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CENTENNIAL HISTORY
OF
MISSOURI
(THE CENTER STATE)

One Hundred Years in the Union
1820-1921



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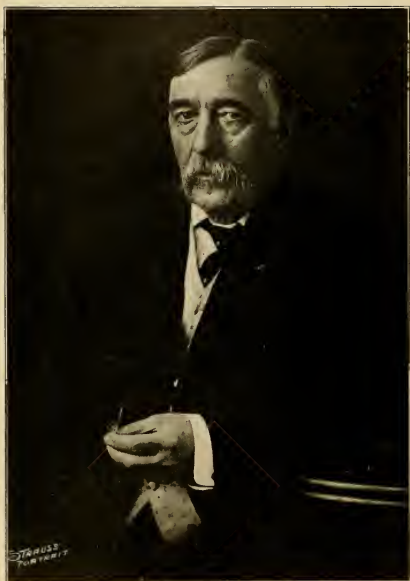
VOLUME V

ST. LOUIS—CHICAGO
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1921

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WELLS H. BLODGETT

Biographical

WELLS H. BLODGETT.

Wells Howard Blodgett was born January 29th, 1839, at Downers Grove, DuPage county, Illinois. His father, Israel P. Blodgett, was a native of Belchertown, Massachusetts, and his mother, Avis (Dodge) Blodgett, was born in the nearby town of Amherst, in that state. In 1830 they traveled across the country by wagon to Albany. The Erie Canal had then been opened, and they went by that route from Albany to Buffalo. From Buffalo they took a schooner (there were no steamboats on the Lakes in those days) to Chicago, which was then better known as "Fort Dearborn." From Chicago they traveled west about twenty-five miles, across the open country (there being no established roads), to the DuPage river, where they located their home. At that time the tribe of Indians known as the Pottowatomies occupied the DuPage river country. Locally they were friendly with the white people who were coming to settle in their country. But when Black Hawk, Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, declared war against the whites and commenced crossing to the east side of the Mississippi with his warriors, the white settlers residing west of Fort Dearborn became alarmed and fled to the fort for protection. Afterwards, however, when Black Hawk had been defeated and captured, the Blodgett family returned to their home on the DuPage, but soon afterwards they moved to a new location and established their home at the place now known as Downers Grove, where Wells H. (the subject of this sketch) was born and grew up on a farm as other boys do in a new country. He was one of a family of eight children, seven sons and one daughter. His eldest brother (Henry W. Blodgett) was judge of the federal court at Chicago for many years. Another brother (Asiel Z.) served through the war 1861-5 as a captain in the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and was severely wounded at Mission Ridge. Another brother (Edward A.) was adjutant of that regiment and received a brevet commission as Major of Infantry. His youngest brother (Charles B.) still resides in the old home at Downers.

In 1856, '57 and '58 Wells H. Blodgett was a student at Wheaton and Mount Morris, and at the close of the school year in 1858 he entered the law office of Norman B. Judd as a student. Mr. Judd was at that time one of the best known citizens of the state. He was chairman of the Republican State Committee and the member of the National Republican Committee from Illinois. He was general counsel for the Rock Island Railroad Company, and in the great suits brought, in both the state and federal courts, by the river interests, to prevent the placing of a bridge pier in the channel of the Mississippi river, he employed Mr. Lincoln as his associate, and at the National Republican Convention that met at Chicago in June, 1860, Mr. Judd presented the name of Mr. Lincoln as the candidate of his state and party for the presidency. In March, 1861, Wells H. Blodgett presented himself before the examining committee for admission to the bar, and received a certificate that entitled him to enrollment. On the 15th day of April, 1861, Mr. Lincoln issued his first call for an army of 75,000 men "to protect the national capital and suppress insurrection." On April 17 of that year he (the subject of this sketch) enrolled as a private in a military company then being organized at Chicago by Captain (afterwards Colonel) C. C. Marsh. That company was not called into active service, but in July of the same year he again enrolled as a private for "a term of three years or during the war," in Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and afterwards, in August, 1861, he was commissioned by Governor Yates as a first lieutenant in that company and regiment. In the autumn of that year he marched, with his company and regiment, to Springfield, Missouri, in the army commanded by General John C. Fremont. But as the Confederate Army commanded by General Sterling Price had fallen back to a point farther south, the army commanded by Fre-

mont returned north to a camp in Missouri, near what was then the western terminus of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. General Price, however, soon returned with his army to Springfield, and General Samuel R. Curtis, who had succeeded Fremont, decided to move his army against the Confederate forces at Springfield, and in February, 1862, that movement began and continued until the main army, under Curtis, had reached Sugar Creek, Arkansas, at a point two or three miles south of Pea Ridge. In the meantime the army under Price had been reinforced by a division of Confederate troops from Louisiana commanded by General Hebert; by a division from Texas commanded by General Ben McCullough, and a division from Arkansas commanded by General McIntosh. Such being the situation, and while the troops of the main army under Curtis were quietly resting in their camp on Sugar Creek, they were, on the afternoon of March 6, 1862, suddenly startled by the roar of artillery in the direction of Bentonville where the division of the Federal Army under Siegel was in camp. During the night of March 6 the Confederate Army moved from its position near Bentonville, and, on the morning of March 7, it was occupying a position north of the army under Curtis. The Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry was in the division of the Union Army commanded by General Jeff C. Davis of Indiana, and instead of moving south to the attack it moved north, and at daybreak on the morning of March 7 the fighting began and continued until the night of that day. It was renewed the next morning and continued until between one and two o'clock p. m. of March 8. In the final charge of the Union Army, at the point known as Elkhorn Tavern, it so happened that the right of Company D, Thirty-seventh Illinois, rested on the highway leading up (they were then moving north) to what was known as the Elkhorn Tavern. Down the slope to the north some seventy-five or one hundred yards, the Confederates had been compelled to abandon two pieces of artillery, and the next day, March 9, Company D of the Thirty-seventh Illinois, commanded by Lieutenant Blodgett, was detailed to escort the two captured guns to the headquarters of General Curtis, who thanked the lieutenant and his company and complimented, in generous terms, the gallantry of the regiment to which they belonged. In the two days' fighting at Pea Ridge (March seventh and eighth, 1862), the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers lost fifty-four men killed on the field, six of whom belonged to Company D. The number of wounded in the regiment exceeded one hundred.

In April, 1862, Lieutenant Blodgett was detailed to support Major James M. Hubbard of the First Missouri Cavalry, in an expedition from Cassville, Missouri, into the Indian Nation. Standwaite, then Chief of the Cherokees, was an officer in the Confederate Army and had fought with his regiment under Price and Van Dorn at Pea Ridge. The force under Hubbard consisted of about three hundred cavalry armed with carbines; sixty selected men from the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, armed with Colt's revolving rifles and two six-pound guns from Davidson's Peoria Battery. Hubbard's command was furnished with ten army wagons, each of which was hauled by six army mules. The wagons served a double purpose; they not only transported the needed commissary supplies, but also enabled the infantry to ride and rest when the marching was too fast or too far for them to walk. Armed and equipped as above, the command moved out from its camp at Cassville and headed for the Indian country. The first day out they met with no opposition, but on the second day, whenever the route lay through brush or timber, small bodies of armed horsemen would form across the narrow roads, and thereupon one of the cannon would be brought into position and upon its discharge a platoon of Hubbard's men would charge down the road and the enemy would disappear. Before reaching the place then known as Seneca Mills Hubbard had captured more than thirty prisoners, but at that point the number was largely increased. At Seneca Mills Hubbard was informed that a Confederate camp, composed of both whites and Indians, was located over in the nation, on what was then known as Cow Skin Prairie, and at daylight the next morning he started with the cavalry and one piece of artillery to find and capture that camp. He found the camp, but its defenders had fled, and Hubbard returned to Seneca Mills, and from there he marched his command to Neosho, the county seat of Newton county. On reaching Neosho he first took possession of the public square and placed his prisoners in the court house, but he soon concluded that in order to hold the court house he would be compelled to divide his forces, and thereupon he moved his men to a ridge that overlooked the town, and was then covered with scattering

timber. On the point nearest the town he stationed the artillery and supported it with the sixty men from the Thirty-seventh Illinois, commanded by Lieutenant Blodgett. Before reaching Neosho Hubbard had learned that a Confederate force, outnumbering his own, and composed largely of Indians, had been following him, and just at dawn the next morning the white men and Indians composing that force came charging into Hubbard's camp and for a few moments there was a din of shooting and shouting that was most bewildering. The fighting did not last long, however, and when it was over the enemy was seen to be in full retreat. In that brief engagement Hubbard lost two men killed and five were wounded, and inside of Hubbard's camp two Indians were killed and three white men were taken prisoners. In that engagement a bullet fired from what is known as a squirrel rifle struck Lieutenant Blodgett in his left foot and caused a serious but not a permanent injury. The excitement of that attack being over, Hubbard informed his officers that he intended to move, and that his destination would be the Stone barn, then owned by Judge Richie, on the Newtonia prairie. The prisoners and the men of the Thirty-seventh Illinois were then quietly loaded into the wagons, and, at the sound of the bugle, the movement began. The first two or three miles were in a valley and the road was rough, but the Stone barn on the prairie was reached that afternoon. Soon afterwards, however, squads of mounted men armed with shot-guns and rifles began to appear just outside the range of their guns, and it soon became apparent that Hubbard's force was greatly outnumbered. It so happened, however, that Hubbard had with him a young man employed as a civilian scout and guide, who, while at Neosho, had volunteered to pass through the lines of the enemy at night, and go on to Cassville and advise Colonel Black of the situation. The young man succeeded, and at daylight the morning after his arrival at Cassville, Colonel Black left for Neosho with four companies of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, two companies of cavalry, a section of Davidson's Peoria Battery, and some wagons in which to rest the infantry. Arriving at Neosho, Black learned that Hubbard had gone to the Newtonia prairie, and, after giving his men a short rest, he moved in that direction, and before daylight the next morning the men of Hubbard's command welcomed the sound of the big bass drum of the Thirty-seventh Illinois as it announced the approach of Black and the men of that regiment. Soon after daylight the next morning the squads of Confederate horsemen that had been on guard began to move further away from the Stone barn, and by ten o'clock of that morning they had entirely disappeared, and Black, after resting one day with his men, took command of the entire force and returned to Cassville. As showing the manner in which the prisoners captured by Hubbard on that expedition were treated, the following quotation from a letter written many years afterwards by one of them may be of interest:

"Muskogee, April 15, 1898.

Lieutenant Blodgett,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

I address you as 'Lieutenant' because that was your rank when I was your boy prisoner, thirty-six years ago.

Last week I saw your name mentioned in a Washington dispatch as being one to whom the President would offer a command, as brigadier general, in case we go to war with Spain.

If we are to have another war I think old Confederates ought to be given the first chance.

* * * * *

Treat me as good as you did when I was your prisoner thirty-six years ago. If you enter the service and do not take me with you I shall be greatly disappointed.

Very respectfully yours,

....."

In September, 1862, General Shelby of the Confederate Army was in camp on the Newtonia prairie, and it was reported that he had a force of 10,000 cavalry and several field batteries. On receipt of that report General Schofield, then in command of the Federal Army in the southwest, took the field. In making an attack on Shelby it was ordered by General Schofield that a brigade of cavalry commanded by Colonel George H. Hall of Missouri should make a night march and at daylight attack the Confederate camp from the east, and that he (General Scho-

field) with his infantry and artillery, would, at daylight, approach the Confederate camp from the west. Such was the plan, but when General Schofield reached a point from which he could with his glass see the head of the cavalry column under Hall, a staff officer appeared and reported to General Schofield that Shelby and his army were retreating south on the road leading to Pineville. On receipt of that report General Schofield ordered General E. B. Brown to send a member of his staff to Colonel Hall and direct him to move forward with his command, and bring on an engagement, and that he (Schofield) would support him with his infantry and artillery. What happened to Blodgett in his effort to execute that order has since been printed and told on many occasions. We copy from a statement, made at the time, by General E. B. Brown, and published in 1865 in a volume entitled "The Civil War in Song and Story, 1860-1865." The events described in that volume were selected and arranged by Frank Moore, who edited for the United States government the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies. In 1882 that volume was reissued and on page 71 thereof the following statement appears exactly as it did in the edition of 1865:

"One of the coolest and most extraordinary exploits of the war is thus described in a letter written by Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, dated at Springfield, Mo., 1862. After a preliminary description of an engagement of the enemy eighteen miles from Newtonia, Gen. Brown proceeds:

"Then General (Schofield) sent Lt. Blodgett with a single orderly with orders to Col. Hall of the 4th Missouri Cavalry, to move to the left and attack in that direction. The route of the lieutenant was across a piece of woods, in which he suddenly found himself facing a squad of the enemy drawn up in irregular line. Without a moment's hesitation he and the orderly drew their revolvers and charged. The cool impudence of the act nonplussed the foe, and, probably thinking there was a large force in the rear, eight of them threw down their arms and surrendered.

It is difficult for me to say which I admired most in the Lieutenant, his bravery in making the charge against such odds when to have hesitated a moment was certain death, or his presence of mind and coolness in offering to accept them as prisoners.

The orderly, too, deserves more than a passing notice. His name is Peter Basnett, and he was at one time Sheriff of Brown County, Wis.

The Lieutenant and orderly were well matched—both are quiet and determined men. I am glad to bear witness to the bravery and soldierly conduct of Lt. Wells H. Blodgett, and I hope he will be rewarded as he deserves."

The substance of the foregoing statement was contained in the official report of General Brown, and several years afterwards, at the request of General John C. Black of Illinois, the War Department examined the record and the following citation was then issued:

"Wells H. Blodgett was mustered into the service on the 18th day of September, 1861, to serve three years. He held the grade of Captain of Company 'D,' 37th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and a Medal of Honor is awarded to him for most distinguished gallantry in action, near Newtonia, Missouri, September 30th, 1862, where this officer, with a single orderly, captured an armed picket of eight men and marched them in as prisoners."

On the Medal the following words are engraved.

"The Congress to Colonel Wells H. Blodgett, 48th Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, for most distinguished gallantry near Newtonia, Missouri, September 30, 1862."

On December 7, 1862, the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, was fought between the Federal and Confederate Armies in the southwest. In that campaign Lieutenant Blodgett was on duty as a staff officer, and, accompanied by a single orderly and a citizen guide, he conveyed messages and orders between General Frank J. Herron (Commanding the Army of the Frontier) and General James G. Blunt, who was then approaching the battle field with his division. For that service he (Blodgett) received the personal thanks of both the generals. In that battle his company, in the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, was commanded by Lieutenant William Johnson, who was killed in the action. On January 8, 1863, General Marmaduke, with a cavalry force, reported to be 3,000 strong, and a battery of six guns, made an attack on the military post at Springfield, Missouri. In the battle fought on that day General E. B. Brown (commanding the Federal forces) was se-

verely wounded in the right shoulder, and Blodgett received a severe wound in his right leg above the knee. In March, 1863, Lieutenant Blodgett was commissioned by Governor Yates as Captain of Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and on the face of that commission, above the signature of the Governor, the following words are written:

"Promoted for meritorious services at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7 and 8, 1862."

