Monroe Street Christian Church in Chicago, where he remained two years.

In 1914 he returned to Kingman and engaged in the general loan and real estate business as head of the Haile Investment Company.

Mr. Haile and his sister are interested in about 3,000 acres of their father's estate in Kingman County and he individually owns 1,600 acres in that county and 160 acres in Barber County. In 1917 Mr. Haile built a modern home on North Main Street in Kingman. He is a democrat in politics and is affiliated with Dodge City Lodge of Masons.

In 1909, at Hereford, Texas, he married Miss Pauline Shirley, daughter of T. E. and Virginia (Bean) Shirley. Her parents live at Hereford, Texas, her father being a retired capitalist. Mr. and Mrs. Haile have two children: Shirley, born in May, 1914, and Elster Meredith, born July 16, 1916.

WOODFORD P. EVANS. Among the able and valued newspaper men of Kansas, one who gave the best years of an active and achieving life to journalism was the late Woodford P. Evans, whose closing twenty-one years were spent at Lebo as editor and owner of the Lebo Enterprise. He was well known in other parts of the state and in other sections of the country, and was an honored veteran of the Civil war. Throughout his entire career he was an earnest and fearless advocate of right, irrespective of class or station, and he inspired such universal confidence that many offices of trust and responsibility were bestowed upon him, and true and loyal friends by the score

testified to his engaging personality. During the years he lived at Lebo he was one of the vitalizing forces of the town.

Woodford P. Evans was born on a farm near Greencastle, Indiana, May 3, 1842. His parents were William M. and Lavina Evans, who removed from Indiana to Illinois in his early childhood. His father was a furniture dealer and undertaker at Greenville in Bond County, Illinois, and there the youth attended school and then entered the Advocate printing office and learned the trade.

When the Civil war came on Mr. Evans saw that the plans he had made for the future were disarranged, for he felt that it was his patriotic duty to offer his services in such a time of stress. He enlisted in the Twenty-second Illinois Regiment at the age of nineteen and was the first to enlist in a company made up at Greenville by Captain Hubbard. He served ninety days and was discharged for disability. After recovering his health and while at Indianola, Iowa, he received a commission from the Government and reenlisted Company D, Thirty-fourth Iowa, and served in that company, first under Captain Knox and then under Capt. J. M. Lee, to the end of the conflict, coming out of the service with the rank of second lieutenant. At the siege of Vicksburg, when victory had crowned the Union arms, he was the moving spirit in securing the publishing of a newspaper to give an account of the surrender. No print paper being available, the story was told on wall paper, and the little sheet became historic. Probably a few copies might yet be found among some state documents or the treasures of a curiosity collector. During his long period of service, although active and often exposed to hazards, Mr. Evans escaped being wounded and returned to his home practically uninjured.

Soon after the close of the war he took up the study of law under Judge Kingsbury at St. Louis, and was admitted to the bar, but before getting thoroughly started in his practice he was induced to take the foremanship of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, and was later engaged as foreman of the State printing office at Des Moines, Iowa. Thus he drifted back to his first love, and subsequently established the Ida County Pioneer at Ida Grove, Iowa, which he conducted for some years, in the meanwhile taking an active part in republican party politics and in public affairs generally. While residing in Ida County he was elected to different county offices and was appointed and served as postmaster of Ida Grove.

In 1885 Mr. Evans decided to remove to Kansas, possibly with the idea of engaging in agricultural operations at a later date, and after reaching Lane County took up a Government claim and resided there for three years, in the meantime operating a job printing office, his types, forms and presses being set up in a sod house, which was also his dwelling for a time. However, the old lure of the newspaper still persisted and his friends were not surprised when he moved to Lebo, Kansas, and established the Lebo Enterprise, editing it brilliantly during the rest of his life. Mr. Evans died at Lebo, Kansas, June 8, 1911. The only public office he accepted here was that of police justice but his interest in all civic matters was untiring and his helpful influence was given to all worthy enterprises and substantial public movements. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Evans was twice married, first to Maggie Ward, and after her death, to Mary E. Harrison.

Mrs. Evans was born in North Carolina, December 7, 1852. No children were born to either marriage but Mr. Evans and his first wife adopted William Chester Evans, of Carroll, Iowa. He is at present in the United States mail service. In 1900 he was married to Lula M. Speer, and they have had eleven children, all surviving except the youngest, who died in infancy, namely: Ethel, Alice, Lucille, Woodford M., Ida Ruth, Florene, Mary Belle, Lenore, Louise and Daniel C.

Since the death of Mr. Evans the Enterprise has been ably edited by Mrs. Evans. She is a self-made woman, having worked her own way through school and prepared herself for teaching. She began teaching in the select schools of North Carolina at the age of fourteen and later was a successful teacher in the public schools of that state and in the State of Iowa, up to the time of her marriage.

COL. PERRY M. HOISINGTON, of Newton, is one of the big men of Kansas today. For over a quarter of a century he has been closely identified with the state military organization, at first with the old Kansas Militia and now with the Kansas National Guard. At the head of his fine regiment, the Second, he gave some good service on the Texas border in 1916 and is now ready for the call to duty in France.

His business career has been equally successful and progressive. Colonel Hoisington is president of the First National Bank of Newton and has been identified with the Railroad Building, Loan and Savings Association of Newton throughout the twenty years of its very prosperous existence.

Colonel Hoisington was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, October 13, 1858. He is of old English stock, his ancestors having come out of Southern England and settled at Bridgeport, Connecticut, about fifty years before the opening of the Revolutionary war. His great-great-grandfather, James Hoisington, served as a soldier in the Revolution and doubtless some of his martial spirit was inherited by Colonel Hoisington.

Frederick A. Hoisington, father of Colonel Hoisington, was born at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1830, a son of Aaron A. Hoisington, who was born at the same Village of Vermont in 1801. In 1835 Aaron A. Hoisington took his family to the wilderness of Southern Michigan and located in St. Joseph County. He was a farmer and also a brick manufacturer. Though sixty years of age at the time, he enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil war in the Eleventh Michigan Infantry and was with his regiment in all its campaigns and battles. He fought at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and many other engagements. The death of this honored veteran occurred at Flowerfield, Michigan, in 1879. He married Nancy Nason, who was born in Vermont in 1802 and died at Flowerfield, Michigan, in 1883. They had a family of six sons and four daughters. The oldest son was Frederick A. and the youngest, Edward A., the only one still living, is in the publishing business at Detroit, Michigan. The other four sons all served in the Civil war and made creditable records. Norman E. was in the Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, afterwards was a brick manufacturer and died at Three Rivers, Michigan. John, also in the Thirteenth Michigan Regiment, was a farmer and died at Marcellus in that state. Lucian, who died at Marcellus, was in the Eleventh Michigan Infantry with his father, and the youngest of the four brothers, Wallace was in the same regiment and died while still in the army.

Frederick A. Hoisington did not follow the example of his brothers and become a soldier for the reason that he was partially crippled in one arm. He grew up and married in St. Joseph County, Michigan, and followed the business of farming and brick manufacturing. He was an active republican, filled various township offices, and was a very strong and devout Methodist. He died at Three Rivers, Michigan, in 1907. His wife was Rachel French, who was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, in 1833 and is now living at Three Rivers at the venerable age of eighty-four. She was the mother of seven children. The oldest, Veloria, died at the age of five years. The second in age is Colonel Hoisington of Newton. Alma C. lives at Newton, wife of George H. Walker, a traveling salesman. Myra died at Newton, Kansas, unmarried, at the age of thirty-three. Herbert H. was accidentally killed on the railroad at Three Rivers at the age of twenty years. The two youngest of the family, Jessie and Grace, are still at home with their mother at Three Rivers.

Perry M. Hoisington secured his education in the public schools of Three Rivers. When seventeen years of age he became self supporting, farmed for a time and also took over his father's business. In the winter seasons he taught school. For two years he traveled on the road as a salesman.

Colonel Hoisington came to Kansas in the fall of 1881, spending the following winter at Clay Center, and in the spring of 1882 went back to Michigan. In the fall of 1884 he took up his home at Newton, where he engaged in the transfer business and also gradually developed a yard for the sale of coal and building material. For a number of years he had the entire transfer business of the town. In 1889 Colonel Hoisington followed the exodus to Oklahoma, participating in the opening of that territory and at Guthrie engaged in the transfer business. While at Guthrie he was given the contract to construct the first waterworks plant, a temporary plant that served until a permanent one could be built. He was also in the coal business at Guthrie, and secured a number of lots in that city which he later sold at a good profit.

After his Oklahoma experience Colonel Hoisington returned to Harvey County and in the fall of 1891 was elected county treasurer and by re-election in 1893 filled that office four years.

About the time he left the county office Colonel Hoisington became connected with the old Railroad Loan and Savings Company, now the Railroad Building, Loan and Savings Association. He became its secretary and general manager in 1897, and has steadily promoted and witnessed the great growth and development of this institution for the past twenty years. The company has now completed twenty-two years of successful business, having been organized in June, 1896. At the close of the year 1897 the assets of the company were less than \$30,000, while on August 1, 1917, the books showed net assets of \$2,559,806.20. This is without doubt one of the largest building and loan associations in the State of Kansas, and its prosperity is reflected in the fact that the year 1916 witnessed the largest single accretion to the total resources of any year since the company was established. The company's business is by no means confined to Newton or Harvey County, and agencies or branches are maintained in a score or more of Kansas towns and villages.

The officers and directors of the association are: W. R. Monroe, president; D. C. Conway, vice president; P. M. Hoisington, secretary and manager;

J. R. Trouslot, treasurer; and C. B. Dickson, director.

While Colonel Hoisington's big work in business affairs has doubtless been his long association with the above company, it should not be forgotten that he is president of the oldest bank of Harvey County. This is the First National Bank, which was established at Newton in 1880. It has a capital stock of \$50,000, surplus of \$25,000, is a member of the Federal Reserve System, and its total resources in the summer of 1917 aggregated more than \$700,000. The officers are: P. M. Hoisington, president; S. M. Brown, vice president; D. McGowan, Jr., cashier; and J. O. Getz, assistant cashier.

Colonel Hoisington has long been interested in Kansas farm life, and he personally owns 840 acres in Harvey County besides 460 acres in Butler County. His town home at Newton is at 112 East Seventh Street.

Because of his prominence in Kansas military affairs more than a word should be said concerning his record. While a young man back in Three Rivers, Michigan, he joined the Michigan State Guard and served as private, corporal and sergeant of Company D of his home town during the period from January 12, 1875, to November 26, 1881. On August 8, 1890, he enlisted in Company D of the Second Infantry, Kansas National Guards. He was promoted to first lieutenant September 21, 1890, promoted to captain March 4, 1892, to major September 18, 1894, and became colonel of the Second Kansas on August 15, 1895. He has been at the head of this gallant regiment for the past twenty-two years, and retained that position when the regiment was really nationalized and made a part of the effective national army. As already noted, he was with the regiment on the Texas border for several months during 1916 and since the 5th of August, 1917, has been under orders awaiting the call to France.

Colonel Hoisington during the many years of his residence at Newton has served on the city council and several terms on the school board. He is an active republican, is a Presbyterian, and has served as elder and treasurer of his home church for the past twenty years. Among other distinctions his name is prominently associated with Masonry in the State of Kansas. He is past master of Newton Lodge No. 142, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in 1900 was grand master of the state. In Newton Chapter No. 27, Royal Arch Masons, he has filled the office of high priest and has been grand high priest of the state. In Cryptic Masonry he is affiliated with Ellsworth Council No. 9, Royal and Select Masters, and is a past thrice illustrious grand master of Kansas. He is past eminent commander of Newton Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar, and in the Knights Templar has also served as state grand commander. For many years he has been a member and chairman of committees in the Grand Commandery, and especially the committee on drill and ceremonies, which prepared a book on this subject, the book having been accepted as an authority not only in Kansas but in other states. Since 1893 Colonel Hoisington has been a member of the Masonic Home Board, has been chairman of the executive committee on the board many years, and for the past five years has been its treasurer. In the Scottish Rite he is a member of Wichita Consistory No. 2 and also belongs to the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine at Topeka. Colonel Hoisington is a member of Newton Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In March, 1885, at Howell, Michigan, Colonel Hoisington married Miss Kate Gregory, daughter of

Edward B. and Lucinda (Ward) Gregory. Both her parents are deceased. Her father for many years was a bookkeeper in a mercantile house at Howell. Colonel Hoisington is deservedly proud of his family of children. His oldest child, Helen, is now the wife of Harry W. Hart, a leading young attorney at Newton. Gregory inherited his father's tastes for military life, holds the rank of captain in the United States army and is employed as an instructor in the West Point Military Academy. Stanley M., whose death occurred in Topeka October 12, 1917, was a resident of that city and a law clerk to Judge Henry F. Mason. Elizabeth is the wife of R. A. Clymer, editor of the Olathe Register. The youngest child, Margaret, is still at home and a member of the junior class of the high school.

EDISON E. SHIVE. The Shive family have been identified with Kansas more than forty-five years and have supplied much of the means and personal ability to the banking business of Harvey and Reno counties.

The founder of the family is Mr. John W. Shive, now a resident of Burrton. He was born in Barren County, Kentucky, August 1, 1841, and remained in his native state until after the war. He was a Union man and in 1862 enlisted in Company K of the Ninth Kentucky Regiment of Infantry. He fought at the battle of Shiloh, and at the battle of Murfreesboro was shot in the leg and though incapacitated for field service was in the war by re-enlistment until the close. After the war he removed to Missouri, where he taught school, and in 1871 became a pioneer homesteader in Lake Township of Harvey County, where he acquired 160 acres of land. That original quarter section is still owned by him. He has been highly prospered in his business and other relations in Kansas, and today owns 960 acres in Harvey County besides much other land in other parts of the state and in other states.

He is president of the Burrton State Bank, having been with that institution when it was established in 1899 under a state charter. At that time the J. A. Welch & Son private bank and the Bank of Burrton were consolidated, making the Burrton State Bank. The officers of this institution are: J. W. Shive, president; Eldo Jones, vice president; J. T. Shive, cashier; Ella Shive, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital of \$35,000, surplus of equal amount, and deposits of \$311,000. The banking house is on Main Street, where J. W. Shive also has his home. J. W. Shive was a democrat before the war, but the war changed his politics and he has since been a republican. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and Royal Arch and belongs to Midian Temple of the Mystie Shrine at Wichita. Besides the Burrton State Bank he is a director of the Farmers State Bank of Thuron and of the Galesburg State Bank.

John W. Shive married Mary J. Byers, who was born at Monticello, Iowa, in 1854 and died at Burrton, Kansas, in 1916. Their children are: J. T., cashier of the Burrton State Bank; Edison E.; Sallie, wife of H. V. Kackley, who lives at Burrton and is a real estate and insurance man and also is employed in the Burrton State Bank; Ella, assistant cashier of the Burrton State Bank; and John W., Jr., who was formerly cashier of the Bank of Galesburg but is now in the second officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Mr. John W. Shive married for his present wife Mrs. Lula Cole, of Kentucky.

Edison E. Shive, son of John W., has been in banking for a number of years and is now president and

cashier of the Farmers State Bank at Turon in Reno County. He was born in Harvey County September 3, 1879, was graduated from the Burrton High School in 1898, and in April of that year enlisted at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in Company E of the Twenty-first Kansas Regiment. He was with that regiment, chiefly in the camp at Chickamauga, Georgia, until mustered out in December, 1898. The record of the regiment will be found on other pages. He then entered Kansas University for two years, and in 1900 began his banking career with the Burrton State Bank as bookkeeper. He was promoted to assistant cashier, and in 1904 came to Turon and established the Farmers State Bank, in which he took the office of cashier. The present officers of this institution are: Mr. Shive, president and cashier; J. H. Sprout, vice president; and Flora A. Shive, assistant cashier. The bank is a sound and serviceable institution with capital of \$20,000, surplus of \$5,000 and deposits of \$160,000.

Mr. Edison Shive is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Kansas Bankers' Association and the American Bankers' Association, is a member of William Irwin Camp No. 7 of the American Spanish War Veterans, and is affiliated with Turon Lodge No. 358, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Hutchinson Chapter No. 34, Royal Arch Masons, Hutchinson Commandery of the Knights Templar, Turon Chapter No. 312, Order of the Eastern Star, Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, Hutchinson Lodge No. 453, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Turon Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Shive and family have a good home on Burns Street in Turon, having remodeled the house in 1907. In 1905 Mr. Shive married at Chase, Kansas, Flora A. Wade, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Wade, both now deceased. Her father was an engineer by trade, lived at Burrton, and for a number of years operated a threshing outfit. Mr. and Mrs. Shive have one daughter, Virginia, born December 23, 1911.

The Shive family has been in America for several generations. The founder of the family was the great-grandfather of Edison Shive. This ancestor came out of Germany and first settled in Virginia but afterwards moved to Kentucky.

J. T. Shive, another son of John W. Shive, was born on his father's farm in Harvey County December 12, 1875, was educated partly in the rural schools there and attended the State Normal School at Emporia. At the age of nineteen he began teaching in Neosho County, followed that work two years, then for nine years was connected with the Burrton State Bank, beginning as bookkeeper and promoted to assistant cashier and cashier. In April, 1908, he became cashier of the Galesburg State Bank, but on July 1, 1917, returned to the Burrton State Bank as cashier. He is a member of the Kansas Bankers' and the American Bankers' Association, and among other business interests has a farm of 128 acres in Neosho County and owns a good home on Main Street in Burrton. He is a republican, a member of the Christian Church and is affiliated with Burrton Lodge No. 182, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. J. T. Shive married, December 8, 1895, at Galesburg in Neosho County, Miss Josie Easley. Her mother, Mrs. Rachel Easley, still lives in Galesburg. J. T. Shive and wife have two children, Clark, born September 9, 1896, now a farmer at Galesburg; and Joe, born November 10, 1903.

CHARLES E. PHILLIPS, M. D. A resident of Kansas since infancy, Doctor Phillips is a highly trained

physician and surgeon and since locating at Zenda twelve years ago has built up more than a local reputation in the field of surgery and enjoys a highly successful and profitable practice.

Doctor Phillips was born in Knox County, Missouri, August 15, 1877. His father is Mr. P. W. Phillips, now a resident of Pratt County, Kansas. In his experiences as well as his achievements he deserves mention as one of the remarkable men of Kansas. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1839, and at the age of three years was left an orphan. He grew up in Dearborn County in Southern Indiana, married there, and in 1861, at the age of twenty-two, enlisted in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry. He was all through the war, never missing a battle of his regiment, and part of his service was in the State of Kansas. He took part in the battle of Mine Creek at Mound City, Kansas, the last battle of the war which occurred in this state. That was during Price's last raid. In this engagement Mr. Phillips was wounded, a bullet passing through his left eye, and that bullet has since been carried at the base and within the skull. It seems remarkable that he should live and retain an almost superabundant vitality for more than half a century, but the most remarkable part of that experience remains to be told. As a result of the wound he lost complete memory of the entire past, and in mental faculties may be said to have been put back to early childhood, since he had to learn to read and write all over again. Medical records furnish few parallels to this remarkable case.

Just before he enlisted in the army P. W. Phillips had graduated from Moore's Hill Academy. After the war he removed to Knox County, Missouri, became a peddler and huckster and also worked in a mill, and then entered the boot and shoe business. He was a business man there until 1878, when he came to Pratt County, now Stafford County, Kansas. Here he was in the cattle business until 1888, and since then has been a farmer. He acquired large land holdings and operated on an extensive scale until 1904. In that year, so well remembered by Kansas farmers, he planted 3,200 acres of grain crops, and from the total planting threshed only 300 bushels. As a result he lost six quarter sections of land, and had to begin his career over again with only a half section. Few men of his years would have had the courage to make a new start, but since then he has more than recovered his losses and today owns eight sections, comprising 5,140 acres in Pratt and Gray counties. He also has land in Oklahoma. He is now living retired at Pratt. Politically he is a republican and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

P. W. Phillips married Sarah A. Wheeler, who was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, in 1845. They had a large family of children: M. W., in the drug business at Supply, Oklahoma; C. H., a hardware merchant and successful business man at Iuka, Kansas; P. W., Jr., who is a carpenter and builder and property owner at Palacios, Texas; Dr. Charles E.; Annie, wife of R. E. Craver, a lumberman at Byers, Kansas; Glenn, wife of George Halsel, a farmer in Oklahoma; Carrie, wife of Clarence Craver, a resident of Wichita; and John, a farmer at Springfield, Colorado.

Dr. Charles E. Phillips grew up on a farm in Pratt County, Kansas, attended the rural schools there, and early in life began to earn his own money and pay for his education. He graduated from Washburn College in its medical department in 1905 with the degree M. D., and has since spent three summers in Wichita specializing in surgery and stomach diseases.

Doctor Phillips began practice at Zenda October 20, 1905. When he arrived in that town he had only \$1.30 in cash capital, but despite this rather inauspicious beginning he was soon in a way to prosperity and has enjoyed a large medical and surgical practice almost from the start. Many complicated cases of surgery have been successfully performed by him and he is also well known for his skill in his specialty of treating stomach diseases. Doctor Phillips has his offices in the drug store on Main Street, and he owned that store until selling out in April, 1917. In 1909 he built a handsome modern residence, one of the best in the county, on Main Street. Doctor Phillips is a republican in politics, and at one time was clerk of Rochester Township in Kingman County. He served as master of Zenda Lodge No. 378, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in 1912, and has also taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, being one of the first five members of Zenda Lodge to take the Consistory degrees. He is a member of Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine and is affiliated with Zenda Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. Professionally he is identified with Kingman County and the State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. Doctor Phillips is president of a breakfast food company and stockholder in several oil companies.

November 12, 1905, at Supply, Oklahoma, he married Miss Mary Craver, daughter of Frank and Eliza Jane (Elkan) Craver. Her parents live at Pratt, Kansas, where her father is a carpenter. Doctor and Mrs. Phillips have one child, Franklin P., born August 11, 1909.

MAJ. WILLIS L. BROWN, of Kingman, is one of the eminent Kansans whose records serve to illustrate and adorn the history of the commonwealth. Mr. Brown has been through nearly everything that is significant of Kansas life for forty years. He was at one time a poverty stricken homesteader and while the general public knows him chiefly through his broader business and civic relations, he is still in close touch with Kansas farming and through his work and initiative has probably done as much as any man in Kingman County to promote intensive and high class farming and stock raising. Mr. Brown is remembered as a former speaker of the House of Representatives and at the present time is head of the organization department of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita. Owing to the extensive opportunities given him it is conceded that he is acquainted with more people than any other man in Kansas and for that reason if for nothing else his career deserves more than casual attention.

He was born in Woodhull, New York, January 28, 1854. His birth occurred in a log house. When he was two years of age his father died and his early boyhood was not without the touch of poverty to spur him on to achievement. When only twelve years of age he was examined and qualified for a teacher's certificate, though on account of his youth was not allowed to exercise those qualifications. He was educated in the public schools of Woodhull and also graduated from the Woodhull Academy. When about fifteen years of age Major Brown started west, his destination being Chariton County, Missouri. En route he arrived in Chicago in the early days of October, 1871, and found the city in flames. That was the great Chicago fire. He had to remain in Chicago a week before he could pursue his journey. In Missouri he taught school in Linn and Chariton counties three years, then returned to his native

town, graduating from the Woodhull Academy and was a teacher in New York State until 1876.

It was March 4, 1876, the Centennial year, that Willis L. Brown landed in Larned, Kansas. He arrived with less than a dollar in his pocket. Near Garfield he entered a claim of 160 acres. During the summer he worked with the forestry station of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company and during the winter taught a term of school. In the meantime he was doing what he could to develop his land and raise crops. He sowed wheat three successive seasons, and never even got the seed back. Abandoning the claim, he later sold it for \$250, but owed a debt of \$150 when he left Larned.

The next scene of his experience was in McPherson County, where he taught school, worked on farms, and gradually had enough to pay his debts. When in July, 1881, he married, Mr. Brown's cash assets stood at just \$65. That winter he again taught school, and also bought grain for an elevator company.

In October, 1882, he came to Kingman County, entering a claim of 160 acres, and from his earnings as a teacher during the winter he bought the material which put a roof on his sod house and effected some other much needed improvements. The following spring he taught a subscription school in Reno County, taking his pay in provisions and also in sod breaking on his land. That fall Mr. Brown ventured still further into the acquisition of land, purchasing 320 acres of state land in Reno County. Having proved up his pre-emption in Kingman County, he moved to the half section in Reno County. In passing it should be noted that he has refused \$75 an acre for this 320 acres, though the purchase price was only \$3.30 an acre.

The first winter he spent on his land in Reno County he also taught school, and the following spring came to Kingman, where he engaged in the real estate business under the name Kinsey & Brown. He was in Kingman about two years when the boom collapsed. He was caught heavily by security debts, and paid them by mortgaging his farms. He then returned to his land in Reno County and was steadily engaged in farming it until 1890. In that year he met an accident which disabled him for active farm duties and returning to Kingman he became right of way man for the Hutchinson & Southern Railroad, then in process of construction. In the fall of that year he established the Kingman Journal, this being an entirely new field for him, and one in which his abilities and experience furnished him every needed qualification, and for eleven years he made the Kingman Journal a paper of wide influence and also a substantial and profitable property.

Major Brown had his first political office during the legislative sessions of 1893 and 1895 when he was secretary of the Kansas State Senate. That was the time of the so-called legislative war, elsewhere described in this publication, and Mr. Brown was more or less of a participant and witness in those stirring times at the state capital.

In 1897 Governor Leedy appointed him president of the State Board of Charities. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate, and he began his duties, involving the supervision of all the charitable institutions of the state. With two years yet to serve in the office he resigned in April, 1898, and enlisted in the Spanish-American war. Mr. Brown has the distinction of having been the first man in Kansas to enlist and to be sworn in. He was commissioned adjutant and assigned to recruiting duty. He per-

sonally raised nine of the twelve companies that made up the Twenty-first Kansas Regiment, and as a recruiting officer his record stands unsurpassed, probably even at the present time. He raised the nine companies, supervised the election of their officers, issued them traveling rations and transportation to Topeka, and did all this in nine consecutive days. In May he was promoted to the rank of major commanding the Third Battalion and accompanied the regiment to Chickamauga Park. Much of the time there was spent in detached duty, moving troops, relieving higher officers, and at one time he commanded nine regiments in rifle practice. Major Brown was mustered out of service December 10, 1898. While in the army he spent his entire income as an officer for the benefit of the many sick boys of his regiments suffering from the epidemic of typhoid fever. At his own expense he equipped and brought home a hospital train of his men from Lexington, Kentucky, to Fort Leavenworth. That was the only way the Government would allow the sick soldiers to be removed. In 1915 Major Brown was elected commander of the Spanish-American War Veterans for the State, maintaining an office during that time in the Memorial Building at Topeka. He is at present an appointee of the national organization of that order.

In October, 1897, Major Brown was elected grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Kansas. He was the only grand master of the state in the uniform of a United States soldier, and while at the head of the state order he turned over the correspondence and the salary attaching to the office to J. M. Miller of Topeka, but made his decisions while in the camp and in the saddle at Chickamauga Park. He was the only grand master of the Odd Fellows whose every decision was sustained by the Grand Lodge. For twelve years he was representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World and served on most of the important committees.

After his war service Major Brown sold his newspapers and took the position of manager of the Kingman County Colonization Company. This company at that time was transacting the largest business of any real estate firm in the state. Its average daily business aggregated nearly \$100,000. At the same time he was giving his active supervision to his farm, which in the meantime had greatly increased by purchase. Major Brown has long been a well known breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, and at the present time owns 680 acres of highly improved land. On one of his farms is the largest irrigation project in Kingman County. He is a leader in the intensive farming movement, and has spent thousands of dollars in an experimental way, most of which has produced highly successful returns and has served the purpose of a valuable example to others. On the Brown farms are kept about 200 head of cattle, most of them thoroughbred Angus, and he has about the same number of Poland China and Duroc hogs, nearly all of them registered or eligible for registration. The Brown farms are looked upon as models. Everything is conducted in a most efficient manner and the business is thoroughly organized and systematized. Mr. Brown has long been a grower of alfalfa, uses silos to preserve his feed stuffs, and raises all kinds of fruits, vegetables and other products for the market.