"Promoted for meritorious services at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7, 1862."

Early in April, 1863, the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers (Captain Blodgett commanding Company D), was rushed from southwestern Missouri into St. Louis in freight cars, and then hurried through the city to a steamer waiting at the wharf to transport the regiment to Cape Girardeau to meet and repel an attack upon that post by a Confederate force commanded by General Marmaduke. General John McNeil was in command of the Federal troops at the Cape, and as the men of the Thirty-seventh Regiment were moving off the steamer in the morning they were saluted by the roar of artillery in the very suburbs of the town, and quickly forming line at the wharf, and sending up a "yell" that could be heard by Marmaduke and his men, they went forward, double quick, to the position assigned them. It was soon discovered, however, that General Marmaduke and his troops were in retreat, and thereupon the Thirty-seventh Illinois (commanded by Colonel John C. Black), and some other troops, followed in pursuit down through Bloomfield and on to the St. Francis river at Chalk Bluffs. In approaching the river the highway passed for some distance through a low bottom that was at that time rather sparsely covered with large trees and but little underbrush. When some two or three hundred yards from the river Colonel Black halted his regiment (37th Illinois) and ordered three companies (one of which was commanded by Captain Blodgett) to deploy as skirmishers and advance towards the river. That order was quickly obeyed, but when the skirmish line reached the river it was found that the bridge had been blown up and rendered impassable. The river at that point was not very broad, and as no enemy could be seen on the other side the men of the Thirty-seventh Regiment left their alignment and sat down on the fallen logs to rest and wait for orders. Soon, however, the silence was broken by the sharp crack of rifles from behind the stumps and trees on the other side, and as the river could not be crossed nor the enemy seen General Black directed his bugler to sound the retreat. In that affair Lieutenant Eaton of Company H, Thirty-seventh Illinois, was killed and two men of Company D of that regiment were wounded. In his official report General William Vandiver (commanding the brigade) stated:

"Colonel John C. Black, Thirty-seventh Illinois, brought his command gallantly into action, and deserves special mention for his services. I regret to announce the loss of Lieutenant Joseph Eaton, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers."

In April, 1863, Blodgett was commissioned by President Lincoln as Judge Advocate of the Army of the Frontier with the rank of Major of Cavalry in the Army of the United States. In September, 1864, he was commissioned by Governor Willard P. Hall of Missouri as Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-eighth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers. In October, 1864, he was commissioned by Governor Hall Colonel of the Forty-eighth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers. In December, 1864, he was ordered to proceed with his regiment (Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteers) to Nashville, Tennessee, and report to General George H. Thomas, but while ascending the Cumberland river, from Paducah to Nashville, all traffic on the river was blocked by an artillery force commanded by the Confederate General Lyon, and during the delay so occasioned General Thomas moved out of Nashville with his army and the battle was fought in which the Confederate army under General Hood was defeated. Arriving at Nashville Colonel Blodgett, with the troops of his command, joined in the pursuit of Hood and followed the retreating army as far as Columbia and Pulaski, Tennessee. The war having ended with the surrender of Lee in April, 1865, Colonel Blodgett was, on the 1st of June, 1865, ordered to proceed to St. Louis with his regiment to be mustered out of the service. Upon its arrival in St. Louis his regiment was said to present a very fine appearance, and in the Missouri Democrat (now the Globe-Democrat) of June 12, 1865, the following complimentary notice appeared:

"As the Forty-eighth Missouri Infantry, Colonel Blodgett commanding, marched up Fourth street yesterday afternoon they halted in front of the Democrat office and gave three rousing cheers for the Missouri Democrat, the gallant Colonel proposing the compliment.

"We return our thanks to the Forty-eighth for its appreciation of our course, and promise them and all the other noble soldierly of the country who have been battling for the Union our hearty cooperation whenever the government shall call upon their valor and patriotism."

Again, on June 15, 1865, the following appeared in the same paper:

"This regiment was raised principally in the second congressional district. Its organization was completed at Rolla, and in November, 1864, it started for Nashville. In connection with the Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh Missouri Regiments, it opened the Cumberland river—at that time blockaded by the Confederate forces under General Lyon, and on account of that delay the Forty-eighth arrived at Nashville two days after the Confederate army under General Hood had been defeated by General Thomas. The Forty-eighth Regiment joined in the pursuit of the army under Hood and when that army had been driven across the Tennessee river the Forty-eighth returned and took post at Columbia, where it remained until April, 1865. The officers have brought the regiment up to a perfection in drill and in the manual, which shows great energy on their part and great aptitude on the part of the men. We paid a visit yesterday morning to Benton Barracks, in company with General White, General McNeil and Senator Henderson. While there we had the pleasure of witnessing their drill and dress parade of the regiment. The party was joined by Colonel Bonneville, commanding the Post, and by other distinguished visitors, both civil and military. Without notice of such intention from Colonel Blodgett, the men appeared promptly at the call of the bugle with their arms and accouterments in order; their evolutions and manual, as we have just stated, were admirable and elicited the warmest commendations from every one present. After forming into a square, Senator Henderson was introduced to the regiment by the commanding officer. Three cheers greeted his introduction, to which he replied in a brief but eloquent address. Senator Henderson paid a deserved compliment to the regiment for the high qualities it exhibited of discipline and proficiency in arms, and expressed the solicitude with which he had watched its course.

"General White was then introduced as a soldier who had served through the entire struggle. Many of the regiment seemed acquainted with that gentleman, and at the suggestion of someone in the ranks, three hearty cheers were given to him. General White also briefly addressed the regiment, complimenting the men and officers, as only a soldier can, on their military bearing and the proficiency they exhibited in their military acquirements. General McNeil was next introduced. Three cheers were accorded the General, whom all the regiment seemed to know. He also addressed the men and officers, praising the regiment for its appearance and the rapid proficiency it had shown, and expressing the belief that their experience and training in the service would make every man in the regiment a wiser and better citizen in civil life. The visit was in every respect a pleasant one, affording, as it did, independent of the parade, an interesting conversation with Colonel Bonneville; his reminiscences of St. Louis forty years ago were thrown in with great freshness and vivacity."

A letter from Colonel Bonneville reads:

St. Louis, Missouri, June 16, 1865.

Col. Blodgett,

48th Regiment, Mo. Vols. Inf.

Dear Sir:

I write this note to express my thanks for the cordial reception given me yesterday by the officers and men of your command.

I noted with pleasure their efficiency in the manual as well as in their Company and Battalion movements.

Please say to Senator Henderson that his words were grateful to the ears of an old soldier.

I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,
Bonneville, Comdr.

Colonel Bonneville, the author of the foregoing letter, and who is mentioned in the foregoing article quoted from the Missouri Democrat, was the famous Captain Bonneville of the regular army, whose thrilling adventures, at an early day in the far west, were so interestingly described by Washington Irving in his Volume entitled *The Adventures of Captain Bonneville*.

Following is the military record of Wells H. Blodgett:

(A)—April 17, 1861—Enlisted as private for three months in company commanded by Captain C. C. Marsh.

(B)—July 18, 1861—Enlisted as private for three years in Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers.

(C)—August 1, 1861—Commissioned by Governor Yates as First Lieutenant, Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers.

(D)—January 1, 1863—Commissioned by Governor Yates as Captain, Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers.

(E)—April 9, 1863—Commissioned by President Lincoln as Judge Advocate, Army of the Frontier, with rank of Major of Cavalry in Army of the United States.

(F)—September 22, 1864—Commissioned by Governor Hall as Lieutenant Colonel Forty-eighth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers.

(G)—November 25, 1864—Commissioned by Governor Hall as Colonel Forty-eighth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers.

(H)—July 1, 1865—Honorably mustered out of military service at St. Louis.

The esteem in which Colonel Blodgett was held by his regiment was clearly shown in the words they caused to be engraved upon the beautiful watch they presented to him on the day of their discharge from the service. The words are: "Presented as a token of admiration to Col. Wells H. Blodgett, 48th Regt. Mo. Vols., by his Officers, July 1st, 1865."

In July, 1865, after his regiment had been mustered out of the service, Colonel Blodgett married Miss Emma Dickson, of Dixon, Illinois, and immediately located at Warrensburg, Missouri, to begin the practice of his profession as a lawyer. In November, 1866, Colonel Blodgett was elected member of the Missouri legislature from Johnson county. In November, 1868, he was elected to the state senate for a term of four years, from the district composed of the counties of Johnson, Henry, Benton and St. Clair. In 1869 he prepared and on the 25th day of January of that year, he introduced in the Missouri senate the act providing for the establishment of two Normal schools in the state, one to be located north and the other south of the Missouri River. Under that act one Normal school was located at Kirksville and the other at Warrensburg. In 1873 he removed to St. Louis and became a member of the law firm of Blodgett & Dickson. During the year 1873 he was employed as an assistant attorney of the St. Louis-Kansas City and Northern Railway Company, and in 1874 he was elected by its board of directors as the general attorney of the company. The last named company was soon afterwards consolidated with the Wabash Railway Company of Ohio, and the consolidated corporation took the name of the Wabash-St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. At that time David Dudley Field and General Wager Swayne were general counsel for the company in New York, and Blodgett was its general solicitor with his office in St. Louis. As general solicitor he had supervision of all the litigation arising out of the operation of all the lines in the system. Under the advice and supervision of Mr. Jay Gould new lines were added until 1884, when there were, in round numbers, six thousand miles of road in the system. In the latter year the Wabash System fell into the hands of receivers, appointed by the federal courts, and the main lines remained in their hands until 1889 when they were reorganized under the name of The Wabash Railway Company. In December, 1911, the company again became insolvent, and on a bill filed in the federal courts by a general creditor, receivers (of all its property) were again appointed. The receivers so appointed were directed to take charge of all the property of the company without regard to mortgages, and by that order of the court, Wells H. Blodgett was appointed counsel for the receivers. Later on the trustees in the First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage filed their bill, in the federal court, to foreclose that mortgage. In that foreclosure proceeding the creditors, secured by the Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, were only entitled to the proceeds arising from a sale of the property therein described. And in order to ascertain

exactly what property was covered by that mortgage, he (Blodgett), as counsel for the receivers under the creditors' bill, filed in said court a petition for an accounting, which is now (1920) pending before a special commissioner. In politics he is, and always has been, a republican. During the Civil war he was in favor of refusing the ballot to all who would not take an oath to support the federal constitution, but when Lee surrendered and the war was over, he was among the first to advocate a restoration of the ballot to every citizen.

Speaking of his early years with the St. Louis-Kansas City and Northern Railway Company, Colonel Blodgett recalled that among its directors were such men as James B. Eads, who designed and constructed the St. Louis Bridge and Tunnel Railroad, and who afterwards, by his skill as an engineer, gave to commerce a channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river that now enables the ocean-going ships to receive and discharge their cargoes at the dock in New Orleans. On that same board was Thomas A. Scott of the Pennsylvania System (commonly known as "Tom Scott") who, in his day, was thought to be without a peer in the science of railroad construction and operation. Again, in the operating department of the Kansas City and Northern Company, was William C. Van Horn, who afterwards constructed and operated the great Canadian Pacific System, and who, when knighted by King Edward, became known as Sir William Van Horn. On the Wabash board in those early days were such well known men as James F. Joy of Michigan, Solon Humphreys, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Thomas H. Hubbard, O. D. Ashley and E. T. Jeffrey of New York, and among the younger men who grew up on that line was Charles M. Hays, who went from the Wabash to the Grand Trunk Company of Canada, and as its general manager constructed and operated the lines extending across the continent from Montreal to the Pacific ocean. It will be recalled that the wonderful career of Mr. Hays was suddenly ended when the Titanic, the great ocean liner, on her first voyage collided with an iceberg in mid-ocean. And speaking again of his forty years of service on the Wabash lines Colonel Blodgett said to the editor of this sketch that he could not recall a single instance in which, during all that time, he had received an unkind look or word from either an associate or superior.

Colonel Blodgett has three children, one son and two daughters. His son, Henry W. Blodgett, was United States District Attorney at St. Louis, and is now a member of the state senate of Missouri, and his two daughters, Margaret and Edith, reside at the family home, 4449 West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis. He has membership in Blair Post, Grand Army; Missouri Commandery Loyal Legion; Society Army Tennessee; Society Army Cumberland; St. Louis Club; Noonday Club.

THOMAS BOULDIN CREWS.

Thomas Bouldin Crews, a prominent member of the St. Louis bar, is a representative of one of the oldest and most honored Missouri families "representing its democratic aristocracy and its aristocratic democracy." He was born September 19, 1860, in the home of his maternal grandfather in Franklin county, Missouri, although his parents at that time were residing in Saline county, this state. His father, Colonel Thomas W. B. Crews, was a native of Henry county, Virginia, born in 1832, and was a youth of fourteen years when in 1846 he came to Missouri, settling in Howard county. He was graduated from Union College at Schenectady, New York, and afterward took up the study of law under Judge John C. Wright of Schenectady, and under Hon. W. B. Napton of Saline county, Missouri, who was later judge of the supreme court. In January, 1855, Colonel Crews entered upon the practice of law at Marshall, Missouri, and so continued until the outbreak of the Civil war when he raised a company for the Confederacy and entered the service. He participated in the battles of Boonville, Carthage, Wilson's creek, Fort Scott, Dry Wood and Lexington, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel of the Second Cavalry "for bravery in action." In 1862 he was captured while on a sick bed at his home and sent to St. Louis as a prisoner of war. He was soon afterward paroled, however, being the first paroled soldier of the state. Following the close of hostilities he took up his permanent abode in Franklin county, and there remained until his death in 1891. His long years of active practice brought him an enviable reputation as a lawyer, orator and citizen, and in 1875 he was called to represent his district



THOMAS B. CREWS

in framing the constitutional convention of the state. His grandfather had served as a colonel in the Virginia militia when George III was king of England, and the family had long been connected with the history of the Old Dominion ere the removal was made from Virginia to Missouri. The mother of Thomas Bouldin Crews was in her maidenhood Virginia Jeffries, the daughter of C. S. Jeffries, one of the prominent citizens and pioneers from Franklin county, to which place he had removed from Virginia.

The youthful days of Thomas B. Crews to the age of eighteen years were spent on the home farm with the usual training and experience of farm bred boys, who represent the higher class of Missouri's agriculturists. He attended the public schools until he had mastered the branches of learning therein taught and afterward continued his education in an eastern academy. He started out in the business world in a clerical position in the office of the circuit clerk of Franklin county, and improved his leisure time by studying law privately until he was able to enter the St. Louis Law School. Following his graduation he practiced for a time in his home county and then removed to St. Louis. He has remained in the general practice of law and has accurate and comprehensive knowledge of many branches of the profession. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive, and his clear reasoning is manifest in every case which he presents to the court. The precision and care with which he prepares his cases is always manifest and his defense of his position is well-nigh unassailable. It was the members of the bar of his own political party who nominated him to the office of judge of probate court of St. Louis in 1902 and his election followed. He served with great credit and distinction but met defeat in the landslide that involved his party for the succeeding election. He then resumed the private practice of law and has won a most creditable success. The court records bear testimony to many notable court victories he has gained especially in litigation relating to real estate.