In 1909 there arose a constitutional question in which the railroads were opposing the Barnes High School Law. Under this law Kingman County had established a high school. Major Brown was presi-

dent of the High School Board, and for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the institution he accepted the nomination for the Legislature. The county was nominally 500 republican, but he was elected on the democratic ticket with 1,280 majority. He carried every ward and township in the county. That session he was one of the busiest members in the House, and succeeded in accomplishing the chief purpose for which he stood for the Legislature. He had passed a curative act which saved the high school. Mr. Brown was president of the High School Board ten years. In 1911 he was re-elected to the Legislature by another handsome majority, and was elected again in 1913. In the 1913 session he was elected speaker of the House. Some of the best laws of the State of Kansas give testimony to Major Brown's efficiency as a legislator. Among bills introduced by him which became laws were those providing for the registration of nurses, the white slave law, the state publication of text books, and many others. During the three terms he was author or instrumental in the passage of about seventy-five laws now found in the statute books.

During his term in the Legislature in 1913 Governor George H. Hodges appointed Major Brown president of the Prison Board. He served until the first of July, when the board by law became the Board of Corrections and he was reappointed president, serving two years. By virtue of his office as speaker of the House he was also a member of the board which erected the beautiful Memorial Hall at Topeka. He attended every meeting of the board which had the erection of this building in charge, and was a member of the ways and means committee in the Legislature which made the appropriation for the building. He was also one of the party which went to Georgia and bought the marble for the interior walls.

Major Brown was one of the leading speakers and orators of the national campaign of 1916. He traveled 11,000 miles, made 195 speeches in eight different states, and helped insure the re-election of Wilson. In 1914 Major Brown was a candidate in the primaries for nomination for United States senator. He stood second in the race, and this was the only time he was ever defeated as a candidate for political office. Major Brown has made five state campaigns in Kansas, and has spoken in every town of 500 inhabitants or over in the state, having visited many of them more than once. During the early months of 1917, while the nation was preparing for war, Major Brown has delivered over 100 speeches at patriotic meetings and home leavings of soldiers, and has done all this at his own expense. He has three times offered his personal services to the Government, but has been rejected on account of age. During the summer of 1917 he was busied with his duties as head of the organization department of the Federal Lands Bank at Wichita, and personally supervised many of the details connected with the inauguration of this institution of which so much is expected in giving the agricultural interests the active co-operation of the Federal Government. October 15, 1917, he secured a leave of absence from the bank and accepted the appointment of special food agent for the State of Kansas, to serve without pay, for a period of the duration of the war.

Major Brown resides in a modern home at Kingman at 250 Avenue C, East. He and his wife have surrounded themselves with every comfort, and have seen their children all married and established in homes of their own. In July, 1881, Mr. Brown married Miss Sadie J. Blake, daughter of Madison and

Martha (Moore) Blake. Her parents are both deceased. Her father fought as a Union soldier in an Indiana regiment of infantry, and after the war became a Kansas farmer. The children of Major Brown and wife are three in number: Maude E., wife of Bert Walter, who conducts the largest automobile business at Kingman; Wayne S., who is in the dairy business on his father's farm; and Harlow B., who owns and conducts a job printing establishment at Hutchinson, Kansas.

Reference should now be made to Major Brown's parents. His father, Solomon Brown, was born at Woodhull, New York, in 1822, spent his life there as a farmer and died in 1856. He was a whig in politics and died the year the republican party was organized. He was a very strong and active churchman and a member of the Baptist denomination. While a young man he served as a member of the New York State Militia. He married Ruth E. Carpenter, who was born at Woodhull, New York, in 1827 and died there in 1897 at the age of seventy. The children of Solomon Brown and wife were three in number: Libbie E., living at Elmira, New York, widow of Saron Blaine, who was a farmer; Willis L.; and Eva, who died at the age of fourteen. The mother married for her second husband Levi Dawley. In 1863 he enlisted in the Second New York Cavalry, and died of chronic diarrhea in 1864 at Morganza Bend in Louisiana. There were two children of this second union of the mother: Emma, who died in childhood; and Mary M., wife of Bona J. Brown, a farmer at Woodhull, New York.

HON. JEREMIAH D. BOTKIN. This distinguished citizen of Kansas was born April 24, 1849, in a log house on a farm in Logan County, Illinois. His parents were Richard and Nancy (Barr) Botkin, and his ancestry traces straight back to a Revolutionary hero.

Richard Botkin was born April 24, 1822, in Clark County, Ohio, and he died at Wellington, Kansas, March 24, 1898. He was a son of George and Sarah (Hester) Botkin, the father being a native of Virginia and the son of Charles Botkin, a Revolutionary soldier from that state, and the mother a native of Ohio. Richard Botkin was a farmer all his life. He removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1844 and engaged in farming there until 1866, when he came to Kansas and bought an improved farm in Linn County. In 1879 he removed to Harper County and took an active part in the original organization of that county. In 1888 he retired from farm life and his death occurred ten years later. In politics he was a sound republican. He was one of the old members of the Masonic fraternity, and from youth up had been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In Logan County, Illinois, in 1848, Richard Botkin was married to Mrs. Nancy (Barr) Cline. Her people were pioneers in Sangamon County, Illinois, and she was born on a farm, March 20, 1825, that is now the site of the city of Springfield. Her parents were John and Comfort (Marvel) Barr, her father being a native of South Carolina and her mother of Delaware. Her first marriage was to John Cline, who at death left two children, William Hamilton and Sarah Jane Cline. William H. Cline was a man of note in several professions in Kansas, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, a lawyer, a teacher and farmer. He died at Lake Charles, Louisiana, in 1906, leaving four sons and two daughters. Sarah Jane Cline in 1864 became the wife of Rev. S. E. Pendle-

ton, a well known exponent of Methodism in Kansas. John Barr, the maternal grandfather of Hon. Jeremiah D. Botkin, was a son of John Barr, who was of Irish birth and in 1796 was married in South Carolina to Nancy Agnes Hamilton, who was a cousin of Hon. Alexander Hamilton, one of America's greatest statesmen.

To Richard and Nancy Botkin the following children were born: Jeremiah D.; Mary E., who was born March 24, 1851, died May 20, 1913, at Houston, Texas; John Thomas, who was born May 7, 1853, is now Secretary of State of the State of Kansas; Lou C., who was born February 13, 1855, is the wife of E. C. Walden, a farmer in Seward County, Kansas; Charles Fremont, who was born May 25, 1857, died August 23, 1860; George Murray, who was born June 19, 1859, died in February, 1862; Charles Edward, who was born September 2, 1861, is a resident of Wichita, Kansas; and Florence Amelia, who was born February 19, 1864, is the wife of Thomas F. Calhoon, a merchant at Liberty, Texas. All were born in Logan County, Illinois. The mother passed away January 27, 1908, at Yellville, Arkansas, having been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church all her life, and an example of all womanly virtues.

Jeremiah D. Botkin accompanied his parents to Kansas in 1866 and assisted his father on the home farm until he was twenty-one years old, in the meanwhile securing a district school education in Linn County, and before he had reached his majority had taught three terms of school. His entrance into manhood was celebrated by his return to Logan County, Illinois, where he joined the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a minister in that body and two years of devoted, conscientious service followed. He then entered Asbury, now known as De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and remained there for one year. Mr. Botkin continued a member of the Illinois Conference until 1882, when he was transferred to the Southwestern Kansas Conference, where he filled important charges, including the presiding eldership of the Wichita District from 1886-1892.

In 1888 Mr. Botkin was elected a delegate from the Southwestern Kansas Conference to the General Conference held in the city of New York in May of that year, a mark of distinction that was fully merited. Still further honors awaited him. In 1891 he was one of a delegation of three sent to represent Kansas Methodism in the Ecumenical Conference, the World Conference, held at Washington, D. C. From 1885 to 1905 he served as a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist College at Winfield, Kansas, and was a charter member of this body. In both Illinois and Kansas Mr. Botkin has been a mighty force for Methodism, but this great field of effort and accomplishment by no means covers all his achievements.

In 1896 Mr. Botkin was elected congressman-at-large on a fusion ticket, and in 1908 he was honored by the democratic party in Kansas giving him the nomination for governor. In 1913 Governor George H. Hodges appointed him warden of the Kansas State Penitentiary, which was confirmed by a unanimous vote in the State Senate, and he filled this position for two years with the efficiency that has marked every effort in his life. In 1915 Mr. Botkin became a Chautauqua lecturer, and some of his subjects are included in the following list: "A Voice from the Underworld," "Where, When and What?" "The Irrepressible Conflict," "The Church of the 20th Century," and "Our Country." In the

above year he spoke all over Ohio in the interests of the Anti-Saloon League, and in 1916 he campaigned over Michigan, in the meanwhile speaking on Chautauqua platforms in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. He has always been popular as a lecturer and has a nation-wide reputation as an orator. He has been for years a fearless advocate of prohibition and undoubtedly has been an inspiration that has contributed to bringing about much of the favorable legislation on this subject.

Mr. Botkin was married July 25, 1875, to Miss Carrie L. Kirkpatrick, who was born at Alton, Illinois, September 5, 1853, and died in McLean County, Illinois, June 14, 1878. His second marriage took place April 30, 1879, to Miss Laura H. Waldo, who was born in De Witt County, Illinois, February 18, 1861, and died at Wichita, Kansas, March 25, 1888. Three children were born to this marriage: Charles R., born February 25, 1880, died in infancy; Ralph Waldo, born August 10, 1882, is a railroad man at Topeka, Kansas; and Fred Bowman, born in March, 1888, died in infancy. On October 9, 1889, Mr. Botkin was married to Mrs. Mary E. (Oliver) Monroe, who was born at La Harpe, Illinois, April 9, 1861. To this marriage three sons and three daughters were born, as follows: Mildred Ninde, who was born August 12, 1890, is an alumna of Baker University and an instructor in Latin and English; Frances Willard, born August 21, 1892, was for several years a successful teacher and is now the wife of Capt. Vernon R. McMillan, of the national army; Paul Oliver, born July 25, 1894, married Miss Hazel Light of Winfield, Kansas, and is now a first lieutenant in the Third Kansas Infantry; Marion Lincoln, born May 6, 1902, died May 18, 1903; and Dorothy Josephine and Donald Joyce, twins, born December 8, 1906, the latter dying December 15, 1906.

If space permitted it would be interesting to present here the unsolicited testimonials from people in every vocation and position in life who have been appreciative and grateful for the helpful influence that Mr. Botkin has exerted and still continues to exert. His life has been lived largely in the open, a love of humanity having called him into fields of special need and gladly and abundantly has he given of his great talents.

GOTTHART SCHIPPEL spent nearly fifty years of life in Kansas. He was one of the real pioneers. His active lifetime was one of hard work, and in the early days he encountered constant hardships and overcame difficulties that would have daunted any man less sturdy and courageous. He helped to build the solid foundation on which the prosperity of the great state now rests.

Kansas was still the disputed territory of the wild Indians and the wild animals, and vast stretches of prairie grass occupied only by the countless herds of buffalo and the tepees of the red men surrounded the sites of what are now populous cities when Gotthart Schippel came to Kansas in the spring of 1857. He and his brother were the first permanent white settlers on the Saline River. A home for his occupancy was already at hand. The government engineers who had just completed a rough bridge across the Saline River had left a cabin, which Gotthart Schippel appropriated and made into a habitation fit for his needs until he could provide a better.

From that humble beginning, a pioneer in a strange land, Mr. Schippel rose to a position of influence in the now prosperous County of Saline. He was born in Saxte Weimar, Germany, May 15, 1835. In his

native country he attended the schools and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. Fully a master of that industry, he set out in 1852 for the United States. Landing at Montreal, he soon went to New York, and for two years was employed in a stone quarry. In 1855 he went to Blue Island, Illinois, remaining there a year. He then bought some land in Iowa County, Iowa, but in 1857 started with a brother John for Kansas, which was still a territory and the scene of the civil warfare between the antagonists and protagonists of slavery. The brothers made the journey with an ox team and wagon.

Gotthart Schippel went far beyond the boundaries of civilization at that time, left the distinctions and angry warfare of white men behind him, and invaded a territory which up to that time had been in the undisputed possession of the Indians and the buffaloes. He procured government land in Cambria Township of Saline County. He proved up the claim, and that land is still in the possession of his heirs. It was nearly twenty years before the buffalo herds were finally driven forever from the rich prairie grasses of Saline County. The buffalo was a great resource to Gotthart Schippel and other early settlers, since they supplied meat for the table and the robes made from their hides were used in many forms to contribute to the comfort of a pioneer household. Again and again excitement and alarm were spread through the settlements by the report of incursions from hostile Indians. In the fall of 1857 the Cheyenne Indians waged war on the Pottawottamie at the forks of the Mulberry and Spring creeks. Some lives were lost and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed. Years of good crops were succeeded by years of drought and failure. When there was abundance there was little market and judged from modern standards the lot of the early settler was by no means one of unmixed happiness. Gotthart Schippel had the qualities of the true pioneer. He was steadfast in face of discouragements, looked ahead to better times instead of bemoaning the condition of the present, and he remained through all adversities and consequently prospered. Hard work gave him success, and when he died, March 7, 1906, he was one of the largest landholders in that section of the state, having about six thousand acres of improved land and much Salina city property besides. The accumulation of material wealth was not an end in itself to this pioneer. He was a generous contributor to church and public enterprises and consequently left a name which should be honored by his descendants and by all Kansans of the present generation.

In 1871 Gotthart Schippel married Miss Clara Wary, who was born in France. To their union nine children were born, seven still living: Gotthart, John, Clara, Leo, Henry, Edward and Genevie. The other two died in infancy. The daughter Clara was married in 1906 to John White and their three children are Joseph Henry, Mary, and John Gotthart. Genevie was married in 1915 to D. A. Nelson, and they have two children, Clarelle, born March 7, 1916, and an infant, born May 25, 1917.

JOHN CHARLES PALMER is the popular superintendent of schools of Harper County. He is the only county superintendent to hold the office three consecutive terms, and also has the distinction of being the only candidate for that office who succeeded in carrying every precinct in the county. That honor

was given him at the last two elections. Mr. Palmer has made education his life work and his activities in Harper County have been a source of influence and upbuilding to every school with which he has been individually connected or over which his supervision extends.

Superintendent Palmer was born in Clark County, Kentucky, July 11, 1883. He comes of a pioneer family of the old Blue Grass state, his ancestors having settled there about the time of Daniel Boone. His grandfather, William Palmer, who was born in Kentucky in 1832 and died at Rago, Kansas, in 1897, was a Confederate soldier during the Civil war. By trade he was a blacksmith. In 1885 he removed to Kansas, following his trade at Harper and in 1887 removing to Kearney County, where he was a farmer for several years. After 1892 he lived at Rago and worked at his trade. He married Sarah Thomas, who was born in Kentucky in 1831 and died at Harper, Kansas, in 1910.

Robert Schuyler Palmer, father of John C., was born in Clark County, Kentucky, May 15, 1855, and was reared and married in his native county. He became a stone mason, and followed his trade at Harper, Kansas, after going there in 1885, and in Kearney County from 1887 was a farmer until his death at Lakin on July 9, 1897. Politically he was a democrat and for several years was deputy sheriff of the county. Robert S. Palmer married Julia Elkin, who was born December 29, 1853, in Clark County, Kentucky, and died at Lakin, Kansas, September 19, 1895. They had three children: Anna, who died at Harper in February, 1916, wife of Ervin Shepherd, a farmer at Harper; John Charles, the second in age; and Benjamin Franklin, a farmer at Harper.

John C. Palmer received most of his education in the public schools of Lakin, and gained the equivalent of a high school training in Harper County. For several years he was a farmer, was a student of Cooper College for two years, and began work as a teacher in 1904 in the rural schools of Harper County. He continued active in country school work until the fall of 1912, when he was elected to the office of county superintendent. He has been reelected in 1914 and 1916. It is especially significant and a tribute to his abilities as an educator that Mr. Palmer was chosen on the democratic ticket in a strong republican county, and at the present time he and the probate judge are the only democratic county officials. As superintendent of schools Mr. Palmer has under his supervision eighty-five schools, a staff of 106 teachers, and 4,500 scholars enrolled.

In 1917 he was president of the Southern Kansas Teachers' Association, and is also active in the Harper County Association and Kansas State Teachers' Association. Mr. Palmer owns a farm of 160 acres six miles north of Harper, and a residence at 424 North Lincoln Street in Anthony. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is affiliated with Anthony Lodge No. 237, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Harper Lodge of Ancient Order United Workmen.

In 1906 at Harper he married Elizabeth Schoeneman, daughter of Charles and Mary (White) Schoeneman, retired farmers living at Harper. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have four bright and interesting children, the two older being in school. Their names and dates of birth are: Floyd Robert, October 16, 1907; Mary, November 16, 1909; Margaret, September 19, 1912; and Helen Ruth, August 14, 1913.

WAYNE F. SHAW grew up on a farm in Kansas, but at an early age had an ambition to teach, and has made teaching a life work and vocation, attended by unusual success. He is now superintendent of the city schools of Kingman.

Mr. Shaw is of a New England family transplanted to Kansas. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish and English people who went to Massachusetts in colonial times. One of his ancestors was a Revolutionary soldier. His grandfather, Elijah Shaw, was born at Buckland, Massachusetts, in 1813, spent his life in that state as a farmer and died at Buckland in 1896.

W. R. Shaw, father of the Kingman educator, was born at Buckland in August, 1858, grew up and married there and followed the example of his father as a farmer. In 1896 he brought his family to Kansas, and was a farmer at Grenola for ten years, but since 1907 has been in the general merchandise business at Grenola. He is a republican voter. He married Pearl Sarah Bates, who was born at Cummington, Massachusetts, in 1860, and died at Grenola, Kansas, in 1896, soon after coming to this state. Wayne F. was the oldest of his three children. Harold M. is a dentist at Altoona, Kansas; and Robert L., the youngest, died at the age of four years. W. R. Shaw married for his second wife Ruth Thompson, and after her death married Floy Watson, a native of Kansas. They have four young children named Ernest, William, Earl and Floyd.

Wayne F. Shaw was born at Buckland, Massachusetts, October 20, 1884, and was twelve years of age when he came to Kansas. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native town and at the age of sixteen he graduated from the high school at Grenola, Kansas. Then followed a year of work on the farm and in order to equip himself for his chosen role as teacher he entered the high school at Hastings, Nebraska. He was there six months when he was given an opportunity to finish out a three months' term of school four miles away at Prosser, Nebraska. After that he returned to Kansas, taught in rural schools in Elk and Chautauqua counties four years, for one year was in the seventh and eighth grades at Howard, Kansas, and for a year was assistant principal of the Howard High School. He then accepted a call to his home town of Grenola, where for three years he was superintendent of schools. Grenola is a town of about 600. In the meantime Mr. Shaw had been working steadily for a higher education, having attended summer terms for five years at the Emporia State Normal, and then spent two years in residence at the Emporia Normal School, completing the four years' course and graduating A. B. in 1913. The next two years he spent as superintendent of schools at St. John, Kansas, and in the fall of 1913 came to Kingman as superintendent. Mr. Shaw has under his supervision three schools, a staff of twenty-nine teachers, with 480 pupils enrolled in the grades and 270 in the high school.

He is a member of the Kingman County Teachers' Association, the National Superintendents' Association, and his prestige is rapidly growing in educational circles in Kansas. He is an independent republican, member of the Congregational Church and is affiliated with Kingman Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On June 1, 1910, at Howard, Kansas, Mr. Shaw married Miss Della Pearl Courtney, daughter of W. T. and Alice (Patterson) Courtney. Her parents live at Lawrence, Kansas, where

her father is a retired pioneer farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have one child, Darrel Thomas, born June 13, 1912.

CHARLES E. WETHERALL has spent most of his life in Kingman County, and for a number of years has been a merchant and business man at Cunningham. He and his brother own the electric light plant there, and this is significant, because Mr. Wetherall has literally and figuratively supplied much of the motive power which has generated business and general development in that locality.

Mr. Wetherall represents an old American family of Irish stock. They came to Virginia in colonial times. His great-grandfather, George Wetherall, was born at Madison Court House, Virginia, and was a planter and slave owner. His wife Emma Wetherall was also a native of Virginia and died at Madison Court House. The grandfather of C. E. Wetherall was A. T. M. Wetherall, who was born in Virginia in 1821. When he was nine years of age his parents removed to Ohio. There were at least six children in the family, and the entire household made this removal in a small wagon drawn by one horse. That journey was accomplished with more difficulties and was more momentous in its results to the family than a modern journey from New York to Hong Kong. The Wetheralls established their home in Licking County, Ohio, in 1826 and died in Douglas reared and married. He afterwards removed to Illinois, was a successful farmer, and finally retired to the Town of Salem, where he died in 1892. He had served as a member of the State Militia, Ohio, and in politics was a democrat. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Emery, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1826 and died in Douglas County, Illinois, in 1861. Three of their children are still living: Sarah, wife of Steven Gill, a farmer in Dallas County, Iowa; Baltus, who is a locomotive engineer with the Frisco Railway, living in Marion County, Illinois; and Henry B.

Henry B. Wetherall, father of the Cunningham merchant, was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 9, 1850, but was reared and educated at Bement, Illinois, graduating from the high school there in 1868. He became a practical farmer in Piatt County, Illinois, but in 1884 brought his family to Kansas and settled in Pratt County, where he preempted 160 acres. He was an industrious farmer and homesteader there for twenty-five years and now owns a half section of land, situated ten miles southwest of Cunningham in Pratt County. He is living retired in Cunningham, owning a good home on First Street. Politically his actions have always been in line with the democratic party. For seven years he was trustee of Valley Township in Pratt County. He was reared a member of the United Brethren Church. Henry B. Wetherall married Elizabeth Bricker, who was born in Indiana, May 22, 1852. They had only two sons, Charles E. and A. M., business partners at Cunningham.

Charles E. Wetherall was born in Piatt County, Illinois, March 8, 1874, and was ten years of age when brought to Pratt County, Kansas. He grew up on the old homestead, acquired an education in the rural schools, and remained at home assisting his father in farming operations until he was twenty-five years of age. He then began farming for himself but in 1901 sought a larger field for his enterprise at Cunningham. Here he bought the general merchandise store of Elder & Simonson. It was a comparatively small business, and was acquired for

\$6,000. Today it is one of the leading department stores of Kingman County. They occupy floor space of 5,000 square feet with basement of similar size. The store is on Main Street and is conducted under the name of Wetherall Brothers. These brothers also own the electric light plant, which supplies Cunningham with electricity for lighting and power. Mr. Wetherall built a modern home in Cunningham in 1907 and he also owns the building in which the store is conducted. Politically he is an independent democrat. He has served as a member of the city council and has held other town offices, and is past noble grand of Cunningham Lodge No. 431, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1899 at Pratt, Kansas, Mr. Wetherall married Miss Addie Jenkins, daughter of J. C. and Louise (Howald) Jenkins. Her parents reside at Cunningham, her father being a retired farmer and an old resident of this section of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Wetherall have two children, Austin, born in 1901, and Roy, born in 1904.

WILLIAM M. BURKHOLDER is one of the younger native Kansans filling places of responsibility and action and recently became proprietor and editor of the Anthony Bulletin. He has one of the older papers of Harper County. The Bulletin has enjoyed an independent existence since 1891, but is a continuation of several earlier papers. The old Harper County Enterprise was founded at Anthony in 1884, was consolidated in 1891 with the Alliance Bulletin of Harper, and was continued under the name Weekly Bulletin. The editor and publisher prior to Mr. Burkholder's ownership was R. P. McColloch. The Bulletin is independent in politics and has a circulation all over Harper and surrounding counties and also in Oklahoma. The offices and plant are on North Jennings Avenue.

William H. Burkholder was born at Tribune, Kansas, October 10, 1890, and represents a family that has been identified with this state for over forty years. He is descended from one of eight brothers who came out of Switzerland and founded homes in Pennsylvania in 1754. These brothers were early members of the Mennonite sect, and it was owing to religious persecution in Switzerland that they sought new homes and freedom of worship in America. The great-grandfather of William Burkholder in 1816 moved with a party of people of similar religious views to Ontario, Canada, and the colony founded there the Town of Waterloo in Waterloo County.

Samuel Burkholder, grandfather of the Kansas editor, was born in 1816 at Bowmansville in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and in the same year was taken by the family to Ontario. He became a prominent contractor in Canada but in 1873 brought his family to Marion County, Kansas. He was a man of considerable property and owned much land in Kansas. He died in Marion County in 1893. His wife was a Miss Reis, who was born in Wuertemberg, Germany, and died in Marion County, Kansas.

Samuel Burkholder, Jr., father of William M., is a prominent attorney at Marion, Kansas. He was born in Waterloo County, Ontario, May 28, 1859, and was fourteen years of age when he came with his parents and his five brothers to Marion County, Kansas. Two or three years later he went back to Canada and attended the Academy at St. Catharines in Ontario. While there he was a member of the military organization known as the Queen's Guards. In 1886 he graduated from Kansas University in the classical course, taught a year at Bethel College

then situated at Halstead, now at Newton, Kansas, and was then admitted to the bar and has now been in active practice for thirty years. For a time he had a law practice in Greeley County, Kansas, and was the first county attorney there. In 1891 he again located at Marion, and has enjoyed a practice which ranks him among the successful lawyers of the state. As a republican he has filled the office of county attorney of Marion County three terms and has also been mayor of Marion. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Masonic fraternity in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree, the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, and is a member of the County, State and American Bar associations. Samuel Burkholder married Florence Miesse, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 23, 1864. William M. is the oldest of their four children. Arthur L. is at the experimental station at Hays, Kansas, working for the Kansas Agricultural College, of which he is a graduate. Margaret Lueile is a graduate of the Marion High School and of the State Normal at Emporia, and is now teaching in Marion County. Lieutenant Edwin has been a student at Kansas University but is now enrolled in the Federal service as a lieutenant in the Third Kansas Regiment of the National Guard.

William M. Burkholder was educated in the public schools of Marion, graduating from the high school in 1908, and in 1913 took his A. B. degree from Kansas University. He is one of the most scholarly editors in Kansas and has made himself familiar with a broad range of subjects. In 1915-16 he was a special student of economics and history in Harvard University. Mr. Burkholder has had considerable experience in educational work, taught a year in the rural schools of Marion County, one year in the Beloit High School and one year in the Wichita High School. He became editor and publisher of the Anthony Bulletin on January 1, 1917. Mr. Burkholder is, like his paper, independent in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He is unmarried.

REV. DANIEL KENNEALLY came to Kansas fresh from his studies and his ordination as a Catholic priest in Ireland and after a few months at Wichita was assigned to the position as rector of the Immaculate Conception Church at Danville in Harper County. Danville has one of the oldest Catholic parishes in Harper County, established fully thirty years ago, and it has been growing in membership rapidly during Father Kenneally's administration.

He represents an old family of County Cork, Ireland, and was born at Ballylanders, Cloyne, in that county, May 3, 1883. He was the one of a large family selected for a priestly vocation, and until sixteen years of age acquired his preliminary education in the parochial schools. He then spent five years in the classical course of Mount Melleray Seminary in County Waterford, and for three years pursued his theological work in St. Patrick's College of County Carlow. Ill health interrupted his studies about the time they were completed and he spent two years at home recuperating. In 1912 he was ordained a priest at St. Patrick's College, and said his first mass in St. Patrick's Church May 26, 1912, with the assistance of Rev. William Grace. After a brief vacation Father Kenneally came to the United States and on the 12th of October, 1912, arrived at Wichita, where for six months he was assistant to Father Monnier in the cathedral. He entered upon

his duties as rector of the Immaculate Conception Church at Danville, March 26, 1913.