In 1889 Mr. Crews was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Moore of St. Louis, and they have one child, Thomas B., Jr., who was graduated from Cornell University in 1914. He volunteered for service in the World war in May, 1917, attended the officers' training camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, was commissioned first lieutenant of the Three Hundred and Forty-second Field Artillery, Eighty-ninth Division in August, 1917, and went overseas as such in March, 1918. He participated in the battles of St. Mihiel and the Argonne as acting captain in command of his battery and after the signing of the armistice continued in command of his battery in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, during which time he was promoted to the rank of captain of A Battery, Three Hundred and Forty-second Field Artillery, Eighty-ninth Division, U. S. A., in recognition of his service during the campaign. He returned to the United States in June, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Funston. He is now engaged in business in New York city.

Judge Crews has held no public office save that of probate judge except by the appointment of the supreme-court when he served as a member of the Board of Law Examiners of Missouri from 1907 until 1910. He has spent much time in travel having recently returned from a trip of several months in South America. Of him, one who knew him well said, "the title of judge is given him instinctively as he looks, acts and talks the part." Judicial in the simplest matters, but without pomposity or arrogance; weighty without heaviness, serious without solemnity, dignified but genial; knowing him is to admire and trust him. Respected by his profession for his learning and power of analysis, he is one of its most popular members also, by reason of his courtesy, kindness and willingness to serve others.

RAYMOND J. DENYVEN.

Raymond J. Denyven is a well known stock broker of St. Louis, in which city he was born on the 24th of November, 1888. His father, Joseph M. Denyven, was of Scotch descent and was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts. For many years he was general freight agent for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad at St. Louis and passed away December 16, 1919. He married Ida Forrest Griffith, a daughter of John C. and Susan (Haley) Griffith, who came of American ancestry represented in this country through four generations. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph

M. Denyven occurred in St. Louis, November 9, 1887, and they became the parents of five children, three daughters and two sons: Raymond J.; Howard; Lucille, who died at the age of sixteen years; Marlon; and Elizabeth. The living children are all residents of St. Louis.

Raymond J. Denyven was educated in his native city, attending the Crow school and also the Central high school, from which he was graduated on the 24th of January, 1908. He immediately afterward entered the employ of A. G. Edwards & Company, stock brokers of St. Louis, as board room boy and has continued in their employ to the present day, being now in charge of the St. Louis stock department. Thus gradually he has worked his way upward to a place of responsibility and prominence in connection with the stock brokerage business of the city and is widely and favorably known in financial circles. During the period of the World war he spent considerable time on the bond drives, securing subscriptions to the Liberty loans, and he never hesitated in supporting any of the necessary war activities.

In St. Louis on the 4th of February, 1913, Mr. Denyven was married to Miss Margaret Winter, a daughter of Ruffin S. Winter and a representative of a family that has been in America through four generations. Mr. and Mrs. Denyven have two daughters: Isabelle Ray, six years of age; and Mary Margaret, three years.

In his political views Mr. Denyven is an independent republican. He belongs to the Kings Highway Presbyterian church and gives a helpful assistance to all those forces which make for public progress and improvement. He is also a member of the St. Louis Stock Exchange and of the Missouri Athletic Association and has qualities which make for personal popularity in club circles.

WILLIAM LOUIS NIEKAMP.

For twenty-eight years William L. Niekamp has been identified with the business of which he is now the president. Various changes, however, have occurred in the organization of the house and in the personnel of the firm, leading eventually to the adoption of the style of the Beck & Corbitt Iron Company. Mr. Niekamp is a native son of St. Louis. He was born June 21, 1877, and is a son of Charles Henry Niekamp, who was born in Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany, in 1851, and who came to America in 1854 with his parents, the family settling in St. Louis. There Charles H. Niekamp established a file business in 1877, becoming senior partner in the firm of Niekamp & Baker. The business was steadily developed along substantial lines and in 1891 was reorganized under the name of the Globe File & Hardware Company. In 1895 this became the Globe File & Iron Company and in 1901 the business was consolidated with that of the Beck & Corbitt Iron Company, of which Charles H. Niekamp remained a member until his death in 1913. He had made for himself a very creditable position in the business circles of the city and had steadily progressed since starting out on his own account. He married Sophia Miller, who was born in St. Louis in 1853 and was a daughter of Orlando Miller, who was engaged in the cooperage business. Their marriage was celebrated in St. Louis in May, 1874, and they became the parents of three sons and six daughters, William Louis being the third son.

Educated in the public schools of St. Louis, William Louis Niekamp passed through successive grades to the high school and in 1892 entered the employ of the Globe File & Hardware Company, with which he has since been associated, although various changes in the firm have occurred during the intervening period. Today he is the president of the Beck & Corbitt Iron Company, to which position he was elected in 1914, so that he has now been the chief executive of the concern for six years. A very large and substantial business has been developed and in its control Mr. Niekamp displays marked executive ability and wise administrative direction. He has also become associated with a number of other important industrial and commercial concerns, being now a director of the St. Louis Screw Company, of the Stiles Manufacturing Company, of the Chipley Underwriting Company and the United States Bank. Moreover, he has been a close student of questions affecting the development of trade and of all labor conditions and is connected with many interests which are proving effective forces in business advancement. He is a member of the Employers



WILLIAM L. NIEKAMP

Association; also of the Associated Industries of Missouri; the American Iron & Steel Institute; the American Iron, Steel & Heavy Hardware Association, of which he is the vice president; the Society of Mining & Metallurgy Engineers; the Railway Business Association and others. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Niekamp was united in marriage to Miss Engie Marie Schultz, who was born in St. Louis, October 18, 1877, a daughter of Christian Schultz, a general merchant of St. Louis. They have one child, William Stacey.

Mr. Niekamp is well known in social relations, belonging to the Missouri Athletic Association, the Normandie Golf Club, the Sunset Hill Golf Club and the Riverside Club. Fraternally he is a Mason and has taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite and also of the Mystic Shrine. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, but honors and emoluments have not attracted him into the political field as a seeker after office, as he has ever preferred to concentrate his energies and attention upon his business affairs, where he has gained for himself a most enviable place as well as a substantial measure of prosperity.

JERRE B. MOBERLY.

Jerre B. Moberly, one of the officers and directors of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, having charge of the real estate loan department, was born in Saline county, Missouri, December 3, 1874, and is a son of James B. and Rebecca (Barling) Moberly. He attended the public schools of St. Louis and on the 1st of January, 1890, was graduated from the Stoddard school. He started upon his business career at office work with the firm of Hammett & Morrison, tie and timber contractors, in April, 1890. Through the intervening period he has made steady advancement, the steps in his orderly progression being easily discernible. Today he is at the head of the real estate loan department of the Mercantile Trust Company, with offices at Eighth and Locust streets. He is regarded as an expert valuator of property, possessing detailed knowledge of city real estate, and in building up the department has surrounded himself with a corps of competent men who for many years have specialized in real estate matters. They handle only first mortgage loans and thus render the investor absolutely secure. Mr. Moberly has been a most important factor in the development of the large business now controlled by this department.

Mr. Moberly was married to Miss Alice Muriel Babcock, a daughter of W. H. Babcock. Mrs. Moberly, who is now deceased, became the mother of one child, a son, Milton Dwight. Mr. Moberly has never allied himself with either political party, but casts his ballot according to the dictates of his judgment. He belongs to the Algonquin Golf Club, which indicates much concerning the nature of his recreation.

OWEN D. TILLAY.

Owen D. Tillay, a representative of municipal interests in St. Louis, being secretary of the department of public utilities, with office in the City Hall, was born February 2, 1880, in the city which is still his home, and is a son of John T. and Margaret Anna (Owen) Tillay, the former a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and the latter of Remsen, New York. The Tillay family has long been represented in Kentucky and at an early period the Owen family was established in the Empire state, being of Welsh descent. The great-grandfather in the Owen line was the founder of the American branch of the family. John T. Tillay was reared and educated in Louisville, Kentucky, and about 1850 came to St. Louis, where he spent the remainder of his days, the family occupying a prominent place in the social circles of the city. Mr. Tillay was a successful coal dealer, conducting business along that line until his death in 1901. His widow survives and is yet a resident of St. Louis.

Owen D. Tillay is the only living one of their four children, three sons and a daughter. After attending Smith Academy to the age of sixteen years he started

out to earn his own livelihood and secured a clerical position with the Travelers Protective Association. Later he became chief clerk for the company at national headquarters where he remained until 1909, serving altogether for about thirteen years. During the succeeding two years he filled the office of assistant clerk of the house of delegates, to which position he had been elected, and in 1911 was appointed chief clerk of the lighting department, and in 1908 was appointed secretary of the department of public utilities. He has good business qualifications, is always on the alert and is rendering excellent service in his present position.

During the war Mr. Tillay aided largely in the sale of Liberty bonds and as far as possible promoted war activities. In politics he is a republican and has been a most loyal supporter of and worker for the party during the past nineteen years. Fraternally he is connected with the Royal League and is well known in club circles as a member of the City Club and the Forest Park Golf Club. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, having membership in the Church of the Ascension.

WILLIAM BRISCOE KINEALY.

William Briscoe Kinealy, enjoying high standing as a member of the St. Louis bar, practicing as a partner in the firm of Kinealy & Kinealy, with offices in the Central National Bank building, was born in St. Louis, November 15, 1871, in the house which is still his place of residence. His father, Michael Kinealy, was a native of Ireland and when twenty-three years of age came to the United States. He was a man of liberal education who was graduated from Queen's University as a civil engineer, while later he took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar and for many years successfully engaged in practice in St. Louis, where he passed away in 1911. In early manhood he had wedded Sarah Jane Briscoe, a native of Missouri, who survived him for about seven years, her death occurring in 1918. In the family were five children, of whom three are living.

William B. Kinealy after attending the public schools of St. Louis was graduated from the Manual Training high school and then entered Washington University at St. Louis. He read law in the office and under the direction of his father and in 1899 was admitted to practice at the St. Louis bar, where he has since continued. He is associated with James R. Kinealy, his brother, under the firm style of Kinealy & Kinealy, and for many years they have occupied an enviable position among the lawyers of St. Louis. This is due to no unusual qualities but has resulted from that close application and earnest study which must always feature in legal success. His mind is naturally analytical, logical and inductive and his reasoning is always clear and convincing. He finds his recreation largely in the development and improvement of a ten acre farm near St. Louis and the joy in country life in him constitutes the balance to his professional activity.

In 1904 Mr. Kinealy was married to Miss Lily Marie Coale, of St. Louis. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, his membership being with Corpus Christi parish. In politics he is a democrat, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him, as he has always preferred to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his professional interests.

JOHN F. RUCKER.

John F. Rucker, special deputy collector of customs for district No. 45, comprising the ports of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri, makes his home in St. Louis and is numbered among the native sons of the state, his birth having occurred in Randolph county, January 15, 1860. He is a son of the late Franklin Head Rucker, a native of Orange county, Virginia, and of French descent. The founder of the family in America came to the new world in the latter part of the seventeenth century, being one of the French Huguenots whom religious persecution drove out of their native land. Franklin H. Rucker was reared and educated in Missouri, attending the State University. He was a son of Minor Rucker, who came

to this state in the early '20s and settled in Randolph county, where he entered large tracts of land near Huntsville, and engaged extensively in farming and stock raising to the time of his death. His son, Franklin H. Rucker, also took up the occupation of farming and stock raising. At the time of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army and served under General Price, who was his uncle, Mrs. Price having been a sister of his mother. The death of Franklin H. Rucker occurred in 1866. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Amanda Thomson, was a daughter of Asa Quarles Thomson, of Howard county, Missouri, who was among the pioneers of Missouri, having come originally from Virginia and later from Kentucky to this state. His daughter, Mrs. Rucker, was the mother of four children, John F., of this review, and three daughters. Two of the daughters died in infancy and the third in early womanhood.

John F. Rucker is therefore the only surviving member of the family. He acquired his early education in the public schools of his native county and qualified for the bar as a student in Washington University at St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1898. Prior to his graduation he was city clerk at Moberly, Missouri, and also engaged in mercantile lines in Moberly after completing his college course. In 1894 he entered the customs service at St. Louis, being made a special deputy in August, 1914. He had previously served as city clerk of Moberly for ten years and his long connection with the office plainly indicated his capability and fidelity. He has been equally loyal in connection with the customs service, with which he has now been identified for twenty-seven years. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party.

In 1882 Mr. Rucker was married in Moberly, Missouri, to Miss Minnie Coates, a native of Randolph county, Missouri, and a daughter of Judge J. Tunstall and Amanda (Smith) Coates, the latter a daughter of Joel Smith, one of the early pioneers of Randolph county. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rucker: J. Frank, a resident of Randolph county, where he is engaged in stock raising and farming; and Tunstall Coates, who is giving his attention to the raising of high grade Jersey cattle and other stock, having a valuable stock farm in Randolph county.

Mr. Rucker is connected with the Christian Science church and is regarded as a citizen who displays unqualified devotion to the public good and who in the discharge of his duties has ever manifested the utmost loyalty to the interests which he represents.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN GEPHART.

William Franklin Gephart, banker, educator and author, who is now vice president of the First National Bank in St. Louis, was born at Williamsport, Ohio, August 7, 1878, a son of George Wesley and Nancy (Busic) Gephart. The father was born in Circleville, Ohio, and is now a retired farmer. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has always been active in civic affairs. During the Civil war he served for three and a half years with the Union army and was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. He still makes his home at Williamsport, Ohio, where he is enjoying well earned rest after many years of activity in the development and cultivation of farm land. He married Nancy Busic, of Circleville, Ohio, a daughter of William Busic, a pioneer of that state from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Gephart are the parents of five children: Charles W., living at Delaware, Ohio; Edward E., also of Delaware, Ohio; Thomas B., of Williamsport, Ohio; George C.; and William Franklin.