Father Kenneally has a fine new church as the religious center of his parish. The cornerstone was laid in 1904 and the church was completed in 1910. It is a handsome structure, accommodating 400 people in the auditorium. His parish contains 350 souls. Father Kenneally also has under his supervision a parochial school and a residence for the Sisters of St. Joseph which was completed in 1917. The rectory was built in 1914. The parish extends over a radius of ten miles around Danville, and there are also two missions attended by Father Kenneally, one at Harper, Kansas, and the other at Kiowa, in Barber County.

Father Kenneally is a son of Daniel Kenneally, who was born at Ballylanders, Cloyne, County Cork, in 1835, and is still living there, having spent all his long and useful life as a farmer. He married Ellen O'Brien, who was born in Midleton, County Cork, in 1841. They were the parents of eleven children, noted briefly as follows: Margaret, wife of Thomas Hennessy, a farmer at Ballyverenane, in County Cork; Maurice, who has a farm at Youghal, County Cork; James, who lives with and assists his brother Maurice; Mary, wife of John Curtin, a farmer at Ballyeroneen, in County Cork; Kate, who died at the age of thirty; Nellie, wife of Daniel McCarthy, living at Providence, Rhode Island, where he is connected with a woolen factory; Michael, who lives with his brother-in-law, Thomas Hennessy, and is employed by him; Father Daniel, the eighth in order of birth; David, who is employed in the woolen mills of Providence, Rhode Island; John, still at the old home farm; and Joseph, who also lives at home with his parents.

DON FRANCIS REED has been identified with Harper, Kansas, successively as a blacksmith, farmer and lawyer. Admitted to the bar a little more than two years ago he has won his spurs in his first legal contest, and is now well established with a general clientage drawn from all over Harper County.

Mr. Reed was born at Logansport, Indiana, January 10, 1887, and is a member of a family that has three living generations. He is of Scotch ancestry. His great-grandfather, Herriman Reed, was born in Scotland, came to this country in early times, settling in Philadelphia, and died there. By trade he was a cooper.

The grandfather of the Harper lawyer is Charles Reed, who was born in Jay County, Indiana, in 1846, and has spent all his life in that section of Eastern Indiana as a farmer. He has been identified with the republican party for many years, and saw 3½ years of active service with an Indiana regiment of infantry in the Civil war. He was at the second battle of Bull Run, where he was shot through the arm, and later participated in the Atlanta campaign and was at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain and other engagements. He married Miss Wright, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Jay County, Indiana. Ten of their children are still living, namely: Sarah, wife of S. C. Milton, a farmer in Jay County, Indiana; F. H. Reed; James J., an oil well driller near Portland, Oregon; William M., who is also in the oil well business in Oregon; Solon M., a merchant at Portland, Indiana; Sallie, wife of Ernest J. Loudon, who is agent for the Salt Lake Railroad Company at San Pedro, California; Nellie, wife of Waldo Twiggs, an employe of the Warner Gear Company of Muncie, Indiana; Carrie, un-

married and living at Portland, Indiana; John, agent for the Lake Erie and Western Railway at Anson, Ohio; and Leslie, an oil well driller near Portland, Oregon.

F. H. Reed, father of Don Francis, was born in Jay County, Indiana, November 19, 1861, and is still living at Logansport in that state. He has spent practically all his life in Logansport and is a veteran of the Pennsylvania Railway service, still having a run as passenger conductor out of Logansport, which is one of the division points on that road. He is a republican, very active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the church trustees. He married Florence McKee, who was born in White County, Indiana, November 17, 1861. They are the parents of a family of eleven children: Perry W., a resident of Chicago and connected with the Interstate Commerce Commission; Don Francis; Benjamin Franklin, a passenger conductor with the Wabash Railway Company, living at Detroit, Michigan; Charles C., a lieutenant in the Aviation Corps of the United States Army; Merritt W., a farmer in Cass County, Indiana; Edmund McKee, cashier of the Wabash Railway Company at Detroit, Michigan; William E., a student in the Detroit College of Medicine; Lawrence L., now serving with the United States Cavalry stationed at Louisville, Kentucky; Florence G., living with her parents; Paul P. and John, both students in the high school at Logansport.

Don Francis Reed received his early training in the public schools of Logansport, graduating from the high school in 1904. He then spent two years in Wabash College at Crawfordsville, following which he began his life's practical experience as a reporter with the Los Angeles Times at Los Angeles, California. A year later, in 1907, he came to Harper, Kansas, worked at the blacksmith trade a year, and then devoted his time to farming until 1913. He was only twenty-six years of age when he gave up the pursuits of the agriculturist and entered the Detroit College of Law, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1915. After qualifying himself for his chosen work Mr. Reed returned to Harper, Kansas, and has since been acquiring a good share of the general civil and criminal practice of the local courts. His offices are in the Harper Produce Company's building on Main Street. He is also a stockholder in the Citizens State Bank of Harper.

Mr. Reed is a member of the County, State and American Bar associations, is an active member and treasurer of the Episcopal Church, in politics is a republican and is affiliated with Harper Lodge No. 206, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which he served as worshipful master in 1912; with Harper Chapter No. 155, Royal Arch Masons; Anthony Commandery No. 96, Knights Templar; Harper Lodge No. 195, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Reed owns a home at Thirteenth and Jefferson streets in Harper. In 1908 in that town he married Miss Grace McElroy, daughter of John W. and Juliette E. (Skeels) McElroy. Both parents are now deceased. Her father was a grain buyer at Runnymede, Kansas.

LESTER MARTIN COMBS has been an active newspaper man since he graduated from Baker University five years ago and is now editor, manager and treasurer of the Anthony Republican, the official paper of Harper County.

The Republican is the oldest paper in Harper County and was established a few years after the county was organized in 1879. The first editors and

publishers were George W. Maffet and Charles Metcalf. For several years in the late '80s the Republican had a daily edition. At the present time the Republican is printed at a modern plant on South Bluff Street. The Anthony Republican Company, Incorporated, has the following officers: R. S. McGowen, president; S. K. Rife, vice president; E. C. Wilcox, secretary; and L. M. Combs, editor, manager and treasurer. Throughout its existence of nearly forty years the Republican has steadily advocated the principles of the party for which it was named.

Lester Martin Combs was born in Wamego, Kansas, October 1, 1889. He is of English ancestry and his grandfather came from England and settled in Ohio, being a farmer in Butler County until his death.

M. S. Combs, father of the Anthony editor, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1840, grew up and married there and spent most of his active life as a farmer. He was an early settler in Kansas, locating in Wabaunsee County in 1861. He homesteaded 160 acres, farmed it many years, and later for a time was in the grocery business at Wamego. He then resumed farming and in 1900 retired to Herington, Kansas, where his death occurred November 16, 1912. He was an active republican and did much as a working member to sustain the Methodist Episcopal Church in the communities where he lived. He married Mary F. Davis, who was born in Missouri in 1847 and is now living at Anthony, Kansas, with her son Lester. There were four children, Lester being the oldest. Zula is the wife of George C. Krause, a confectioner at Anthony. Lisle H. is a druggist at El Dorado, Kansas. Kathryn married L. L. Smith, who conducts a plumbing establishment at Salina, Kansas.

Lester M. Combs attended the country schools of Pottawatomie County when a boy and in 1906 graduated from the Herington High School. He later entered Baker University at Baldwin City, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1912. He is a member of the Zeta Chi fraternity of Baker University.

On leaving college Mr. Combs worked for a few months with the Lawrence Gazette, but in the fall of 1912 went with the Abilene Reflector and in the spring of 1913 to the Wichita Beacon. From October, 1913, to January, 1914, he managed the Garden City Telegram, and at the latter date became associated with the Anthony Republican. Mr. Combs was elected county printer of Harper County in the fall of 1916 for a term of two years.

He is himself an active republican, is affiliated with Abilene Lodge of Masons, Anthony Lodge of Odd Fellows, and Anthony Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and superintendent of the Sunday school.

In 1914 at Anthony Mr. Combs married Miss Carol Shidler, daughter of J. H. and Elmira Shidler. Her parents live at Lake City, Kansas, her father a retired farmer. One son has been born to their marriage, Lester, Jr., born January 31, 1915.

NICKERSON COLLEGE AND RENO COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL is an educational combination of importance in the State of Kansas. The high school was established under the state law of 1886 authorizing the founding of such institutions, and nearly thirty counties have availed themselves of its provisions. Nickerson Normal College was founded in 1898. The South Side School Building was remodeled for the college and the City High School merged into the

college. The first board of trustees consisted of W. E. Dettler, George Turbush, J. H. Jackson, W. F. Hendry, L. C. Brown, J. A. Wilson and E. B. Smith. Professor Smith was its first president. In the fall of 1899 the Reno County High School was organized as the preparatory department of the college. It has had the effect of consolidating the schools of the county into a compact system and of placing the modern forms of higher education within the reach of the attendant of the district school. Since 1911 the Reno County High School has been a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. C. L. Cole is principal of the high school.

STEWART P. ROWLAND has devoted the best years of his life to teaching and education in the broader sense, and is now in his tenth consecutive year as superintendent of schools of Reno County.

Mr. Rowland has lived in Kansas since early boyhood, having moved there with his parents at an early age. His parents were Perry and Mary E. (Ellison) Rowland. His mother was born about fifteen miles from the City of Liverpool, England, in 1831, and died at her home in Reno Township of Reno County, May 26, 1810. Perry Rowland was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1829, and died November 25, 1916. At the age of four years Perry was left an orphan, growing up in the family of James Taylor in his native county. He married in that county and he and his young bride began housekeeping on a rented farm. Their industry enabled them to acquire a home of their own by the purchase of the land which they first rented. In 1878 they sold their Ohio property and came to Kansas, buying a quarter section northwest of Hutchinson in Reno Township. Prosperity came to him in generous measure as a farmer and he became the owner of 500 acres in Reno Township near Hutchinson. During the Civil war he was a resident of Ohio and enlisted from that state in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, serving three years in the army of the west. He was with Sherman through the Atlanta campaign and also the march to the sea. He was an active Methodist, a liberal supporter of the church and its various causes, his wife was a member of the same faith and their children grew up as Methodists. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Rowland still living are as follows: John E., a farmer and fruit grower in Clay Township of Reno County; Charles W., a farmer in Reno Township; Eliza J., who now occupies the old farm near Hutchinson; Stewart P.; and Alfred E. Rowland.

Stewart P. Rowland was eight years of age when his parents came to Reno County. He attended the district school near the old home, and then entered the Hutchinson city schools. He was only sixteen years of age when he made his first application for a teacher's certificate, and since that time has been almost continuously identified with educational work in Reno County. In the intervals of his teaching he has acquired a liberal education, spending his summer vacations and about six consecutive years in college, completing a three-years' course in the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott and a business course in the Hutchinson Business College. He finished his collegiate education in the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, spending two years in that institution.

His incessant work as a teacher and student in the course of time undermined his health, and he then left the schoolroom altogether and recuperated by a

course of wholesome physical labor on his father's farm. He then resumed work in the public schools, and for many years has been one of the inspiring leaders in teachers' institute work.

In 1908 Mr. Rowland was elected county superintendent of schools, beginning his duties in that office in May, 1909. The character of his administration has been such that the people of Reno County have had no desire nor cause for making a change. Recently a writer who spoke evidently with a close and intimate knowledge of local conditions described the situation with regard to the county superintendency in Reno County in 1914. "In 1914," says this writer, "when the biennial question of electing a county superintendent of schools in Reno County came up there was considerable agitation in certain quarters looking to the possibility of a change in that office. The arguments advanced in the quarters intimated being that it was not good politics to keep on retaining year after year, a democrat in a public office in a county which then was and for years had been strongly republican. The teachers of the county, getting wind of this agitation, put their heads together and drafted a series of resolutions, signed by practically every teacher in the county, as well as by the principal and teachers of the Reno County High School and the principals and teachers of the graded schools throughout the county. The resolutions recited on the part of the teachers the story of 'the unusual record of our present superintendent,' and pointed out some of the 'remarkable results' attained under his administration of the affairs of the county superintendent's office, at the same time declaring that the 'consensus of opinion is that the office should remain completely removed from politics as it has been for the past few years,' urging that 'the success of past years promises even greater success for the future,' and declaring in conclusion the belief of the teachers 'that the continuation of this great work should be left in the hands of the man most responsible for its recent rapid improvement.' The voters ratified these resolutions and Mr. Rowland is still administering the affairs of his important office, the duties and responsibilities of which he takes so closely to heart that during the past few years he has declined several flattering propositions to transfer his services elsewhere, believing that his valuable labors in behalf of the schools of Reno County are still unfinished."

It is conceded that Mr. Rowland has achieved conspicuous success as County Superintendent of Reno County Schools. The first inspection of the rural schools, made following the enactment of the state law for the standardization of such schools, gave to Reno County nearly one-third of all the Standard Rural Schools in the entire state. Reno County still maintains the lead over other counties in the number of these honor schools. During his term, the new modern type of architecture has been introduced into the rural schools of the county. More modern school buildings are located in Reno County than any other county of the state. The unusual number of Standard Rural Schools in the county caused the county superintendents at their annual conference to propose a visitation day for Reno County. In compliance with this proposal, a group of superintendents from over the state, and other educators spent one day, October 17, 1917, among the standard schools of the county. This was the first event of the kind in the history of the state. The Rural High Schools have been organized in the county during Mr. Rowland's term. More

than 400 students are now at work in these institutions.

Thus, regardless of the fact that he is a democrat and Reno County normally republican, Mr. Rowland has been repeatedly reelected to office. In 1908 his election was accomplished by a majority of 1,019 votes. Mr. Rowland has a state-wide reputation as an educator. For some years he has conducted a June Normal School for teachers, and its popularity is attested by the fact that the last one held had an attendance of about 250. He has taken an active part in the general and professional activities of his profession. He has served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Teachers' Association, also as a member of other committees in connection with that association, and in the 1916 session of the Central Kansas Teachers' Association, held at Hutchinson with 1,000 teachers present, he was president of the organization, the enrollment at this meeting being 20 per cent greater than at any previous meeting.

While teaching is his life work, Mr. Rowland has found recreation and profit in farming and as far as his duties permit keeps in close touch with the soil and its interests. He owns a half section of land adjacent to the corporate limits of the City of Hutchinson, also another splendid farm a little distant from the city. Mr. Rowland, though owning Hutchinson City property, prefers to live on the farm in the open country. He hopes to make his farms among the most productive in his section of the state.

LEW WALLACE DUNCAN. The close of the Civil war launched a new era of settlement in the West. Young men who had lately fought the battles of freedom and restored the unity of the nation abandoned their birthplaces and "hit the trail" leading to the boundless and trackless region beyond the "border." Distance alone separated them from the beckoning prairies of an unknown plain and the scream of the locomotive had not been heard west of St. Louis, so that the "prairie schooner" method of reaching their destination had to be resorted to. Once across the Mississippi the mecca of the homeseeker was reached and the pioneer emigrants from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois began to "fall out" and squat among the guerillas and Bushwhackers of Missouri. James P. Duncan, one of this patriot band of homeseekers, did this and dropped down near Gooch's Mill in Cooper County in the wilderness of forest and wild turkeys.

Mr. Duncan's stay in that semi-hostile region was a brief two years before he moved on to Kansas. He chose his location at Lawrence when the classic crown of "K. U." was being added to the dome of Mt. Oread and he settled on the Colmore farm whose early owner was one of the victims of the Quantrell raid. Two years later the call of the Missouri wild beckoned him back among the "pukes and moss-backs" of Grundy County where he spent a season and raised a crop on the banks of Grand River near Trenton. But having once breathed the Kansas air and learned the Kansas tongue, Missouri environment failed to soothe and charm and the privileges and opportunities of the "Sunflower State" were again sought, and this time he settled along the Neosho River near Humboldt. In Allen County he has since lived and grown old in humble service as a farmer and as a public official and when he became a county officer he established his home in Iola where it has since been maintained.

James Proctor Duncan was born near New Mays-

ville, Putnam County, Indiana, March 22, 1840. His boyhood and youth were given to the clearing and cultivation of his father's woods farm and in brief terms of school in the log schoolhouse nearby. Education then was regarded more in the nature of a luxury than an important necessity and a little readin', spellin', writin' and cipherin' satisfied the demands of the times. Mr. Duncan married during the period of his youth and established his humble home not far from the Red schoolhouse which subsequently figured in the local events of the Civil war.

He enlisted in 1862 in Capt. A. J. Haun's company of the Seventy-Eighth Indiana Infantry, commanded by Colonel Farrow. He saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and in Ft. McHenry, Maryland, and was discharged at the expiration of his enlistment. He re-entered the army later as a member of Captain Allison's company in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, under command of his old captain, now Colonel Haun. During his service with this regiment he was in Burnside's corps and was under rebel fire twenty-five days in the siege of Knoxville and was again discharged when his time expired. In 1865 he enlisted in Company "K," Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, the old regiment of Col., later Gen. Lew Wallace, and his company commander was Captain Palmer. He served again amid the scenes of active operations in the East and was discharged at Baltimore, Maryland, at the end of the war. He identified himself with the patriotic order of the veterans of the rebellion, the Grand Army of the Republic, when the organization reached Kansas and has been a frequent attendant upon its State and National encampments.

Mr. Duncan identified himself with the republican party when he became a voter and trained with that historic and righteous organization without deviation, save in 1912 when his convictions carried him to the support of the Progressive movement and the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt against the regular republican nominee. He served Humboldt Township many years as its trustee and was appointed Register of Deeds to succeed Jesse Fast in May, 1883. He was elected three times to that office and retired from it in January, 1890.

Mr. Duncan married September 20, 1858, Mary Ellen Bailey, a daughter of Zacharia and Eliza (Frame) Bailey, the former of whom was born in Bath County, Kentucky, in 1812, a son of William Bailey, and settled in Hendricks County, Indiana, as a young man. Mr. Bailey was a farmer and "writing master" and left Indiana in 1867 and settled at old Lanesfield, Johnson County, Kansas. For about ten years he resided there and then moved to Butler County, Kansas, where, near the old postoffice of Bryant, his wife died. He followed some of his children to Topeka soon after this event and passed away there in 1889.

The children of Zacharia Bailey and wife were John W., who was a union soldier and was killed at Ball Town, near Harpers Ferry, by a rebel sharpshooter; Mary Ellen, born April 14, 1841; Wm. F., who served in the Eleventh Indiana, is a resident of Pasadena, California; Mrs. Sallie Welch who died at Lawrence, Kansas; Howard Asbury, of Pasadena, California; J. Milton, of Watts, California; Maggie who died as Mrs. Chris Pickerell in Nebraska; Lorenzo, of Phoenix, Arizona; Mrs. Matilda Norden, of Los Angeles, California; Zacharia, who died at Rush Springs, Oklahoma; and Lottie, now Mrs. Robert Simcock, of Los Angeles, California.

The issue of James P. and Mary E. Duncan, are

Lew Wallace, of Iola, Kansas; Lenora C., who died in Iola in 1884 as the wife of O. P. Rose and left a son, Ora D.; Eldora C., twin sister of Lenora, is now Mrs. O. P. Rose, of Kansas City, Missouri; Horace Otho who died as a dental student in Iola in October, 1886; Harry E., a dentist of Eureka, Kansas; and Millie Agnes who passed away in July 1898, as Mrs. Earnest Brown and left daughters, Mrs. Nita Primmer and Miss Loise Brown. Mrs. Duncan passed away January 23, 1893, and Mr. Duncan then married Mrs. Margaret Swearingen who had children, Fuller and Josie. The former served in the Twentieth Kansas under Colonel Funston in the Philippine insurrection and died in Iola in August, 1916, while Josie is now Mrs. Kuhlman, of Iola.

James P. Duncan was a son of James Duncan, born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, October 12, 1806, and resided in that state till twenty-three years of age when he followed the course of empire northward and settled in Putnam County, Indiana, when the state was but twelve years old. He resided and carried on his work of the farm near New Maysville till just before the rebellion when he moved to Hendricks County and passed away near North Salem in August, 1885. As a youth he acquired sufficient education to teach and he did school work in Kentucky two terms. No incident of more than local interest affected his life and he lived a modest farmer and participated in his community affairs. He was a strong union man during the war and was a central figure in the "battle of Ft. Red," a political row and neighborhood fight between the union men and the "butternuts" and "copperheads" attending church at the Red schoolhouse during the war. The scene of this somewhat sanguinary struggle was afterward called "Ft. Red" and was so known long after the advent of the railroad changed its name to Barnard and only lost its name and fame when those who were in it and those who witnessed it faded away.

James Duncan married his first wife in Kentucky and was the father of eleven children by this union. Mrs. Duncan was Anna, a daughter of Jas. Buchanan and Lizzie (Tudor) Proctor. The Proctor family abandoned Kentucky for Indiana when the forests of the latter were still virgin but were Mississippi settlers of Kentucky. Valentine Tudor married a Miss Hicks and was himself a descendant of the English "house of Tudor" and was a slaveholding farmer in Kentucky. Mrs. Duncan died in 1855 and was the mother of Mary who married Wm. Woodard and died near North Salem, Indiana; Coleman C. who died in Clay City, Indiana; Dr. William whose death in Indiana resulted from ill treatment and winter exposure at the hands of the Hickory County, Missouri, rebels during the war; Annie died at Humboldt, Kansas, as the widow of Champ C. Yeager; Miranda married A. J. Stephens and both died at Rich Hill, Missouri; Amanda married Frank Zimmerman first, a union soldier whose own pistol accidentally killed him, and she subsequently married Allen Ray and died in Indianapolis; George W., of North Salem, Indiana, one of the heroes of the battle of "Ft. Red"; John W. who died at Humboldt, Kansas; Nancy passed away as Mrs. John Gosnold, in Kansas City, Missouri; Kittie was Mrs. Wm. Long when she died at Holden, Missouri. James Duncan married Mrs. Amanda Dean for his second wife and their issue were Ruth who married William Peck; Benjamin, of North Salem; Belle, wife of Geo. Daven-

port; Elmer and Della, twins; Charles, a Nebraska ranchman; and Minerva.

James Duncan passed through the period of settlement and home-building in Central Indiana, where the forest was deep and dark and tall, and contributed his might to that development himself. He was first a whig, then a republican, and his name was on the roll of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He passed away as the roll of Indiana pioneers was being called "up yonder."

The father of James Duncan was Henry Duncan whose family formed a part of the exodus to Kentucky from Fauquier and Culpeper counties, Virginia. Madison County, Kentucky, received them and he subsequently lived in Bourbon County. In 1835, or about that date, Henry Duncan brought his numerous family, yet at home, to Missouri and settled in Cooper County where he passed away. The family was a member of the Lone Elm locality of the county and there he is buried. Henry Duncan married Sally Combs and among their numerous children were Matilda who married Coleman Covington, of Covington, Kentucky; Miranda became Mrs. Wm. Barnett and Margaret died as the wife of Wallace Stone, of Cooper County. The sons of Henry and Sally Duncan were James, the only one to settle in Indiana; Hiram, a Missouri colonel of Confederate troops in the Civil war; Jephtha, Jackson, Granvil and George whose posterity is numerous throughout Missouri and the West.

In reviewing further the history of this numerous and colonial family we present Wm. Duncan as our remote American ancestor and family founder. He was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, December 28, 1690, and was a grandson of Rev. Wm. Duncan who lost his life by refusing to take the "Jacobite oath" during the reign of Charles the Second. The name "Duncan" means "brown chief" and as clansmen the tribe was a neighbor of the McDougals and tradition says they were enemies from every point of view. Their meeting accidentally or by design always meant a battle until the Duncans were vanquished for lack of numbers. The Duncans finally denied their name when they fell into the clutches of the McDougals but the latter had prepared themselves for this eventuality with a test that never failed. The Duncan clan was equipped with a large and generous mouth, a distinguishing characteristic, and the McDougals made a horn spoon just the size to, forcibly fit the Duncan mouth so that when they captured a strange clansman who denied the Duncan name they said "by the great horn spoon we will test you" and if the spoon fit he paid the penalty of their wrath for his carelessness in being caught.

William Duncan of Dumfriesshire settled in Virginia in 1724 and married there Ruth Rawley, a daughter of Matthew Rawley, a Church of England man who came from Wales in 1720. William and Ruth Duncan's children were Margaret Haldane, Mehitable, Ruth Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Rawley, William, Jr., Charles, James and Townsend. Rawley and Charles served in the command of young George Washington in the British army in the battle which General Braddock lost in 1755 and when Benedict Arnold, as a traitor, led a column of Cornwallis' army into Virginia the brothers responded for the defense of their capital. Although many of these Scotch Presbyterian pioneers were tories and aided the British against the colonies all of William Duncan's posterity was true to the cause of American liberty.

The sons of William and Ruth Duncan were born in Culpeper County, Virginia, where Rawley married

Sallie McLane, James married Sina Browning and Charles married Susan Bourn. Rawley Duncan was the father of Margaret, Elizabeth, Charles, Edward and James, and it is believed that James, who was murdered by the Indians at the mouth of Paint Lick Creek in Kentucky, November 7, 1792, leaving a widow and three children, was the father of Henry Duncan, the grandfather of James P. Duncan, the founder of this Kansas branch of the family.

Lew Wallace Duncan was born near North Salem, Indiana, June 22, 1861, and came to his majority in Kansas. Farm work was his portion while growing up and he essayed a modest part as a pupil of the country schools. It was his mother who insisted that he fit himself for a station different from the farm and after he taught a few terms of country school in Allen County he enrolled in the State Normal School at Emporia and finished the elementary teachers' course there in 1886 as president of the graduating class. He was principal of the schools at Troy and later at Sedan following his exit from the normal, and then abandoned school work for something more suited to his tastes and qualifications. For a time he was next engaged in abstracting and preparing a set of abstracts of Allen County for his father, then Register of Deeds, spent a few months with a surveying party in the resurvey of the Utah Central Railway, was a field man on the flax inspection force in the Chicago Board of Trade in the fall of 1890 and, early in 1891, he engaged with the Goodspeed Publishing Company as a solicitor and biographical writer in Mississippi and Louisiana. In August of that year he entered the service of the Lewis Publishing Company and went to Texas in the same work. He has continued with this old and progressive firm of publishers almost wholly since.

In 1901 he formed a partnership with Chas. F. Scott and the firm of Duncan and Scott published a history of Allen and Woodson counties, Kansas. He continued the business alone for two more years and published editions of history embracing Neosho and Wilson and Montgomery counties. Having satisfied his thirst for fame and for profit as a publisher he resumed his position with the Lewis Publishing Company where he is still doing time. And it is only just to add that his labors have brought together some of the most interesting and historically valuable personal data published in these volumes.

Mr. Duncan married in Iola, June 22, 1887, Miss Anna M. Keyser who accompanied her parents to Kansas in 1882 from Frederick County, Maryland, where she was born March 9, 1862. Her parents were Benj. and Frederica (Zeigler) Keyser, both natives of Frederick County, Maryland, and farmers there and in Kansas. Mr. Keyser was born October, 1821, and his wife November 16, 1824. He was a son of Philip Keyser and she was a daughter of Henry and Joanna (Schaffner) Zeigler, Wurtembergers or Schwabenlanders who came to the United States in 1819 and settled in Frederick County. Mr. Keyser died January 9, 1888, but his wife survived till August 31, 1904, and both are buried at Iola. They were frugal and earnest Christian people and their lives were marked by good deeds quietly done and for neighborly consideration. Mrs. Keyser was a devout Christian through life, was a daily student of the scriptures and an intelligent expounder of the "written word." She was the spirit of modesty itself and her memory is ever fresh in the hearts of those who knew and loved her.