The last named was educated in the Ohio State University from which he was graduated in 1900, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in Columbia University of New York, in which he won his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1903. He has devoted much of his life to educational work. In 1905 he became professor of economics in the Ohio State University, there continuing until 1913, when he became professor and head of the department of economics of the School of Commerce and Finance of Washington University of St. Louis, of which he was made dean in 1916. He has become recognized throughout the country as an authority upon questions of commerce and finance and has written largely for publication. He has been a contributor to European economic and financial journals as well as those

published in this country and he is the author of works entitled: Transportation and Industrial Development in the Middle West, published in 1905; Principles of Insurance, published in 1910; Insurance and the State, issued in 1913; and Principles of Life and Fire Insurance, published in two volumes in 1917. With the organization of the First National Bank in St. Louis, as a result of a merger of the Mechanics American National Bank, the St. Louis Union Bank and the Fourth National Bank, he was elected to the vice presidency and so continues. He is a man of exceptional working ability. He works at high pressure without conscious strain and has great powers of concentration. Week in and week out he makes a large score of hours and the results are of a most tangible and effective character. His success in high degree is based upon that quality which is termed common sense. His advice has been sought on several occasions when he has been summoned to New York for consultation on insurance and labor problems.

On the 2d of July, 1900, Mr. Gephart was married to Miss Theodosia Walston, of Williamsport, Ohio. He is not unmindful of the social amenities of life and in fact displays keen appreciation of warm friendship. He belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa and to the Masonic fraternity, is also a member of the Noonday, University, Round Table, Ridgedale Country and City Clubs. He turns to golf for recreation and diversion, but all these are incidental phases of an active life. His greatest public service thus far perhaps was the organization and management of food control in St. Louis during the war, his work in this connection being so effective as to secure many favorable comments not only through the city but throughout the country, and his advice was many times sought in Washington. He never withholds his aid from matters of public interest, particularly where the betterment of social conditions is involved. He is an interesting speaker and his public addresses are characterized by directness, clearness and force. He seldom uses figures of speech, depending chiefly upon statement of facts and logical arrangement of thought.

LOIS CHRISTIAN HUMMEL.

Lois Christian Hummel, a St. Louis lawyer, was born at Humboldt, Nebraska, September 26, 1886, his parents being Christian L. and Josephine (Behringer) Hummel, the former a native of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Wisconsin. The father was a son of Christian Hummel, who was the founder of the family in the new world, coming to this country from Germany, at which time he settled in Pennsylvania, while subsequently he removed to Illinois. He was an Evangelical minister and devoted his life to the work of the ministry, passing away in 1897, as the age of eighty-six years. His son, Christian L. Hummel, was married in Illinois to Josephine Behringer and to them were born six children, five sons and a daughter, all of whom are yet living.

Lois Christian Hummel, the fifth child, was educated in the country schools of Richardson county, Nebraska, and in the high school at Humboldt, that state, where he was graduated with the class of 1903. He pursued his academical course in the University of Nebraska, completing it in 1909, and then entered upon the study of law, winning his LL. B. degree in 1915. The same year he was admitted to practice and entered upon the active work of the profession in St. Louis, passing the required bar examination in this state on the 1st of December, 1915. He has since continued in general practice, his labors being uninterrupted until June, 1918, when he enlisted in the infantry of the regular army and was later transferred to Camp Taylor in the Field Artillery Central Officers Training School. Subsequently he was transferred to Camp Jackson, where he remained until the close of the war and was commissioned first lieutenant. With the exception of the period of his absence in connection with the army he has continuously given his attention to his law practice and he is a member of the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations.

In his college days Mr. Hummel was much interested in athletics, especially in high jumping, in which he excelled. Politically he is a republican but has never been an office seeker. He belongs to Sigma Nu, a college fraternity, is a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and he belongs also to the Shaw Avenue



LOIS C. HUMMEL

Methodist church. He has been much interested in Sunday school work, taking an active part therein prior to the time when he joined the army. Those who know him well speak of him as a man who is generous to a fault, who as a lawyer is keen and conservative and who at all times is conscientious and displays sound judgment.

GEORGE KINGSLAND.

George Kingsland, real estate officer of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, was born in St. Louis, March 31, 1857. His father, George Kingsland, was a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the son of Laurence Kingsland, who built and operated the first iron foundry in Pittsburgh. George Kingsland, Sr., came to St. Louis in 1834 and represented his father's interests here. Later he founded the firm of Kingsland & Ferguson in 1844, thus establishing a business which was successfully maintained until 1900. The father, however, passed away in 1874. He was not only prominent in the business development of St. Louis but also was an active and influential member of the Presbyterian church. He married Eliza A. Ferguson, a daughter of David Ferguson. Mrs. Kingsland became the mother of eleven children but only three are now living, the son George being the tenth in order of birth. The mother passed away March 12, 1898.

At the usual age George Kingsland became a public school pupil in St. Louis and afterward attended the Morton University. He started out in the business world with the Graff-Bennett Company, owners of iron mills, and thus continued until 1882. He then organized and established the Central Union Brass Company and successfully operated under that name until the time when he entered upon active association with the Mississippi Valley Trust Company in 1907. His position as real estate officer is a very important one, as he passes upon all loans made by the company and also has supervision of much real estate for non-resident patrons of the bank. He travels widely in connection with this work in all parts of the United States and has thus become thoroughly familiar with real estate conditions in various sections of the country.

In 1882 Mr. Kingsland was married to Miss Martha A. Chappell, a daughter of John T. and Martha (Alexander) Chappell, the former a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and the latter of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsland have three children: Lawrence C., an attorney of St. Louis; George Dudley, a member of Kingsland-Rawlings, Incorporated, of St. Louis; and Martha, who is at home. The religious faith of the family is indicated in their membership in the Kingsland Memorial Presbyterian church. Mr. Kingsland is very fond of reading and keeps always in close touch with current events and vital questions and issues of the day. He was formerly a member of a number of leading clubs of St. Louis but has neither time nor inclination for club life at present, devoting his leisure to the interests of his family. He is a man of most courteous demeanor, approachable and at all times having the faculty of placing those in his presence at ease. He has become recognized as an expert on realty and loan values and his life of intense and intelligently directed activity has brought him to a place of prominence in business circles.

HON. VICTOR H. FALKENHAINER.

Hon. Victor H. Falkenhainer is judge of the circuit court of St. Louis, in which city he was born July 4, 1868, and is a son of Henry Falkenhainer of Worms Hesse, Germany. Crossing the Atlantic in 1856 he came at once to St. Louis, where he resided until his death at the age of seventy-eight years. He served his adopted country as a member of the Missouri Light Artillery during the Civil war and was wounded at the battle of Wilson Creek. He afterward became a successful grocery merchant and was regarded as one of the substantial residents of St. Louis. In politics he was a staunch republican and in religious belief was a Protestant. He married Rosa E. Stupp, who was born in Cologne, Germany, and came to St. Louis in 1867 with her husband on their wedding tour, Mr. Falkenhainer having returned to Germany for his bride. They were married by the

American Consul at Frankfort, Germany, and later had a second ceremony by a clergyman. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Falkenhainer were born eight children, four sons and four daughters. The mother is still living and makes her home in St. Louis.

Judge Falkenhainer, the oldest of the family, attended the public schools of St. Louis, and started out in the business world as a clerk in his father's store. He afterward entered the office of the city assessor and subsequently occupied a position in the office of the court of deeds. While employed in the latter connection he took up the study of law in the St. Louis Law School, which later became the law department of Washington University, and was graduated therefrom in 1902 with the LL. B. degree. On the 1st of January, 1903, he entered upon private practice in which he continued successfully until 1906 when he was elected assistant prosecuting attorney and filled that office for four years. He was then elected judge of the criminal court of correction, division No. 2, and served upon the bench for two years, after which he resumed the general practice of law and devoted his attentions to the interest of his clients until 1916 when he was elected circuit judge and has since remained upon the bench. His decisions are strictly fair and impartial and he is recognized as an able jurist who is capable of submerging all personal opinions or prejudice and fully sustains the dignity and the high purposes of judicial service.

On the 21st of June, 1894, Judge Falkenhainer was united in marriage to Miss Lulu Schirr, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of August Schirr. They have one son, August H. Falkenhainer, who was born May 18, 1895, and who became connected with the medical corps during the World war but did not go overseas.

Judge Falkenhainer is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Cosmos Lodge No. 282, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; Hiram Council, No. 1, R. & S. M.; Scalon Commandery No. 16, K. T.; and has also taken the Scottish Rite degrees and has been honored with the thirty-third degree and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a republican, very active in politics, and never falters in support of any cause which he espouses. His life has been characterized by a steadfast purpose and by high professional ideals. Since entering upon the work of the bar he has been most careful to conform his practice to advanced ethical standards of the profession and has long maintained a most creditable position as a representative of the bar of St. Louis.

COLONEL F. WARNER KARLING.

Colonel F. Warner Karling, a veteran of two wars, a prominent furniture dealer of Kansas City and a citizen who in days of peace is an untiring worker in behalf of progress in community, commonwealth and country, was born in Upsala, Sweden, July 30, 1879, his parents being August and Emma Sophia (Wedding) Karling. The father was born near Stockholm, Sweden, while the mother's birth occurred in Vermland. They came to the United States with their family when their son, Colonel Karling, was but three months old, crossing the Atlantic in 1879 and settling in Boston, Massachusetts, where the father engaged in business as a cabinetmaker. In 1881 he went with his family to Chicago, where he resided for about five years and in 1886 removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he conducted a cabinet shop, turning out handmade furniture of high grade. There he remained in business until 1898, when he came to Kansas City, Missouri, and is now assisting his son in the store of the F. Warner Karling Furniture Company.

Colonel Karling obtained a common school education, which he supplemented by study alone in the evening hours. In 1891, when but twelve years of age, he became an elevator boy, working at a wage of two dollars per week for the Charles Shiverick Furniture Company of Omaha. He was steady and faithful, however, and soon gained advancement, working his way upward until he became stock keeper. Patriotic devotion to his country, however, has ever been one of his paramount characteristics and on the 23d of May, 1898, he put aside all business and personal considerations in order to enlist as a member of Troop G of the Second United States cavalry. He became a private of that command and was bugler of



COLONEL F. WARNER KARLING

the regiment. He was mustered out in October, 1898, but reenlisted as a member of Battery O, Third Heavy Field Artillery, and later was transferred to the Thirty-sixth Coast Artillery Company. He served as corporal, sergeant and first sergeant, was with the China relief expedition of 1900 and was on active duty throughout the Philippine insurrection. Receiving his discharge on the 28th of June, 1903, he then came to Kansas City, where he has since made his home. He has a most wonderful and interesting collection of flags and souvenirs from the Philippines and from China and his retentive memory enables him to relate many an interesting tale concerning his possessions of this character. Upon taking up his abode in Kansas City, Colonel Karling accepted a position as salesman with the George B. Peck Dry Goods Company and later was employed at the Household Fair and subsequently by the Emery Bird Thayer Dry Goods Company as a furniture salesman, occupying the latter position until February, 1912, when he engaged in the furniture business on his own account, opening a store in a little room nineteen by fifty feet, at which time his cash capital consisted of seventy-five dollars and twelve cents. He possessed courage, determination, good credit and a well merited reputation as a reliable business man and successful furniture salesman. Square dealing, indefatigable energy and persistency of purpose have been the salient features in his growing success. Today he is at the head of one of the important furniture houses of Kansas City as president, treasurer and general manager of the F. Warner Karling Furniture Company, which has its sales and showrooms at 2401-2411 East Fifteenth street. He there has forty thousand square feet of floor space, with one hundred and sixty feet of plate glass front, permitting of a splendid window display of furniture. In addition the company has a large warehouse on Chestnut street, with ten thousand square feet of floor space. The business, which was established February 2, 1912, was incorporated June 1, 1913, with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars. The company engages in a retail trade in furniture, stoves, carpets, rugs and office fixtures and has built up an extensive business among the best people of Kansas City.

Throughout his entire life Colonel Karling has been keenly interested in military affairs and has continuously been active in military organizations. In 1906 he became a captain of the Missouri National Guard in Company B of the Third Regiment, was afterward promoted to the rank of major and from 1908 until 1912 served on Governor Hadley's staff with the rank of colonel. When America entered the World war he was again ready for duty and in July, 1917, was commissioned captain. He became commanding officer of Company B, Fifth Separate Battalion of the Motor Transport Corps, and was promoted to the rank of major in August, 1917, serving until July, 1919, when he resigned. He has long been a prominent figure in the organizations among military men and in May, 1904, was instrumental in founding Louis A. Craig Post, No. 18, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, of which he served as commander for six and a half years and as adjutant for one year. He has attended every national encampment of the organization save three since 1901. He was made adjutant general of the national organization under Commander in Chief General Wilder S. Metcalf, thus serving in 1904 and 1905, and in 1907 he became junior vice commander in chief. In 1909 he was elected quartermaster general and in 1911 he was elected commander in chief of the Army of the Philippines at Detroit, while in 1912 he was unanimously reelected at Lincoln, Nebraska. He was responsible for the consolidation and amalgamation that was brought about at Denver when the Army of the Philippines and the American Veterans of Foreign Service merged and became the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He acted on the council of administration several terms and in 1918 was elected commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, to which position he was reelected in 1919 but refused to again accept an election in 1920. He was presented with a diamond studded past commander in chief badge and a gold inlaid sword by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which has a membership of a quarter of a million men who have seen foreign service, from Mexico in 1846 to the World war. He is now senior member of the council of administration of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. When America was active with the allied forces in the successful effort to suppress German militarism and promote world democracy, Colonel Karling took a most active part in advancing all Liberty loans and other phases of war work. He was one of the five men who acted as personal escort to General Pershing when he was presented

a ten thousand dollar sword at the Convention Hall in Kansas City. He is a member of the Army & Navy Club of Chicago and has been an honorary member of Battery B, Missouri National Guard, since 1908. He belongs to the Imperial Order of the Dragon, a Chinese organization, through reason of his service in the Chinese Boxer campaign, and he has membership as well with the United States Spanish-America War Veterans. He is a member of the Kansas City Liberty Memorial Committee and his was the original suggestion printed in the Kansas City Star, February 15, 1919, proposing a building to be used as a meeting place for military organizations as a memorial to both the living and the fallen heroes rather than the erection of a monument to only those who made the supreme sacrifice. The plan was accepted because of its feasibility and at his suggestion the Station Plaza was chosen as the location. The Chamber of Commerce made him its chairman of the committee which represented the organization at the burial of overseas returned dead and a member of its reception committee to meet all returning troops passing through Kansas City, in which connection he had charge of all parades.

While no interest outside of business claims as much of Colonel Karling's attention as military matters, he is nevertheless widely and prominently known in Masonic circles, belonging to Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 446, A. F. & A. M.; Kansas City Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.; Shekinah Council, No. 24, R. & S. M.; and Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, K. T., which has a very active drill team. He is likewise identified with the Scottish Rite bodies, becoming a member of the Consistory, and he has membership with the Mystic Shrine and the Eastern Star. He also belongs to North Light Lodge, No. 193, K. P., in which he has filled all of the offices, to the Ivanhoe Masonic Club, the Kansas City Club, the Hill Crest Club and the Triangle Club, while his religious faith is indicated in his connection with the Second Church of Christ Scientist. The Edward White Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, named in honor of Edward White of Spanish-American war fame and situated at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, has named its bugle and drum corps the F. Warner Karling Drum and Bugle Corps.