The children of Benj. and Frederica Keyser were Charles H., of Aspen, Colorado; Milton W., who died

as a farmer of Edwards County, Kansas, in October, 1909, married Mary Mitchell and left a son Chas. E.; Alice J. of Iola, Kansas; Frank A., of Platteville, Colorado, married Hannah Fletcher and has a son Franklin; and Anna M., now Mrs. Duncan, who became a teacher when she came to Kansas and, until she married, was a grade teacher in the Iola schools.

L. W. and Mrs. Duncan are the parents of Edna L., Alfa I., Lue W. and Clifford Morrill Duncan. The two former are graduates of the Iola High School and Edna L. is on the editorial staff of the Iola Daily Register while Alfa is assistant purchasing agent of the American Trona Company of Los Angeles, California. Lue W. is a vocalist and C. Morrill is assistant wire chief of the Bell Telephone Company. He married Margaret P. Webb, September 30, 1916. Margaret Pearl Webb came to Kansas from Pawnee City, Nebraska, and is a daughter of Philip Nolan and Janet (McIntosh) Webb, of Louisville, Kentucky, both of whom are deceased. To C. Morrill and Margaret Duncan was born September 6, 1917, a daughter, Ann Janet.

WILLIAM T. MCKAY, M. D. In point of continuous service Doctor McKay is one of the oldest physicians in Southern Kansas, having located at Arkansas City thirty years ago. He has always maintained a position among the leaders of his profession, and besides his large private practice he has elevated standards of medical service and furnished additional facilities through Mercy Hospital, of which he is one of the proprietors.

Doctor McKay was born at Indianola, Iowa, September 4, 1860, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His ancestors were pioneers in Kentucky. His father, Charles McKay, was born at Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1827, and is still living at Indianola, Iowa, nearly ninety years of age. He went to Iowa in 1847, for a time was clerk in a law office at Des Moines and then removed to Indianola, where for ten years he served as county clerk. He was also a banker and dry goods merchant in Indianola, but for twenty-seven years, until 1910, he held a position in the postmaster general's office at Washington, D. C. He is a republican, a member of the Baptist Church and affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Charles McKay married Hannah Noble, who was born in Indiana in 1838 and died at Indianola, Iowa, in 1885. They were the parents of six children: Walter, a dentist at Miami, Florida; O'Neal, a horticulturist at Indianola, Iowa; Cora, who is unmarried and lives at Indianola; Dr. William T.; Charles, a traveling salesman with headquarters at Des Moines; and Frank, a druggist at Des Moines, Iowa.

William T. McKay was graduated from the high school at Indianola, Iowa, in 1878. He began the study of medicine under a physician at Indianola and subsequently entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he was graduated M. D. in 1881. Thus Doctor McKay's active experience as a physician and surgeon cover thirty-six years. In 1892 he was in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, specializing in surgery, and he spent part of the year 1908 abroad, studying and visiting clinics in the great medical centers of Vienna and Berlin. After graduating from Rush Medical College he practiced for three years at Des Moines and four years at Milo, Iowa, but in 1887 removed to Arkansas City. While his practice has always been a general one he has found his service more and more in demand as a surgeon. His offices are in the Johnson Building.

In 1909 Doctor McKay, associated with Doctor Day and Doctor Hahn, acquired Mercy Hospital at 801 North First Street. This hospital had been established in 1908 by Doctor Hawk. It is one of the well equipped smaller institutions for hospital service in Kansas, and has been maintained on a high plane of efficiency under its present management.

Doctor McKay has prospered in a business way, owns city real estate, including his home at 325 South Butter Street, and several farms in Cowley County and elsewhere. He is a republican, was on the school board of Arkansas City three years and is now a member of the library board. In professional circles he is a member of the Cowley County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. Doctor McKay is a firm believer in fraternalism, and is affiliated with Crescent Lodge No. 133, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with Bennett Chapter No. 41, Royal Arch Masons, Arkansas City Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar, Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Kansas City, Missouri, with Canal City Lodge No. 352, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Arkansas City Lodge No. 956, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Doctor McKay was married at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1888 to Miss Kate Adams, daughter of J. W. and Mary (Cox) Adams. Her father, now deceased, was a capable physician and surgeon. Her mother now lives at Long Beach, California. Doctor and Mrs. McKay have one daughter, Mary. She is the wife of Olyn D. Hemming, connected with the El Paso National Bank at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

WILLIS FRANKLIN SAMS. Neosho County figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the State of Kansas, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of the section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled the affairs of its different communities in official capacities, and in this connection Willis Franklin Sams, commissioner of finance of Chanute, is worthy of representation as one who has served the locality faithfully and well in positions of distinct trust and responsibility.

Mr. Sams was born in Logan County, Illinois, January 8, 1862, and is a son of William H. and Almira (Buckles) Sams. On the paternal side he is descended from an old English family which located in North Carolina in Colonial days, his paternal grandfather being a native of Tennessee, born in 1804. The grandfather, who was a farmer by vocation, was the pioneer into Illinois, and there rounded out his long and industrious life, passing away at Mount Pulaski, that state, in 1874.

William H. Sams, the father of Willis F. Sams, was born in 1841, in Logan County, Illinois, and was there reared, educated and married. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred Sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which organization he fought bravely throughout the remainder of the war, participating in many hard-fought engagements, including that at Lookout Mountain. When he received his honorable discharge he returned to the duties of peace and for a number of years was a farmer and stock shipper in Logan County, Illinois, but in 1881 removed to Sedan, Chautauqua County, Kansas, where he invested in real estate and also bought and sold stock. He was a good business man and accumulated a competence,

so that in his declining years he was able to retire from business, at which time he went to live at the home of his daughter at Independence, Kansas, Mrs. Mary S. McLaughlin, where he died in February, 1907. Mr. Sams was a man universally respected for his many sterling traits of character, and as a citizen took part in the movements making for the betterment of his community. He was a staunch democrat in his political affiliations, and his religious faith was that of the Christian Church. Mr. Sams married Miss Almira Buckles, who was born in 1844, in Logan County, Illinois, a member of a family which emigrated from England to New England at a very early day in this country's history. Her father was Robert T. Buckles, who was born in 1801, in Tennessee, was a pioneer into Logan County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and was a close friend of Abraham Lincoln during the Black Hawk war. He died in Logan County in 1869. Mrs. Sams passed away at Independence, Kansas, in 1895, having been the mother of two children: Willis F. and Mary Selina. Mary Selina Sams married A. H. McLaughlin, of Independence, Kansas, who for sixteen years was manager of the Rock Island Lumber Company is now engaged in the dairy business.

Willis Franklin Sams attended the public schools of Logan County, Illinois, and Sedan, Kansas, and subsequently took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Saint Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1887. Returning to Sedan, he secured a position in the office of the county treasurer, where he remained as assistant for one year, and then accepted a like position in the office of the county clerk. After six months he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, as bookkeeper for Henry W. Lawrence, a real estate and insurance dealer, but after 2½ years spent in this capacity returned to Chautauqua County, Kansas, and located at Niotaze, where he established himself in the mercantile business. While conducting this establishment Mr. Sams was appointed postmaster, a position which he held during a period of seven years, and in 1897 disposed of his interests there and removed to Phoenix, Arizona, where he was engaged in real estate and mining until 1900. That year marked Mr. Sams' advent at Chanute, which city has since been his home. He first accepted a position in L. B. Keifer's clothing store, where he was employed for three years, and in 1903 accepted a similar post in the clothing establishment of Mr. Gotthelf. In 1907 Mr. Sams entered official life at Chanute, when he was appointed city clerk, an office which he held for five years, or until the commission form of government was introduced in 1912, when he was elected commissioner of finance. He succeeded in giving such satisfaction in that office that he was re-elected to the position in 1915 by a large majority, and his present term will expire in 1918. Mr. Sams is one of the officials of Neosho County who has a recognition of his responsibilities and who conscientiously endeavors to perform the duties of his office in a manner at once acceptable and beneficial to the people. His integrity is well known to his fellow-citizens, and that he possesses the ability to handle the affairs of his department has already been proved. He has always been a staunch republican. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at this time he is secretary of the Sunday school, while his only fraternal connection is with Chanute Camp No. 852, Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Sams owns his own home at No. 219 South Steuben Avenue.

In October, 1885, at Chanute, Kansas, Mr. Sams

was married to Miss Jennie Kittle, daughter of Solomon and Almira (Miller) Kittle, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Kittle was a farmer and boot and shoe merchant in Indiana, and for several years served as county auditor of Ohio County, that state. To Mr. and Mrs. Sams there have been born three children, namely: Helen and Josephine, graduates of the Chanute High School, and Frances, who is in her senior year at that institution. All the children reside at home.

CHARLES W. SAMPLE has been a business man at Kingman nearly forty years and has been closely identified with the commercial affairs of that city, as a land owner, banker and in real estate and loans.

Mr. Sample was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, October 29, 1851. His ancestors came out of Ireland and settled in Virginia in colonial days. His grandfather, Andrew Sample, was a pioneer farmer in Indiana and died in Jefferson County in that state in 1854. George W. Sample, father of Charles W., was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, in 1815, a date which indicates the early settlement of the family in that state. Indiana was not admitted to the union until 1816. George W. Sample spent his life as a farmer, and in 1853 removed to Tipton County, Indiana, where he spent his last years and where he died in 1872. He was a democrat and an active member and on the official board of the Baptist Church. He married in Jefferson County, Indiana, Adaline McKay, who was born in that county in 1820 and died in Tipton County in 1896. They were the parents of seven children, Charles W. being the fifth in age and the only one now living. Henrietta, who died in Clinton County, Indiana, was the wife of Isaac Houghman, a farmer also deceased. The other children were named Berdelia, Catherine, Sarah, America and John.

Charles W. Sample grew up on a farm, attended the public schools of Tipton County, Indiana, and the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. Some of his earlier years were spent as a teacher. He taught four terms in Indiana and on September 20, 1878, came to Kansas and first located at Sterling. In the spring of 1879 he moved to Kingman and taught a term of school near that city. He also pre-empted a claim of 160 acres and made his home on a farm until 1886. His homestead was subsequently sold, but he has bought and sold a number of tracts of land in this part of Kansas. Even now many of his interests connect him with the soil, since he owns 920 acres in Kingman County.

Mr. Sample entered the real estate and loan business at Kingman in 1884 and has been a resident of the city since 1886. He has developed one of the large and important concerns handling loans in this section of Kansas, and for over twenty-five years his offices have been located in the Courier Block. He is also a well known banker, being president of the State Bank of Kingman and of the Spivey State Bank. He has considerable local property, including his own home on Avenue E, West.

Mr. Sample is a democrat in politics, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he served for a number of years as trustee. He is a past noble grand of Kingman Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of Kingman Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, Kingman Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and belongs to the Knights and Ladies of Security.

On October 1, 1874, in Indiana, Mr. Sample married Miss Laura Wollldridge. She died at Kingman

August 20, 1880, the mother of two children. The older is Rev. Orlando L., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church now located at Trenton, Missouri. The younger son, Willard, is practicing dentistry at El Paso, Texas. On April 11, 1885, at Kingman, Mr. Sample married Miss Clova Moore, a native of Iowa. They have two children, Walter, assistant cashier of the State Bank of Kingman; and Hazel, wife of L. L. Kabler, cashier of the Spivey State Bank.

EDWARD STILLINGS. Measured not in the abnormal achievement, but in the steady glow of a powerful mind, in an unceasing devotion to his profession, and in a degree of public spirit that allied him as a leader with all the big movements of his time and place, the late Edward Stillings of Leavenworth was one of the big men claimed by Kansas.

Nearly thirty years of his life were spent in Leavenworth, where he died February 20, 1890. His reputation was not merely local; professionally it extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He was a big man, big in stature, in intellect and in heart.

His birth occurred in Maryland, at Havre de Grace, where his father was a planter and slave holder. The institution of slavery never appealed to the elder Stillings, nor did the environment where slavery flourished. When Edward was a small boy the family moved to Ohio, freed their slaves and settled down to make a home near Milford Center in Union County.

Edward Stillings was given educational opportunities far superior to that of the average youth, and he was wise enough to take advantage of such opportunities. He attended college in Kentucky at a period when the classics were considered essential to a finished education, and in this branch he excelled, particularly in the Greek language. Having decided upon the practice of law as his vocation, he rode horseback to Massachusetts and there enrolled himself as a student in the law department of Harvard University. After receiving his degree he returned to Ohio and for a time was associated with Judge Cole at Marysville, later establishing himself in practice at Kenton.

This was in the years preceding the Civil war, when great political questions and problems pressed upon the minds of the people for solution. Bluff Ben Wade, Allan G. Thurman, Joshua Giddings, Tom Corwin and many others who attained lasting places in our national history then held the attention of their respective parties in Ohio. That was the middle period of American history, when law and politics were synonymous. It is not strange that Mr. Stillings was drawn into the political arena. He had all the talents and qualifications to make a career there. He was a whig until the birth of the republican party and thereafter was an indefatigable worker in the latter organization. He was elected a member of the Ohio State Legislature, where he became recognized as a constructive law maker and also a leader in those deliberations by which the State of Ohio contributed to the solution of the vexing problems engaging the nation. Mr. Stillings was author of probably the first turnpike law ever enacted in the Buckeye state. That law proved the forerunner of the splendid public highway system enjoyed by the people of that commonwealth.

He believed in the natural rights of men, in the principles of human liberty, and it may be said that he had inherited those characteristics from his ancestry. His antecedents were English people who came to America during colonial days. Some of

them fought in the struggle for American independence and others were in the second war with England. Edward Stillings became actively identified with the underground railway and the general abolition movement. He aided many a slave to escape from the bondage of the South and find a refuge on Canadian soil.

While living at Kenton, practicing law and playing the game of politics, Mr. Stillings married on December 29, 1851, Miss Mary J. Smith, whom he had first met at Havre de Grace, Maryland. His bride was a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and a granddaughter of Lieut. Cyrus Smith, who served under General Hull in the War of 1812, and after Hull's surrender was confined at Mackinac Island.