Colonel Karling was united in marriage to Miss Anna Graham Kelly, who was born in Ellsworth, Kansas, a daughter of Ora and Agnes (Greer) Kelly, the former a native of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and the latter of Chester, Pennsylvania. Removing to Kansas, Mr. Kelly engaged in farming near Ellsworth in an early day and later took up his abode in Kansas City, where he became a representative of Bradstreet. Here his death occurred in 1886. His daughter, Mrs. Karling, was very active in war work, being president of the Women's Auxiliary, and is now president of the auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Colonel Karling has always been very active as a supporter of republican principles but has never been an office seeker. He feels that he can best serve the interests of his country in other connections and there is no man who is more staunchly a champion of Kansas City's upbuilding and her welfare than he. His strong purpose and his qualities of leadership have made him an influential factor in connection with public welfare and progress and he heads every movement to advance his community along patriotic lines. The Freemason, in a long article concerning him, said: "He can do more big things, cover a larger territory and do things with a greater degree of pleasure and less worry than most any man we know of. Always gallant, courteous, generous, broad-minded and public spirited wherever you meet him, whether in the store, in the lodge, in the soldier's camp or on a vacation trip, truly Mr. Karling is more than an ordinary man."

OLIVER ABEL.

Oliver Abel, an optometrist of splendid scientific attainment and broad practical experience, practicing his profession in St. Louis, was born July 12, 1873, in Elizabethtown, Essex county, New York. He is the son of Oliver Abel, Sr., who was also born in Elizabethtown, and passed away in 1891. The grandfather was likewise named Oliver Abel, and was a native of Barre, Vermont, where the Abel family had settled prior to the Revolutionary war, coming to the new world from England. Oliver Abel, the father, was united in marriage to Mary E. Adams, who was born in Plattsburg, New York, and was a daughter of Elisha Adams of that place. Her

maternal grandfather was Major Rufus Sanford, who served under Washington in the Revolutionary war, and her brother was Major Henry J. Adams, who served with the Union forces during the Civil war and was distinguished for bravery at Fort Sumter and awarded the congressional medal of honor. This branch of the Adams family easily traces its origin to the same English ancestors from whom were descended two of the presidents of the United States. Oliver Abel, Sr., was a lawyer by profession and became one of the founders of the republican party. He was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he frequently visited in the White House, and he was also a personal friend of James G. Blaine and Governor Cornell. In fact he was acquainted with many distinguished men of national fame. His father was the partner of Judge Hand of the federal judiciary, whose son is Judge Augustus Hand of the present federal court, who rendered one of the noteworthy decisions concerning the constitutionality of the prohibition law.

Oliver Abel pursued his education in the public schools of his native city until graduated from the high school of Elizabethtown in 1888. He afterward spent two years in the Albany (N. Y.), Preparatory school, and at a later period entered the Albany Medical College. He subsequently settled in Denver, where for three years he was employed as assistant by the Geneva Optical Company. From 1893 until 1895 he was at Buffalo, New York, with the Fox Optical Company and then came to St. Louis. Here he was identified with Aloes until 1902, when he established business on his own account, at his present location, in the Carlton building. His business has prospered and he is not only engaged in fitting glasses, but also in the manufacture of them and he likewise treats and operates upon the eyes. His ability and scientific skill have gained him a most liberal patronage and a well deserved reputation.

On the 10th of June, 1898, Mr. Abel was married to Miss Esther Frances Morall, and to them were born two children: Oliver, Jr., who was born in 1900; and Ralph Morall, born in 1912. The former was a sergeant of Company A, in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and is now studying medicine in Washington University. Mrs. Abel is the daughter of Jacob C. Morall, of St. Louis, secretary of the Rosenthal-Sloan Milling Company. The Moralls came to this city from Connecticut where they had lived for many years and the ancestry of the family is traced back to England.

Mr. Abel gives his political endorsement to the republican party. He is a member of the Episcopal church and belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, the University City Masons Lodge, the Red Cross Lodge, K. P., the West End Council of the Royal League and Brotherhood of St. Andrew. He finds recreation in golf, baseball and general outdoor sports and athletics, but never allows these things to interfere with the faithful performance of his professional duties, which he discharges with a sense of conscientious obligation. Those who know him—and he has a wide acquaintance—recognize his loyalty to the high standards of manhood and citizenship and he enjoys the warm respect of those with whom he has come in contact.

GUSSIE VIRON KENTON.

Gussie Viron Kenton, city editor of the St. Louis Star, the major part of his life having been devoted to journalistic labors since his graduation from the University of Missouri, was born in Miles Point, Carroll county, Missouri, February 19, 1885. The father, William P. Kenton, now living at Lee's Summit, Missouri, is a farmer by occupation. He, too, was born in Carroll county, and is a son of John Kenton who came to Missouri from Ohio long prior to the Civil war, and who was a descendant of Simon Kenton, the famous Indian fighter. Simon Kenton was a close personal friend of Daniel Boone. The towns of Kenton, Ohio, and Kenton, Missouri, are both named in honor of this family, which is of English descent. William P. Kenton was united in marriage to Maria Belle Freeman, who is a daughter of James F. Freeman, one of the pioneers of Carroll county, who at an early day had extensive holdings of land and of slaves. The father, James F., Sr., also came from Ohio, and the Freemans are descended from the Dutch family of Van Rensselaers of New Amsterdam, now New York. James Freeman, father of Mrs. Kenton, served as a Union soldier in the Civil war.

Gussie Viron Kenton pursued his early education in the country schools near his father's home, which he attended to the age of sixteen years and then became a member of the class of 1905 at the high school of Richmond, Missouri. Following his graduation he taught country schools for a year in Ray county, and then entered the University of Missouri in which he pursued an academic course and also studied in the school of journalism, winning his Bachelor of Science degree in 1910 from the department of journalism. He was in the second class to graduate from the department, and during his college days became a member of the Kappa Tau Alpha, an honorary fraternity. Following his graduation he made a tour of Missouri for the board of industrial commissioners in connection with other graduates of the school of journalism, writing up the interesting features of the state. Afterward the seven graduates of the class were employed by the St. Louis Star in obtaining information for a state almanac. This required about three months, after which Mr. Kenton was given a position as reporter on the St. Louis Star. He spent two months in that way at the end of which time he was promoted to assistant editor of the fast mail edition of the Star. After serving in that capacity for a year he was made telegraph editor, and later assistant Sunday editor and head of the copy desk. In fact he filled nearly every position on the paper prior to 1918 when he was promoted to city editor of the Star, and is today connected with the paper in that capacity.

On the 23d of November, 1911, Mr. Kenton was married to Miss Lillian Ortwerth, a daughter of Conrad Ortwerth, a cabinetmaker of St. Louis who died in 1912. He and his wife, Katheryn Kuhr, were born, reared and married in Germany and about 1884 settled in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Kenton have become parents of a son, William Penn Kenton, born April 28, 1919. Mr. Kenton is a democrat in his political views. He has no club or fraternal relations, for his duties in the field of journalism practically occupy all of his time. His professional course has been marked by steady progress that has brought him forward until he is now a prominent figure in journalistic circles in the middle Mississippi valley.

FRANK MESKER.

Frank Mesker, with a readiness to meet and a fixed purpose to overcome difficulty, entered the field of structural iron and sheet metal work and in that connection has won notable success where many others have met failure. His advancement has been due to his brother Bernard T. Mesker, and to his own industry and perseverance and to a calm, clear judgment which enables him properly to estimate the present and forecast the future. Born in Evansville, Indiana, on the 8th of January, 1861, he is a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Nurry) Mesker, both of whom were of Holland descent. In fact the father was born in Holland and with a sister came from that country to America in the early '30s when ten years of age, settling in Cincinnati, Ohio. While there residing he engaged in the hardware and metal business and also operated a trading boat between Cincinnati and New Orleans. He afterward removed to Evansville, Indiana, where he continued in the same line of business and he erected the first big brick business building in Evansville. There he passed away in 1906. His wife, a native of Cincinnati, was a woman beloved by all who knew her because of her noble qualities as wife, mother and friend.

In his youthful days Frank Mesker attended a private school in Evansville, Indiana, and afterward continued his studies in a commercial college of that city, from which he was graduated in 1876. He came to St. Louis in 1877 and started in business in 1879 with his brother, Bernard T., in a small way in structural iron and sheet metal work at Nos. 1117, 1119 and 1121 Olive street. He had gained some practical knowledge of the business during his boyhood days in connection with his father's business interests. Close application, indefatigable enterprise and thorough reliability characterized the firm of Mesker Brothers from the beginning and their increasing patronage later necessitated their removal to their present location at Sixth, Poplar and Seventh streets, where their business has further developed until it has become one of the largest of the kind in the country. Much of their work of late years has been for the United States government and during the World war they received contracts for ranges and bread bakers which enabled the government to feed six million men per day. Their work in this connection was of the greatest possible value to the cause of the allies.



FRANK MESKER

Their products today go into every state in the Union and they also make large shipments to Canada and to Honolulu. Aside from the business of the firm Frank Mesker is vice president and treasurer of the Mesker Brothers Realty & Investment Company. He is uniformly courteous and fair in all of his business relations and his business integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. He possesses initiative and inventive genius along mechanical lines in connection with his manufacturing interests and he has that quality and faculty much prized in the business world.

In 1903, in St. Louis, Mr. Mesker was married to Miss Pauline Gehner, daughter of the late August Gehner, one of the prominent bankers and real estate dealers of this city who was born in Hanover, Germany, September 18, 1846, a son of Conrad and Mary (Hehman) Gehner. He attended school in his native land and also the German Institute of St. Louis from the time of his arrival in this city in 1859 until 1862, when he joined the Union army as a member of Company L, First Missouri Light Artillery, serving until mustered out in July, 1865. He was then a draughtsman in the office of the surveyor general at St. Louis until 1868 and through the succeeding three years was a clerk in an abstract office. In 1871 he opened an abstract office on his own account and conducted it until it was absorbed by the Guaranty Title & Trust Company, of which he was president until November, 1904. He then resigned and organized the Gehner Realty & Investment Company, of which he became president, conducting a general real estate and financial business. He was also president of the German American Bank, became the third vice president of the Planters Hotel Company and a director of the Guaranty Title & Trust Company and the German Fire Insurance Company. He proudly wears the little bronze button that proclaims him a member of Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1, G. A. R. His daughter Pauline became the wife of Frank Mesker and to them have been born two children, Francis A. and John B. G.

Mr. Mesker is a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis Club, Sunset Hill Country Club, the Academy of Science of St. Louis, St. Louis Art League, Citizens Industrial League, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis Mercantile Library Association and Building Industries Association. Mr. and Mrs. Mesker have traveled extensively, visiting many parts of the world, including Russia, Hawaii, the Samoan Islands, New Zealand, Australia, British and Dutch New Guinea, the Philippine Islands, and China and Japan. His social life is distinctly domestic. An honorable gentleman of most excellent and cheerful temperament, he never sought notoriety nor prominence and accepted no public office nor trust but he always had the welfare of the city at heart.

1415245**FRANK EDGAR KAUFFMAN.**

Frank Edgar Kauffman, president of the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Company of St. Louis, is one of the progressive and substantial citizens Ohio has furnished to Missouri, his birth having occurred in the former state April 6, 1852. His father, Jacob Kauffman, who died in 1916, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1823, and when eight years of age was taken by his parents to Dayton. In his youthful days he was reared upon a farm and afterward taught a country school in which he had formerly been a pupil. In 1855 he removed to Iowa and was engaged in horticultural pursuits in Mt. Pleasant for about four years, after which he began farming in that community. He raised a company for service in the Civil war, but was rejected because of weakness in his ankle which prevented him from walking freely. He was a citizen of worth in his community, serving for about fifteen years as supervisor of Henry county, Iowa, and for two terms in the Iowa legislature—from 1875 until 1879. While R. B. Hayes was president of the United States Mr. Kauffman was recommended by General Fisk as Indian agent and after his appointment to the position was stationed at Fort Berthold, North Dakota, where he had supervision of nearly three thousand Indians and at the end of his term he was so popular and beloved by his wards that the Indians besought "the Great White Father" in Washington to let him remain there. But the political map had changed and a democrat was appointed by President Cleveland to succeed him. He was the first agent, however, to give the Indians really practical instruction in farming and his influence has not yet died out. He was not only a capable farmer but was very conscientious in all that he

did. After leaving the agency he went to Illinois, where he became superintendent of the Kauffman Milling Company, of which his brother and Frank Edgar Kauffman were the owners. There he remained until 1891 when he removed to St. Louis and retired from business. He was a lifelong and consistent member of the Methodist church and during his younger years was very active in Masonry.

It has been said that to understand thoroughly any individual one must know something about his ancestry, and the Kauffmans came of an Alsatian line of Huguenots. After living through the religious prosecutions which had their climax in the great massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day in 1681, the Kauffmans were forced, with many others, to seek refuge in Switzerland. They had suffered terribly from confiscation measures and assassination. A colony was formed in Switzerland to settle on the Canestoga river in Pennsylvania. The Kauffmans joined this colony and for the first time in one hundred and fifty years the family rested where it could safely enjoy its religious beliefs. In 1716, Isaac Kauffman is known to have been living where Lancaster, Pennsylvania, now stands. He became a naturalized English subject in 1717. In 1718 he married Ann Neff, who belonged to the same family as the wife of Jacob Kauffman. In 1729 General Gordon, in speaking of the Kauffmans and the Neffs said, "It appears to me that they have behaved themselves well, and have generally so good a character for honesty and industry as to deserve the esteem of this government and some mark of regard." The ancestral line can be traced with absolute accuracy from this Isaac Kauffman of Lancaster.

The mother of Frank Edgar Kauffman bore the maiden name of Sarah Neff and was a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Daniels) Neff, the latter a daughter of Thomas Daniels, who served through the Revolutionary war under the immediate command of General Washington and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Mr. Daniels' father served under General Wolfe at Quebec and participated in the battle of the Plains of Abraham. Sarah Neff was born in 1828 and died in 1915.

The early education of Frank Edgar Kauffman was obtained in the public schools of Henry county, Iowa, and later he attended the Iowa Wesleyan University, becoming a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity during his college days. He taught school in Iowa and Illinois for two years before attaining his majority and in 1873 became a resident of St. Louis where he entered the employ of the milling firm of E. O. Stanard & Company, the senior member being a relative and at one time lieutenant governor of Missouri, while for two terms he represented his district in congress. After a year and a half in the office Mr. Kauffman was sent on the road as traveling salesman and on his trips covered nearly the entire country. He was stationed at New York and was a member of the New York Produce Exchange from 1879 until 1884. In the latter year he became associated with his uncle, John W. Kauffman, a partner of Mr. Stanard's, in organizing the Kauffman Milling Company with offices in St. Louis, and mills in this city and in Illinois. He was vice president of the company until 1896 and was president until 1902, when the corporation joined with the firm of Bernet & Craft, thus incorporating the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Company, with a capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars and through the intervening period Mr. Kauffman has been president of the company, which today controls one of the important milling interests of the state. The business has been developed to large proportions and has long since become a most remunerative enterprise.

On the 15th of October, 1879, Mr. Kauffman was married to Miss Kate Garretson, a daughter of G. A. Garretson, a banker of Muscatine, Iowa. She died in 1891 leaving a daughter, Myrle, who is the wife of Daniel A. Hill, the president of the Western Advertising Company of St. Louis, and a resident of Webster Groves. On the 12th of January, 1899, Mr. Kauffman married Nelle Dunham, a daughter of John S. Dunham, an old citizen of St. Louis, who was a lineal descendant of Sir John Dunham of Dunham on the Trent, England, who joined the Dissenters and left England on the Mayflower under an assumed name to escape the importunities of his parents. The Dunhams trace their ancestry back to the Pilgrims through several different lines. Two children have been born of the second marriage of Mr. Kauffman: Frank Edgar, who was born in 1900, attended the Hill school in Pennsylvania, was a student at Smith Academy of St. Louis and later at the Jackson Academy of St. Louis. When America entered the World war he enlisted in the navy and was in the Ensign School at Chicago and New York, but was not called upon for active sea service. He is now in business with his father. The daughter,

Emily Dunham, was a student at Mary Institute, and after putting aside her textbooks traveled with her mother in the Orient in 1920.

Mr. Kauffman was at one time a member of Company A of the Missouri National Guard, a St. Louis organization. During the war period Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman were extremely active in promoting entertainment for the soldiers. Mrs. Kauffman gave practically all of her time to the cause. She was chairman for St. Louis county in the Y. M. C. A. drive. Mr. Kauffman was chairman of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Society of St. Louis for two years. This society raised four hundred thousand dollars.

In politics Mr. Kauffman is a republican and his religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Grace Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he is a member of the Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, R. A. M.; St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T.; and the Missouri Consistory, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. In 1884 he joined the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, of which he has served as vice president and director for three years. He was chairman of the committee having in charge the mixed flour law. He first called a meeting of millers and informed them as to the adulteration that was going on in the flour business and they looked to him to see that a proper law was passed. He drew up the law which was passed by congress and is still on the statute books of the country. To him more than to any one else is due the credit for the passage of this law. His life has ever been characterized by high principles and worthy motives, and his entire life has been in accordance with the record of an honorable ancestry.

FREEMAN D. PHILLIPS.

Freeman D. Phillips, president of the Central Telephone & Electric Company of St. Louis, was born August 6, 1872, in Lawton, Michigan, a son of Solomon Phillips, who was also a native of Michigan and represented one of the pioneer families of that state of English descent. He became a successful merchant of Lawton, where he resided throughout his entire life, passing away in 1879 at the age of forty-five. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rose Smith, was born in Michigan and was a representative of the Van Antwerp family, an old and prominent one of Michigan and of Dutch lineage. Mrs. Phillips passed away in 1886 at the age of forty-seven years. By her marriage she had become the mother of two sons and three daughters.

Freeman D. Phillips, the fourth in order of birth, was educated in the public schools of Lawton and of Paw Paw, Michigan, and when eighteen years of age left home, going to Chicago where he was employed by the firm of R. Chester Frost & Company, wholesale jewelers. He remained in that business for four years and then entered the employ of the Electrical Appliance Company of Chicago, and while thus engaged entered upon the private study of electrical engineering. He remained with the Appliance Company until 1906, working in various departments and becoming very proficient. He then removed to St. Louis where he accepted the position of sales manager for the Wesco Supply Company, with which he remained until May, 1916. He then purchased an interest in the Central Telephone & Electric Company of which he was made vice president and sales manager and in 1918 was elected to the presidency of a company that today controls one of the leading business enterprises of the kind in St. Louis. He is well known in business circles, belonging to the St. Louis Electrical Board of Trade and is a member of its executive committee, also a member of the Sales Managers Bureau and is serving on the executive committee of the latter.

On the 27th of December, 1898, Mr. Phillips was married in Chicago, to Miss Margaret T. Ryan, a native of that city, and a daughter of Patrick T. and Mary L. (O'Rourke) Ryan. They have become parents of seven children: Gerald A., Charles F., Elgie Louise, Katherine, Freeman D., Rosemary and John.

Mr. Phillips is a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and is keenly interested in all those forces and agencies which make for the upbuilding of the city and the extension of its trade relations. Politically he is a republican and fraternally he is connected with Keystone Lodge, No. 243, A. F. & A. M. He also

belongs to the Midland Valley Country Club and finds his recreation and diversion in outdoor sports, particularly enjoying hunting and fishing. All these things, however, are made subservient to his business affairs, and through his individual efforts he has advanced step by step, perseverance, determination and laudable ambition constituting the rounds of the ladder on which he has climbed to prosperity.

WILBUR C. SCHWARTZ.

Wilbur C. Schwartz, attorney at law and vice president of the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis, was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, August 2, 1889. He is of German descent, his grandparents coming from Germany to the new world in 1849 and settling in St. Louis. His father, William Schwartz, was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, January 14, 1865, and is now a retired farmer of that place. He wedded Mary Feldman who was born in St. Louis March 10, 1866, a daughter of Carl Feldman of this city. The only brother of Wilbur C. Schwartz was John Schwartz who made the supreme sacrifice during the World war, his death resulting from pneumonia, in 1918.

Wilbur C. Schwartz was educated in the public schools of his native city and in Washington University at St. Louis where he was graduated in 1911 with the LL. B. degree. He is now engaged in the general practice of law and in 1915 was elected to the board of aldermen and was chosen vice president of that body in 1919, holding the position to the present time.

On the 23rd of June, 1915, Mr. Schwartz was married in St. Louis to Miss Adele Byerly, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Byerly, who died during the early girlhood of Mrs. Schwartz.

Mr. Schwartz is a member of the Evangelical church and he gives his political support to the republican party. During the World war he served as a member of the legal advisory board. He is well known in lodge circles belonging to George Washington Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; Bellefontaine Chapter No. 20, R. A. M.; Ascalon Commandery, K. T.; the Grotto and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a past commander of the Knights of Pythias, belongs to the loyal Order of Moose and has membership in the Missouri Athletic Association.

His official duties are making constant demand upon his time for he is a capable and conscientious official whose activities are constituting a tangible element for progress and improvement in municipal affairs.

RICHARD WERNER BOISSELLIER.

Richard Werner Boisselier, a certified public accountant of St. Louis, was born September 17, 1852, in the city which is still his home. His father was Charles Gerhardt Boisselier, a native of Birkeneswee, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and a grandson of Casper Dethart Boisselier, who was the founder of the American branch of the family, arriving in St. Louis in 1827. He was of French descent, his ancestor being one of the Huguenots who were driven out of France at the time of the suspension of the edict of Nantes, who settled in Bremen, Germany, which was then a free city. His descendants emigrated to Schleswig-Holstein. The grandfather, Casper D. Boisselier, was a farmer who located in St. Louis county, Missouri, taking up his abode in Bonhomme township, where he cleared a tract of land and developed a farm, residing thereon for a number of years but afterwards returning to Schleswig-Holstein, leaving his three sons in America. Two of the sons, Martin and Edward, became farmers in St. Louis county, while the youngest, Charles Gerhardt Boisselier, was first employed as a clerk in St. Louis and later established a hardware business at Thirteenth street and Franklin avenue, where he conducted his store for many years. In 1856 he, too, returned to Schleswig-Holstein, taking with him his four children: his son Richard W., also one younger son, and two daughters. Charles G. Boisselier, during his visit abroad, passed away in his native country. While he possessed a love of his native province which belonged to Denmark, he sympathized with Germany, and when Schleswig-Holstein became a part of the German Empire



WILBUR C. SCHWARTZ



he proclaimed American citizenship for his children, while in his native country he conducted his father's farm which he later inherited.

Richard W. Boisselier was educated in Schleswig-Holstein and in Bremen, and early in 1873 he returned to the United States, settling in St. Louis. After he had been in this country for two years his brother followed him to St. Louis and a little later the German government tried to have them return to Germany with the object of forcing them to enter military service, but Mr. Boisselier of this review had become imbued with the spirit of American liberty and he and his brother refused to leave the United States. After much diplomatic correspondence the matter was finally adjusted.

On the 1st of February, 1891, Mr. Boisselier entered the profession of public accountancy and when the state established a certified public accountant's degree on the 13th of October, 1909, Mr. Boisselier qualified and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In point of time he is the dean of the profession in St. Louis.

On the 6th of June, 1889, in Highland, Illinois, Mr. Boisselier was married to Miss Carrie Louise Crouch, a native of Marine, Illinois, a daughter of the late Dr. Crouch of that place, the latter a representative of an old Vermont family. Mrs. Boisselier, during the World war, was very active in Red Cross work. Mr. Boisselier is identified with many organizations, which indicate the nature and trend of his interests. He belongs to the Merchants Exchange, Missouri Athletic Association, the Apollo Club, the American Philatelic Association, the Missouri State Historical Society, the Million Population Club, the Automobile Club of St. Louis, the American Institute of Public Accountants, the St. Louis Stamp Collectors Society, the Universal Brotherhood, Theosophical Society of Point Loma, California, and the Child Labor Committee of New York. He is also a member of the Altenheim Society. Politically he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. His experiences have been wide and varied, making him a man of liberal culture and progressive views.

JOHN A. FLURY, M. D.

Dr. John A. Flury, who for eight years has engaged in the practice of medicine in St. Louis and for five years has been associated in professional work with Dr. F. L. Henderson, was born in Toledo, Ohio, September 13, 1886, and is a son of Joseph Flury, who was engaged in hotel keeping and in the real estate business in Toledo to the time of his death, which occurred in 1893. He was a Frenchman by birth and came to America in his boyhood days. He married Louise Neander, who is of French descent but was born on this side of the Atlantic. She is still living and yet makes her home in Toledo. In their family were four children who survive, while one son, Joseph, died at the age of thirty-three. The living are: Mrs. H. C. Scanell, the wife of C. H. Scanell, of Toledo, Ohio, who is associated with an electric construction company of that city; Leo E., who is also living in Toledo, where he is engaged in the automobile business; Fred, a farmer living near Toledo; and John A., of this review.

To the public school system of Ohio Dr. John A. Flury is indebted for the early educational advantages which he enjoyed. After coming to St. Louis as a young man he attended the St. Louis University and later the Washington University from which he was graduated in 1912 with the degree of M. D. He then took up the practice of medicine in St. Louis and for the past five years has been associated with Dr. F. L. Henderson. He has made steady professional progress, keeping in touch with the trend of modern thought and investigation regarding the treatment of disease, and is now a member of the American Medical Association and also of the Missouri State Medical Association and the St. Louis Medical Society. He likewise belongs to the St. Louis Ophthalmic Society and in his practice has specialized in ophthalmology.

Dr. Flury was in the service during the World war, holding the rank of captain in the Medical Corps for fifteen months at Camp Lee, Virginia. Politically he is a republican but has never been an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his professional and other interests. He belongs to the University Club and also to the Riverview Club of St. Louis and is well known and popular among the younger social set of the city. He also enjoys the high regard of his professional brethren, who

http://starns.ebony.com/Ancestry-Found
 regarded his close conformity to the highest ethical standards of medical and surgical practice. He has been a resident of St. Louis for twelve years and active in his profession for eight years and has attained great prominence.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK SHAPLEIGH.

While American trade annals contain records of many men who have been the architects of their own fortunes there has been no record more creditable by reason of undaunted energy, well formulated plans and straightforward dealing than that of Augustus Frederick Shapleigh, the founder of one of the most important commercial enterprises of St. Louis. The name has become a synonym for the hardware trade here and the extensive house, now conducted under the style of the Shapleigh Hardware Company, remains as a monument to his progressive spirit and business ability.

A native of New Hampshire, Augustus F. Shapleigh was born at Portsmouth, January 9, 1810, a son of Captain Richard and Dorothy (Blaisdell) Shapleigh. The ancestry of the family in America is traced back to Alexander Shapleigh, who was a merchant and shipowner of Devonshire, England, and prior to 1635 came to America in his own ship "Benediction" as representative of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. He built the first house at Kittery Point, now in the state of Maine, on the river Piscataqua, authority for which statement is found in the entry on the records of the York court in 1650; "For as much as the house at the river's mouth where Mr. Shapleigh first bylt and Hilton now dwelleth; in regard it was the first house there bylt."

In successive generations members of the Shapleigh family filled important offices of trust under the British crown and were rewarded by landed possessions which are still held by members of the family, constituting a tenure of more than two hundred and fifty years.

Major Nicholas Shapleigh, son of the American progenitor, was especially prominent in colonial affairs in the province of Maine, serving for many years as a member of the council and as treasurer of the province from 1649 to 1653. He was a commander of the militia from 1656 to 1663, made a treaty with the Sagamore Indians in 1678 and was attorney for the lord proprietor, Robert Mason. He also represented his district in the Massachusetts general court until his death. The line of descent is traced down through Alexander, son of the first Alexander, Captain John, Major Nicholas II, Nicholas III, Captain Elisha and Captain Richard Shapleigh to Augustus F. Shapleigh, of this review. In 1706 Captain John Shapleigh was killed by the Indians, who at that time captured his son. Major Nicholas Shapleigh served for a long period as major of the colonial wars while his son Nicholas took part in colonial wars with the "Blue Trupe of York," one of the companies of the regiment commanded by Sir William Pepperell. Captain Elisha Shapleigh, one of the sons of Nicholas Shapleigh III, raised the first company of the Second York County Regiment and as its captain served in the Revolutionary war.

Captain Richard Shapleigh, father of Augustus F. Shapleigh, was master and owner of the ship Granville, which was wrecked off Rye Beach, New Hampshire, in 1813. In that disaster he lost his life, his ship and much of his property, and upon the son soon devolved the necessity of assisting the mother in the support of the family. Mrs. Shapleigh was a daughter of Abner Blaisdell, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who served in the Revolutionary war as sergeant in Captain Titus Salter's company of artillery at Fort Washington and later with Captain John Langdon's Light Horse Volunteers.