Largely through the influence of Governor Carney, who had come to Kansas from Kenton, Mr. Stillings was induced to come to this state in 1863. He located in Leavenworth and at once embarked upon the active practice of his profession. His keen intellect, incisive reasoning power and general force of character soon caused him to be known as one of the ablest lawyers in Kansas. His legal services were especially in demand by the large corporations. One of his most famous individual clients was Brigham Young of Salt Lake City. He was legal adviser to railroad presidents and other corporate heads and much of his practice was before the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

His activities, however, were not wholly confined to legal practice. In the early days he became actively interested in operating wagon trains across the plains, forwarding goods even to California. He helped build the Kansas Central Railway, which is now a part of the Union Pacific system. He was first and foremost in advocating the early building of a bridge across the Missouri River at Leavenworth but never lived to see one completed. His son Vinton Stillings in 1888 caused the building of a pontoon bridge which was the beginning of the present structure. On a bronze tablet in one of the beams on the Kansas side of the present bridge the following grateful tribute is paid:

"To the courage and liberality of Judge Edward Stillings the people of Leavenworth are indebted for the erection of this bridge. It will remain a monument to his memory."

As a resident of Kansas Judge Stillings served several times in the State Legislature. His life was one of ceaseless activity. He could not remain idle. His fertile mind teemed with thoughts of public weal. He did things, and the things he did sustained a vital relationship to the permanent welfare of Kansas and of his home city. Few men stood higher in the hearts of his fellow men than did Judge Edward Stillings.

His wife died in July, 1894, and the only survivor of their family is their son Hon. Vinton Stillings of Leavenworth.

HON. VINTON STILLINGS, only son of the late Judge Edward Stillings, has lived in Leavenworth since early boyhood, though he spent much time in the East and abroad while securing his education and for purposes of travel. With the leisure afforded by ample means he has accepted the many opportunities which come to such men for rendering the vital service so much required in realizing the civic ideals of every community. He is a citizen upon whom progressive Leavenworth has often called and who has never failed to respond. While he is extremely modest as to his personal role, others competent to judge

say that Vinton Stillings has given a valuable if not indispensable influence to much of the constructive progress of which Leavenworth has most reason to be proud in recent years.

Born in Kenton, Ohio, December 15, 1852, he came to Leavenworth in 1863. The Leavenworth he knew as a boy was almost the metropolis of the West. It was still the outfitting point for many of the great caravans of merchandise and passenger traffic which set out for the golden shores of the Pacific, and as a commercial and social center it rivaled the other river cities of St. Joseph and Kansas City. The theaters of Leavenworth attracted people for miles up and down the river, and besides its cultural advantages and its commerce the city was the home of many splendid old families.

Besides the training he received in the local schools he had the opportunities afforded by one of the most exclusive preparatory schools in the East, the venerable academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. He was president of the class of 1874. That school prepared him for Yale College, but he never entered the higher institution, and instead was sent to Europe to profit by travel and also for the definite purpose of learning Spanish. His father thought his son would become interested in railroad work and that a knowledge of this language would prove available. Mr. Stillings attended for a time the famous Heidelberg University, and while abroad he visited all the principal capitals of Europe.

After returning to Leavenworth he read law with his father, was admitted to the bar, but has never practiced. He has been associated with various business and civic undertakings, and one of them was the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Missouri River in 1888. That the period he spent in Europe was filled with close observation of many institutions and activities has a proof in the fact that the pontoon bridge at Leavenworth is modeled after the one which Mr. Stillings studied at Cologne, Germany. He had much to do with the original and the later plans for the construction of this bridge, and he finally instituted the proceedings to convert it into a steel bridge. Without sufficient means of his own to carry out that constructive enterprise, he secured as an associate Mr. W. E. Snyder, and together they should receive the chief credit for the steel structure which now spans the broad waters of the Missouri.

In 1904 Mr. Vinton Stillings was elected a member of the State Senate and was continuously in service in that body until 1916. He introduced the bill to construct the asylum for the criminal insane. He is a member of various organizations of a civic, fraternal and scholarly nature. In 1895 he married Miss Edith Walkiewicz.

AUGUST RENZ, of Leavenworth, is a rather remarkable man. He is now eighty-three years of age, and while his material means would justify such a course, he refuses to be considered in the retired class. He is still working every day, and goes about with erect form and with a decision of purpose such as many younger men might envy. He has put in fifty-eight years of business activity at Leavenworth. So far as can be ascertained he is the oldest active business man of the city in point of continuous service.

Mr. Renz is a native of Wuertemberg, Germany, where he was born March 21, 1833. As a German youth he had the advantages of the common schools and also learned the trade of weaver. In 1853, at the age of twenty, he set out for America. It took

forty-nine days to cross the ocean on a sailing vessel. Landing in New York City, he found work at different occupations, and in fact was willing to accept any honest means of earning a dollar. He worked in a butcher shop, also in a tannery, and finally had an experience which made him an expert cigar maker.

From New York he went to Pennsylvania. He was not long in becoming a thorough American citizen, and he exercised his opportunities to participate in politics by studying and observing carefully all the conditions which then prescribed political partisanship. He became thoroughly indoctrinated with the teachings of the free soil party. From Pennsylvania he continued westward to Chicago, and he left that city to identify himself with Kansas territory and assist in making it so far as his individual influence was concerned a free state, where he might live and become a permanent resident. He came to Kansas in 1857 and soon located in Leavenworth.

In 1858 Mr. Renz began making cigars in a small shop on Shawnee Street near the Planters Hotel. He made cigars for the residents of Kansas before the Civil war and during that struggle and for fully half a century since. He is probably the oldest cigar maker in the United States. He is still active in business and is exceedingly well preserved for a man of his years.

Before coming to Kansas Mr. Renz was married at Chicago, September 22, 1856, to Helen Graef. Mrs. Renz died November 7, 1894. Twelve children were born to their union, and those still living are: Helen, Louise, Mathilda, Gustaph, Samuel, Cora, Wally, Pearl and Theekla. Mr. Renz also has nineteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

JUSTUS OTHO HALL is superintendent of schools at Hutchinson. By his work and influence there and elsewhere he is one of the leading educators of Kansas today.

Mr. Hall has been active in school work almost twenty years. Born near Warner, Ohio, February 27, 1870, he came with his parents to Kansas at the age of fifteen. He received his early training in the country schools near Warner, Ohio, and at Morse, Kansas. After spending some time at work on his father's farm and after three years spent in the United States Railway Mail Service he entered the high school at Lawrence, Kansas, where in five years he completed the high school course and four years of university work. He was graduated from high school in 1896 and in 1898 he received his A. B. degree from the University of Kansas.

In the school year of 1898-99 Mr. Hall was assistant principal of the Olathe High School, and was principal of the Horton High School from 1899 to 1901. Since that time he has been superintendent of some of the larger school systems of the state. He was superintendent of the Horton Schools for four years from 1901 to 1905, superintendent at Beloit from 1905 to 1909, and since the fall of 1909 he has been at the head of the Hutchinson City School System, now the fourth in size in the state. Under his supervision are ten ward and high schools with an enrollment of 4,300 pupils. The teaching staff at Hutchinson in the fall of 1917 numbered 121. In connection with his other educational work Mr. Hall was, from January, 1910, to March, 1913, associated with ex-State Superintendent Geo. W. Winans as junior editor of *The Interstate Schoolman*, a monthly educational journal. Mr. Hall has his offices in the Hutchinson High School building.

Mr. Hall is a member of the Reno County Teachers'

Association, is one of the board of directors and for a number of years has been active in the leadership of the Kansas State Teachers' Association, has been president of the North Central Kansas Teachers' Association, and president of the Central Kansas Teachers' Association, has attended many meetings and conferences of the National Education Association, of which he is an active member, and is a member of the National Society for the Scientific Study of Education, and of the American Historical Association.

The Hall family originated in England but came to America in colonial times. Mr. Hall's grandfather, Joseph B. Hall, was born at Montreal, Canada, in 1810, was reared in New York State, married in Ohio, and was an early settler on a farm near Warner, Ohio, where he died in 1885. Besides farming he also carried on the business of contracting and building. He married Mary I. Bartlett, who was born in Missouri in 1812 and died at Warner, Ohio, in 1891. Four of their children are still living: Rufus B., a surgeon at Cincinnati, Ohio; George W.; Levi, a farmer at Warner, Ohio; and Margaret Ann, wife of L. Q. McCurdy, a farmer at Fleming, Ohio.

George W. Hall, father of Justus O., was born near Warner, Ohio, in January, 1847. He was reared and married there, and took up the trade of carpenter, with which he also has combined farming at different periods of his life. In 1885 he brought his family from Warner, Ohio, to Olathe, Kansas, where for a brief time he followed his trade but soon moved to Morse, Kansas, where he lived on his farm till 1901. He was next a carpenter at Iola, Kansas, from 1901 to 1904, but has since lived at Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he is still active in his trade, though past the age of seventy. He is a republican, a member of the Baptist Church, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. George W. Hall married Diantha Elizabeth Harvey. She was born in Noble County, Ohio, and died at Morse, Kansas, March 9, 1900. She was the mother of six children: Justus O.; William L., an auditor of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, at Dallas, Texas; Charles E., a clerk who died at Mineral, Kansas, in 1900; Joseph A., living at Columbus, Kansas, who has had an extensive experience in railroading as agent and telegraph operator; Rosa, wife of Paul Anema, a city employe at Iola, Kansas; and Mamie Belle, who died at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in 1907.

Mr. J. O. Hall, though a teacher, has proved himself a man of good business ability and has acquired some property interests, including 160 acres of farm land in Ford County, Kansas, and also the modern home which he built in 1910 at 21 East Eleventh Street in Hutchinson. Mr. Hall is a republican in politics, has served as a member of the official board and for one year as president of the board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hutchinson, is a member of the Hutchinson Commercial Club and of the Hutchinson Rotary Club. He has for years been very much interested in Masonry. He is a past master of Horton Lodge No. 326, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, past eminent commander of Horton Commandery No. 36, Knights Templar, and also past eminent commander of Cyrene Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar, of Beloit, Kansas. His present Masonic affiliations are with Reno Lodge No. 140, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Reno Chapter No. 34, Royal Arch Masons; Reno Commandery No. 26, Knights Templar; and Acacia Chapter No. 37, Order Eastern Star; all

of Hutchinson, Kansas. He is a past noble grand of Horton Lodge No. 331, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is at present affiliated with Beloit Lodge No. 130.

In 1904 at Horton, Kansas, Mr. Hall married Miss Bertha Kelley. Mrs. Hall was born at Lebanon, Indiana, moved at an early age with her parents to Nebraska, and later to Wichita, Kansas. She later moved to Horton, Kansas, where she met Mr. Hall.

WILLIAM ELSEY CONNELLEY. The Connelly family was founded by emigrants from County Armagh, Ireland, who settled in South Carolina in 1689, being among the founders of Charleston. They were in all the patriotic movements to secure the independence of America, Henry Connelly having been a captain of cavalry in the War of the Revolution in North Carolina. He was appointed by Governor Burke to raise a special company to keep down Fanning, the Tory, and served five years. He was in the battles of Cowpens, Charlotte, Guilford Courthouse, and with General Greene in his masterly retreat beyond the Dan River. At the close of the Revolution he moved to Eastern Kentucky with his family. His descendants write their names in various forms, as is the case with many Colonial families. He was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

William Elsey Connelley was born in Johnson County, Kentucky, March 15, 1855. His parents were Constantine Conley, Jr., and Rebecca J. (McCarty) Conley. He was handicapped by poverty in his early life, and educated himself. He began teaching at the age of seventeen, and taught ten years in his native county. He then came to Kansas, arriving in Wyandotte County, April 22, 1881.

Constantine Conley, Jr., was a soldier in the Union army in the Civil war, volunteering from Magoffin County, Kentucky. He was in the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and finished his services in the Forty-fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry. He came home at the close of the war with his own health broken, his wife dead, his children starving and homeless. He began to make shoes to get bread, and was a shoemaker the remainder of his life.

The subject of this article was the eldest child, and it was necessary that he help support the family. He worked with his father as a shoemaker, and is still proud to remember that he became a skilled workman

in that humble occupation. On his bench he kept a Pinneo's Grammar, an Arithmetic (Ray's Third Part) Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, McGuffey's Readers. These he mastered when a boy. He read everything he could lay hands on—literature, science, philosophy. And history was a favorite study. He was recognized as the best informed member of his community. He was a successful teacher. And when he abandoned that profession he continued his studies. History came to be his infatuation, especially the fascinating story of Kansas. Into this he has delved and drudged for forty years. He has written much, and like every enthusiast, hopes to write more and more. The following paragraph is quoted from Mackenzie's "Colonial Families of America:"

"William Elsey Connelley, first of the family in Kentucky to so write the name, was principally self educated. A. M. Hon., Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, 1911; taught school Johnson County, Kentucky, 1872-1880; Wyandotte County, Kansas, 1881-1882; County Clerk Wyandotte County, 1883-1887; in wholesale lumber business, Springfield, Missouri, 1888-1892; connected with banking interests, Kansas City, Kansas, 1892-1893; wrote call for first meeting of Independent Oil Men in Kansas, January, 1905, which resulted in organization of Kansas Oil Producers Association, and began the crusade against the Standard Oil Company which resulted in the dissolution of their corporation by the United States Supreme Court; Secretary Kansas State Historical Society; author: *The Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory*, 1899; *James Henry Lane*, 1899; *Wyandot Folk-Lore*, 1899; *Kansas Territorial Governors*, 1900; *John Brown*, 1900; *Life of John J. Ingalls*, 1903; *An Appeal to the Record*, 1903; *The Heckewelder Narrative* (edited), 1907; *Doniphan's Expedition*, 1907; *Quantrill and the Border Wars*, 1909; *Ingalls of Kansas*, 1909; *Eastern Kentucky Papers*, 1910; *Life of Preston B. Plumb*, 1913; With Frank A. Root, *Overland Stage to California*, 1901; contributor to scientific journals on folk-lore and ethnology of Wyandots, etc.; prepared the first vocabulary ever written of the Wyandot language, and has made extensive investigations in language and history of the Delawares, Shawnees, and other tribes; has a large collection of manuscripts relating to North American Indians, and subjects relating to Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and the West generally."



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