The early boyhood of Augustus F. Shapleigh was devoted to acquiring an education, but when his father died and the family was left in straitened financial circumstances, he sought and secured a position as clerk in a hardware store at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where in compensation for a year's services he received the sum of fifty dollars and boarded himself. The succeeding three years were devoted to seafaring life, during which he made several voyages to Europe, but at the solicitation of his mother and sisters, he left the sea and secured employment with the hardware house of Rogers Brothers & Company, of Philadelphia. Entering that employ in 1829, he there remained for thirteen years and successive promotion eventually made him junior partner. This firm extended its operations to St. Louis in 1843 and Mr. Shapleigh's business capacity, understanding of the trade and powers of organization led



AUGUSTUS F. SHAPLEIGH

to his selection for the establishment of the hardware house of Rogers, Shapleigh & Company, under which name the trade was continued until the death of the senior partner. Thomas D. Day was then taken in and the firm was reorganized under the name of Shapleigh, Day & Company, thus operating for sixteen years, or until the retirement of Mr. Day, when the firm of A. F. Shapleigh & Company continued the business until 1880. In that year the A. F. Shapleigh & Cantwell Hardware Company was incorporated and when Mr. Cantwell retired in 1886, the name was changed to the A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Company, which was retained until the retirement of Mr. Shapleigh in 1901. The business was then reorganized as the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company, the corporate name being changed a few years later to Shapleigh Hardware Company. From 1845, A. F. Shapleigh was the head of this well known establishment and from its incorporation until his retirement acted as president. He trained his sons to the business, except Dr. John B. Shapleigh, who is a prominent aurist. Alfred L., chairman of the board of directors, and Richard W., now president, exercise a controlling interest in the house, which from its organization has made continuous progress, enjoying that creditable and enviable prosperity which results from careful systematization, undaunted determination and the execution of well defined plans and purposes. Today the house has no superior in the entire Mississippi valley, its ramifying trade interests reaching out to practically all sections of the country and to foreign countries, while the development of the business has been an indispensable factor in making St. Louis the center of the hardware trade.

Aside from his connection with this business Mr. Shapleigh was associated with various other business concerns, all of which constitute elements in the city's development as well as the source of revenue to himself. In 1859 he became identified with the State Bank of St. Louis and in 1862 was elected a director of the Merchants National Bank, so continuing until 1890, when he resigned in favor of his son Alfred L. Shapleigh. He was also president of the Phoenix Insurance Company, vice president of the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company and interested in the Hope Mining Company and the Granite Mountain Mining Company.

The marriage of Mr. Shapleigh and Miss Elizabeth Anne Umstead, of Philadelphia, was celebrated in 1838, and they became parents of eight children, five of whom survive; Mrs. J. Will Boyd, A. F., Dr. John B., Richard W. and Alfred Lee Shapleigh.

The death of Augustus F. Shapleigh occurred in February, 1902, when he had reached the venerable age of ninety-two years. Thus passed from life one whose activity made the world better. While he never sought the distinction that comes in political and military circles, his record was characterized by the faithful performance of each day's duty to the best of his ability—and that his ability was of superior order is indicated in the splendid results he achieved. His entire career was in conformity with the highest standard of commercial ethics, and his history indicates that splendid success and an honored name may be won simultaneously. In early manhood he gave his political support to the whig party and on its dissolution joined the ranks of the republican party. He was long a member of the Central Presbyterian church and religion was to him no mere idle word. It guided him in all his relations with his fellowmen, and he ever strove toward those ideals of living which were set before the world by the Nazarene teacher more than nineteen centuries ago.

FRANK SHAPLEIGH.

The hardware business of which Augustus F. Shapleigh became the founder and promoter was carried on for many years by his son, Frank Shapleigh, in whose death on the 1st of January, 1901, St. Louis lost one of its leading residents and representative merchants. All who knew him bore testimony to his ability and his worth as a man. His birth occurred in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1838, and he was a boy of scarcely five years when brought to St. Louis by his parents, Augustus F. and Elizabeth Anne (Umstead) Shapleigh. He pursued his education in the Wyman school at Sixteenth and Pine streets in St. Louis until he had mastered the elementary branches of learning, after which he continued his education at Hermann, Missouri, until 1857.

In that year Frank Shapleigh became connected with the hardware establishment

of which his father was the head and which at that time was conducted under the firm name of Shapleigh, Day & Company. He applied himself to the mastery of the business and gained comprehensive knowledge of every phase of the hardware trade. It has been said that "power grows through the exercise of effort" and by his continued application, enterprise and industry Frank Shapleigh became more and more thoroughly qualified for the conduct of the business. His training was received under his father and he became the associate of his brothers in the management of the Shapleigh Hardware Company. The company always maintained the highest standards in the personnel of the house, in the treatment accorded patrons and in the line of goods carried and their patronage became one of mammoth proportions, their house outstripping many competitors and winning a place among the leading hardware establishments of the Mississippi Valley.

On the 6th of June, 1865, Frank Shapleigh was united in marriage in St. Louis to Miss Mary Daggett, daughter of the Hon. John D. Daggett, who was at one time mayor of St. Louis. Mr. Shapleigh held membership in the Business Men's League, the Mercantile Club and the Merchants Exchange. His religious belief was that of the Presbyterian church and his life was guided by high and honorable principles. To his family he was devoted and he always held friendship inviolable. His own career exemplified the Emersonian philosophy that "the way to win a friend is to be one." He maintained unsullied the honored name transmitted to him by his father and when death called him St. Louis chronicled the loss of one of her most valued citizens. He regarded himself but as the steward of his wealth and used his means wisely and generously for the benefit of others, and at no time was he oblivious to nor neglectful of the duties and obligations of citizenship.

RICHARD WALDRON SHAPLEIGH.

To say that Richard Waldron Shapleigh has for ten years been president of the Shapleigh Hardware Company is at once to establish his position as one of the foremost merchants of St. Louis. Born in this city September 28, 1859, he was educated in the public schools and in the Washington University in which he pursued the academic course. He became connected with the hardware company in 1876 and had thorough training in all departments of the business, serving from stock boy up to salesman. He has for some years given special attention to establishing trademark merchandise and the name "Diamond Edge" is known today wherever hardware and building supplies are used. It has become a synonym for standard quality in these lines. Mr. Shapleigh has accomplished his purpose in this direction. Indeed he is a man who never stops short of the attainment of his objective and his methods are at all times of a constructive and progressive nature. The firm today is represented by two hundred and seventy traveling salesmen and their business extends to Mexico, Porto Rico, Central America and various European centers. The confidence and esteem which the salesmen and all employees of the house have for the officers of the concern is notably remarkable and is largely due to the efforts and policy of Richard W. Shapleigh who believes in absolute fairness, a just wage and due consideration for all those in his service. If an individual is once employed by the Shapleigh Hardware Company and proves satisfactory, his position is insured and, moreover, the employee is thoroughly satisfied with the business conditions and environment which surround him. Such a course as is followed by the Shapleigh Company would if universally adopted forever settle the questions of labor unrest.

On the 22d of September, 1886, Mr. Shapleigh was married to Miss Helen Shapleigh, a daughter of Marshall and Elizabeth (Blandy) Shapleigh, the former a well known white goods merchant of Philadelphia. One child has been born of this marriage: Dorothy, who is now Mrs. Leo deSmet Carton. She has one son, Benoist Langdon Carton, born in 1911.

Of the Episcopal faith Mr. Shapleigh is a communicant of Christ Church Cathedral. He belongs to the St. Louis Club, the St. Louis Country Club, the Bellerive Club, the Noonday Club and the Missouri Athletic Association and he finds his recreation in golf. He needs no commendation of his career. His business record speaks for itself but the constructive policy which he has followed may well serve as an example to others

and an analyzation of the development of the trade indicates that the growth is attributable in no small measure to the efforts of him who for the past ten years has been the head of the establishment.

ALFRED LEE SHAPLEIGH.

Alfred Lee Shapleigh, who since July, 1901, has been the treasurer of the Shapleigh Hardware Company of St. Louis, his native city, was born February 16, 1862, a son of Augustus Frederick and Elizabeth Anne (Umstead) Shapleigh. He pursued his education in the academic department and for two years in the undergraduate department of Washington University, and he initiated his business career as a clerk in the Merchants National Bank, while later he was with Thomson & Taylor, wholesale coffee and spice dealers, until 1882. In the latter year he became cashier of the Mound City Paint & Color Company, thus continuing until 1885 when he was elected secretary of the A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Company. Since that time, or for a period of thirty-six years, he has been continuously connected with the hardware establishment which is today one of the foremost concerns of the kind in the country. The business was reorganized under the name of the Shapleigh Hardware Company and in July, 1901, Alfred L. Shapleigh was chosen treasurer, in which position he has since continued and on the 1st of January, 1912, was elected chairman of the board of directors. Something of the volume of their trade is indicated in the fact that they are now represented upon the road by two hundred and seventy traveling salesmen. Alfred L. Shapleigh is also the president of the Shapleigh Investment Company and identified with various other corporate interests which regard his cooperation and sound judgment as valuable assets in their successful conduct. He is the president of the Union Lead Company, also of the Washington Land & Mining Company, is vice president of the Merchants-Laclede National Bank, vice president of the American Credit Indemnity Company of New York and a director of the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company and the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company.

On the 21st of November, 1888, Mr. Shapleigh was married to Miss Mina Wessel, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they reside at 6 Portland place in St. Louis. They have two children: Alexander Wessel Shapleigh, born August 22, 1890, treasurer of the Shapleigh Hardware Company, and who married Lois McKinney of Chicago, and they have three children, Alexander Wessel Shapleigh, Jr., Alfred Lee Shapleigh II, and Warren McKinney Shapleigh; and Jane, born May 29, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Shapleigh are members of the Presbyterian church and in club circles he is well known through his membership in the Commercial, St. Louis, Racquet, St. Louis Country, Bellerive, Noonday, Bogey, Deer Plain and Harbor Point Country Clubs. The extent and nature of his interests is further indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Missouri Historical Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati and the Society of Colonial Wars, while his cooperation in much that has to do with the city's welfare and advancement has been manifest in many tangible ways. He is now a director of the Mercantile Library Association, the treasurer of the St. Louis Light Artillery Armory Association, president of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, a director of the Washington University, a director and member of the executive committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, was formerly a member of the republican state central committee and is now a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, of which at one time he was president. His activities have practically touched all those interests which affect the general welfare of society or which feature in municipal progress, as well as the business interests which have made St. Louis a great commercial center of the Mississippi valley.

ANDREW C. BARNETT.

Andrew C. Barnett, general passenger and ticket agent for the Terminal Railroad Association at St. Louis, was born on the 18th of August, 1872, in the city which is still his home. His father, the late Andrew C. Barnett, was a native of Virginia and a representative of one of the old families of that state of English and French lineage.

The father was for a quarter of a century connected with the St. Louis police department and was ever a staunch supporter of the democratic party, giving unflinching allegiance to its principles and doing everything in his power to promote its success. He married Nannie Carver, a native of Kentucky, and descended from English ancestry. Both have now passed away, the mother's death occurring in 1887, while the father died in 1904 at the age of fifty-one years. They were the parents of seven children, six sons and a daughter.

Andrew C. Barnett of this review was the eldest of the family and was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, but his opportunities in that direction were somewhat limited for he started out to provide for his own support when a lad of but fourteen years. He was first employed in clerical lines in the passenger department of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad, known as the Cotton Belt, there continuing for about a year. He next became connected with the Terminal Railroad Company as a clerk and from that position has steadily worked his way upward through various departments until he has reached the place which he now fills, having been called thereto on the 2d of June, 1919. He has made an excellent record and his business qualifications are thoroughly adequate to the heavy responsibilities and duties that now devolve upon him.

In 1901, in Carrollton, Illinois, Mr. Barnett was united in marriage to Miss Maude E. Finch, a native of Jerseyville, Illinois, and to them has been born a daughter, Mildred Barnett, whose birth occurred in St. Louis, June 21, 1903. The parents have many friends throughout the city and they are members of the Bowman Methodist Episcopal church, the teachings of which guide their lives in all their varied relations.

In political affairs Mr. Barnett is a republican where national questions and issues are involved, but in local elections casts an independent ballot. He keeps well informed on all the questions and issues of the day and is able to support his position by intelligent argument. He has membership in George Washington Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M. and is a consistent follower of the craft. He belongs to the St. Louis Railroad Club, and to the Ticket Agents Association and the major part of his time and attention are devoted to his business and his home. Early in his career he recognized the fact that industry and faithfulness are essential and indispensable elements to success, and his loyalty to the company which he has served, his laudable ambition and the thoroughness of his work have won for him advancement until step by step he has reached the position of responsibility which he now fills.

GODFREY SWENSON.

A list of the beautiful and substantial structures that have come into existence through the activity of the Swenson Construction Company at once establishes the position of Godfrey Swenson as one of the most prominent contractors of western Missouri, for he is the president of the Swenson Construction Company which he incorporated in 1908.

A native of Sweden, Godfrey Swenson was born on the 18th of April, 1876. His father was a contractor of heavy masonry in connection with railroad, buildings, etc. The son graduated from schools in Sweden and studied some English preparatory to coming to the new world in 1896. He served an apprenticeship as a stone and brick mason and since the starting point in his career has made steady progress. His first work was a job by the day in Salina, Kansas, and the difference in his business position at the present is indicated in the fact that he is now erecting in Salina one of the largest buildings in the west. A few months after reaching Kansas he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and again secured employment at his trade. He then began taking masonry contracts, which gradually became of a more extensive and important nature as he gave proof of his capability and as his powers increased through the exercise of activity. He likewise attended night school, where he took up the study of English, mathematics and drawing. In fact everything which he did constituted a forward step in his professional career. From the beginning his business has enjoyed a steady growth and today there is no better indication of his high professional standing than to state that he built the Telephone building of Kansas City, one of the finest office structures in the west, was the builder of the Westport high school, the Firestone



GODFREY SWENSON

building of Kansas City, the Security building and Liberty theatre of Kansas City, the Live Stock Exchange of Kansas City and the building of the Sears Roebuck Company of Kansas City. He has also been called into various other sections of the southwest and at Excelsior Springs there stands as a monument to his skill and power the fine Elms Hotel. His handiwork is also evidenced in the Barnes building at Muskogee, Oklahoma, and in the Sinclair building of Tulsa as well as in the Home National Bank building at Arkansas City. Another of the structures which have come into existence through his business power is the Coco Cola building of Kansas City.

In 1898 Mr. Swenson was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Johnson, who is also a native of Sweden. They have become parents of twins, Clarence and Florence. The son will graduate in 1921 from the Kansas University, while Florence will in the same year complete a course in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. She is deeply interested in domestic science and in kindergarten work, being very fond of children.

Mr. Swenson and his family are members of the Swedish Lutheran church and he belongs to various Masonic bodies, having taken the Scottish Rite degrees, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He is deeply interested in civic affairs, supporting all measures for the general good, and in politics he is a republican where national issues are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot, considering men and measures rather than party. Mr. Swenson has contributed much to the upbuilding and development of Kansas City and in his construction work employs from two hundred to five hundred men. He was a member of the board of directors of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce in 1916 and 1917 and his life in every relation has spelled progress.

HERMAN JACOB ELSON.

Herman Jacob Elson, treasurer and manager of Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Company of St. Louis, manufacturers of railroad equipment and materials, was born in Meridian, Mississippi, January 7, 1876. His father, Louis C. Elson, now deceased, was a native of Bavaria but was brought to America by his parents during his infancy in 1840, the family settling originally in Boston, Massachusetts, where he was reared and educated. He removed to Memphis, Tennessee, prior to the Civil war and was there successfully engaged in general merchandising, conducting business in that city at the time it was captured by the Union forces. In the early '70s he removed to Mississippi where he continued until 1898 when he came to St. Louis, and here lived retired until his death, passing away in 1917 at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Teller, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and belongs to one of the old families of that city of German lineage. She survives her husband and makes her home in St. Louis.

H. J. Elson, the eldest of the family, was educated in the public schools of Meridian, Mississippi, and in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, from which he was graduated in 1898. He was first made ensign in the United States navy and served off Santiago during the Spanish-American war and then in the Philippines during the insurrection and in Chinese waters during the Boxer Rebellion. In 1902 he resigned from the navy and became identified with the Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Company and has since been connected therewith in an official capacity. In 1910 he was made lieutenant commander and chief engineer of the Missouri Naval Reserve, now part of the United States Naval Reserve force with which he is still connected.

At St. Louis, on the 2d of November, 1903, Mr. Elson was married to Miss Ophelia S. Scharff, a daughter of Adolph and Jeanette (Myer) Scharff. Politically Mr. Elson maintains an independent course, voting for the man whom he regards as best qualified for the office which he seeks. Fraternally Mr. Elson is a Mason, having membership in Brotherhood Lodge, No. 986, A. F. & A. M., of Chicago, in Oriental Consistory of that city and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He now belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, to the Columbian, Westwood Country, and Engineers' Clubs of St. Louis. During the World war he was inspector of

machinery for naval vessels which were being rebuilt on the Great Lakes, the principal one being the conversion of the steamship Eastland into a modern gunboat now named "Wilmette" and used by the United States Navy for reserve force work on the Lakes. He acted in that capacity during the entire period of America's connection with hostilities in France and served until the spring of 1919. He is ever loyal to any cause which he espouses, is faithful to every trust reposed in him and by reason of a social, genial nature has become quite popular in the different club organizations with which he is identified.

JACOB M. LASHLY.

Jacob M. Lashly is a lawyer of pronounced ability in the trial of cases, especially effective in his addresses to the juries, but while he has won prominence as a representative of the bar, he has never allowed his law practice to thoroughly monopolize his time, ever recognizing his duties and obligations in other relations, and thus it is that he is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and an earnest worker for all those interests and activities which are an uplifting influence in the lives of men. He was born in Randolph county, Illinois, February 16, 1882, his parents being George W. and Cora (Woolford) Lashly. The father was born in Missouri, representing one of the old pioneer families of Iron county, where five generations of the family have been represented. The ancestral line shows mingled Scotch and Irish strains. George W. Lashly resided for many years in Missouri but is now engaged in mercantile pursuits in Monterey, California. His wife was also born in Randolph county, Illinois, where her people homesteaded at an early day. The first of the Woolford family in the new world had settled in Pennsylvania, seven brothers coming from Switzerland to the United States in 1846. Five of them homesteaded on adjoining farms in Randolph county, Illinois, where George W. Lashly and Cora Woolford were married and where both of their children, Arthur V. and Jacob M., were born. The maternal grandfather of Jacob M. Lashly was Jacob Woolford.

Jacob M. Lashly was educated in the schools of Steeleville, Illinois, and the high school at Sparta, after which he entered the St. Louis University and was there graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1903, while in 1905 his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. He prepared for the practice of law in Washington University and won his LL. B. degree in 1907. While still in school he acted as life insurance agent in order to provide for his own support and he also followed journalism at El Paso, Texas, being connected with the El Paso Herald. Following his graduation he entered upon active practice in 1906, having passed the state bar examination prior to his graduation. His attention has since been given to professional duties and he practiced alone from 1906 until 1912, when he became a partner in the firm of Johnson, Rutledge, Marlatt & Lashly, with offices in the Third National Bank building. The firm maintained its existence for a year, after which two of the members departed this life. In 1913 the present firm was organized under the style of Holland, Rutledge & Lashly and engages in general practice. Mr. Lashly has specialized somewhat in bankruptcy law, being considered an authority upon the subject, as is indicated in the fact that since 1916 he has lectured in the Washington University law department upon bankruptcy and for nine years was on the faculty of the St. Louis University Institute of Law, so continuing until 1918, when he resigned on account of the demands of his private practice. He is a man of marked personality who handles his subject in a convincing and forcible manner, whether speaking upon questions of law or important public topics. One who knows him well said of him: "His promptness, honesty and persistency in all business matters makes it a pleasure to transact business with him. He is a wonderful trial lawyer, especially effective before juries." He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations and on several occasions has served on the executive committee of the State Bar Association.

In Dayton, Ohio, December 28, 1911, Mr. Lashly was married to Miss Bessie Henderson, who was born in Ohio but was reared in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Dr. John A. and Flora (McGaw) Henderson, of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Lashly have become parents of four children: Elizabeth, who was born

June 22, 1915; John Henderson, whose birth occurred August 20, 1916; Jean Ellen, whose natal day was November 10, 1918; and Jacob Mark, Jr., born September 11, 1920. All are natives of St. Louis.

When America was at war with Germany Mr. Lashly was active in promoting various campaigns for the benefit of the government and the army and he spent his thirty days at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station as a Y. M. C. A. secretary, doing excellent work in that connection and not only contributing his time but paying all of his expenses. He was also a four-minute speaker, a member of the Protective Association and assisted in all the various war activities. He finds his chief diversion in hunting. In politics he is a democrat and from 1908 until 1912 was president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of St. Louis. He belongs to Polar Star Lodge, No. 79, A. F. & A. M., and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, being also a Mystic Shriner. His social activities include connection with the City, University and Triple A Clubs. He is a member of the governing board of the Central Young Men's Christian Association and is a devoted representative of the First United Presbyterian church of St. Louis, in which he is serving on the board of deacons. He is generous to the church with both his money and his services. His activities have been directed in those channels through which flow the greatest good to the greatest number. He recognizes the needs of the individual for physical and mental as well as moral development. He therefore supports the basketball team and baseball club of the Sunday School League and is a teacher in the Sunday school connected with the church in which he has membership. He is a lover of music, both vocal and instrumental, and supports the musical activities of the city. The interests of his life are thus broad, varied and of a helpful character.

SAM LAZARUS.

Sam Lazarus, president of the Acme Cement & Plaster Company of St. Louis, was born in Syracuse, New York, February 4, 1855, and is a son of Henry L. Lazarus, a native of England, who came to America during the early '40s. He settled in New York, where he resided until his death in 1859. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Annie Isaacs, was a native of London, England, and crossed the Atlantic with her parents when but three years of age, the family home being established in Syracuse, New York, where she became the wife of Henry L. Lazarus. Four children were born of this marriage, two sons and two daughters, of whom one only (the subject of this review) is now living. The mother's death occurred in 1916, in New York city, when she had reached the age of eighty-one years.

Sam Lazarus was the second in order of birth in his father's family. He was educated in the public schools of Syracuse, New York, and of New Orleans, Louisiana, and when a lad of fourteen years started out in the business world. He has since been dependent upon his own resources and is truly a self-made man whose energy and determination have constituted the broad and stable foundation upon which he has built his prosperity. In 1869 he removed to Ladonia, Texas, and was there employed as a clerk in a dry goods store. He devoted about eight years to clerical work and then entered the cattle business, which he successfully followed for twenty-two years. At length he sold his interests in cattle and in 1898 removed to St. Louis. It was at this time that the Acme Cement & Plaster Company, which had previously conducted business at St. Joseph, Missouri, established its plant at St. Louis and since coming to the city Mr. Lazarus has been its active head, the business being one of the largest of the kind in the United States. He is also the president of the Quanah Acme & Pacific Railway Company and is a director of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. In 1895 he became identified with the building of the Texas Louisiana and Eastern Railroad of which he was president and which was later sold to the Santa Fe system. In 1900 he was president of the Red River, Texas and Southern Railroad and has done not a little to promote railroad building and stimulate high standards of railroad management in this section of the country.

On the 19th of April, 1883, Mr. Lazarus was married in New Orleans, Louisiana, to Miss Lillie N. Fisk, a native of New Orleans and a daughter of Frank and Margaret (Stumpf) Fisk. They have one child, Henriette, now the wife of William F. Baker,

residing in New York. Mr. Lazarus gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and has been a prominent factor in democratic councils of city, state and nation for many years and has a wide acquaintance among the leading men of the party throughout the country. He was elected president of the city council of St. Louis in 1912, was a delegate to the democratic national convention held in Baltimore in that year at which time Woodrow Wilson was nominated for the presidency and was also a delegate to the national convention in San Francisco in 1920 when James E. Cox received the democratic nomination. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, also to the Noonday, Columbia and Sunset Country Clubs and to the Columbian. He is likewise a member of Dr. Harrison's church. While but the merest outlines of the life work of Mr. Lazarus have herewith been presented, owing to a lack of space, there is always something stimulating and encouraging in the history of such a man, as it shows what can be accomplished through individual effort. Dependent upon his own resources from the age of fourteen years, he is now at the head of important business interests and has become widely recognized as a leading figure in industrial and commercial circles in St. Louis.

ARTHUR B. DEWES.

One of the most progressive of the younger representatives of the printing trade in St. Louis is Arthur B. Dewes, the head of the A. B. Dewes Printing & Stationery Company. Never content with what he has accomplished he is constantly reaching out along new lines, continually seeking to improve his business and to afford the highest possible satisfaction to his patrons. His initiative is constantly manifest in one form or another and his business has established standards which others have followed.

Arthur B. Dewes was born in St. Louis, February 18, 1881, his parents being Alexander H. and Matilda M. (Droege) Dewes. The father, who was a native of St. Louis and engaged in the notion business, passed away in 1888. The mother, who is still living, is of German descent and her parents were residents of the south side. To Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Dewes were born six children: Joseph A., who is the treasurer of the Woerner Sawmill Company; Edward, who is with the United States ordnance department; Matilda, now the wife of E. J. Andrae; Arthur B.; Olivia, the wife of Allen Bethal, copy editor with the Post-Dispatch; and Lydia.

Arthur B. Dewes attended the public schools of St. Louis and afterward pursued a commercial course, being graduated on the completion of his studies in book-keeping and accounting in 1897. He then began work in the printing line and has since been so engaged. Gradually he advanced and became the organizer of the A. B. Dewes Printing & Stationery Company, of which he is now the president and treasurer. The organization was effected in 1902 and in 1907 the present firm style was adopted. The company not only does a large local business but receives an extensive patronage from various other states, including Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas. Mr. Dewes publishes a little pamphlet called *Points*, which is most original, unique and attractive in character, in which every word points to the thought it is intended to convey, the little booklet carrying conviction to the minds of its readers concerning the progressive style and initiative of the man who is at the head of the business. The word *Points* itself, according to its various letters, is taken to mean promptness, originality, individuality, neatness, thoroughness and service, all of which characterize the establishment of the Dewes Printing Company.

On the 20th of September, 1905, Mr. Dewes was married to Miss Corinne Schoenle, daughter of Louis Schoenle, who was a dry goods merchant, well known in St. Louis, but is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dewes have eight children: Raymond, Emmet, Corinne, Lucille, Grace, Matilda, Bernice and Mercedes. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Mr. Dewes is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He belongs also to the Century Boat Club, the Liederkranz, the City Club, the White Squadron and the Ben Franklin Clubs. The last named is a printers' organization, of which he was president for the year 1920. He was one of the organizers of the White Squadron, formed "to establish and maintain friendly and sociable relations amongst each other and our friends, regardless of religious or political differences or affiliations," and for seven years he was elected



ARTHUR B. DEWES



captain of the organization, this being its chief executive office. His political support is usually given the democratic party although he is not a strong partisan. He took an earnest interest in all war activities, including the Y. M. C. A. drives, the Liberty bond sales and other projects, doing effective work along those lines. It has been said of him: "He is a good Missourian, a most loyal friend and a most progressive business man whose notable success can be attributed to straightforward dealings, promptness, efficiency and conscientious regard for all obligations of his contracts." He is a most interesting conversationalist and enlightening public speaker upon any question which he discusses and his utterances are always enlivened by humor and enriched by sound logic.

SCOTT SEDDON.

Prominently known as a writer on many legal subjects and a successful law practitioner of the St. Louis bar is Scott Seddon, who was born January 9, 1892, in the city which is still his home, his parents being James Alexander and Louise Q. (Scott) Seddon. The father, who was a native of Richmond, Virginia, came to St. Louis in 1872, and here entered upon the practice of law which he has followed very successfully. He also served at one time as judge of the circuit court. His wife was a native of St. Louis, where they were married. Her antecedents were from Virginia. Mrs. Seddon passed away when her son Scott was but two years of age. In both the paternal and maternal line Scott Seddon comes of an old Virginia family.

In the acquirement of his education Mr. Seddon attended the Smith Academy at St. Louis and then went to Yale, winning his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1914 upon the completion of a classical course. His law studies were pursued in Washington University and he was graduated in 1916, with the LL. B. degree. He entered upon the general practice of law in St. Louis in the same year and concentrated his attention upon the upbuilding of his practice until May 26, 1917, when America having entered the war with Germany, he enlisted as a private in the Marine Corps and was assigned to active duty June 26, 1917, at the navy yard in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On the 18th of August, 1917, he was transferred to the second officer's training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and there won a commission as second lieutenant. He left the training camp, November 27, 1917, and was assigned to the Three Hundred Thirty-sixth Regiment of the Field Artillery of the Eighty-seventh Division at Camp Pike. He remained with that regiment throughout the war except for two months spent at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in the School of Fire. On leaving Fort Sill he joined his regiment at Fort Dix, New Jersey, and sailed from New York on the 23d of August, 1918, remaining in France until March 8, 1919, when he returned to America and received his honorable discharge at Camp Taylor on the 18th of the month.

Returning to St. Louis, Mr. Seddon at once resumed the private practice of law and is regarded as an able young attorney, excelling in civil practice. Moreover he has become well known as a writer on many legal subjects, his discussion of which is at times extremely profound, as attested by his colleagues and contemporaries at the bar.

Mr. Seddon belongs to Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal) and is an active supporter of the Red Cross. He is also identified with the Phi Delta Phi, a college fraternity, and in club circles is well known belonging to the University, Ridgedale Country, City, and Sunset Hill Clubs of St. Louis and the Yale Club of New York.

MILTON LOUIS DAUGHERTY.

Milton Louis Daugherty, general secretary of the Big Brother Organization (Inc.) of St. Louis, his native city, was born May 9, 1899. His father, Charles B. Daugherty, is a native of Indiana and of Scotch descent. In the early '80s he came to St. Louis and has since been successfully engaged in manufacturing. In former years he took a very active part in civic and political affairs. He married Frances Wall, a native of Missouri, who is of Irish lineage on the paternal side and of French descent in the maternal line. She has become the mother of two children, Milton Louis, and Wallace.

Milton Louis Daugherty was educated in the public schools and in the St. Louis

Manual Training School. He is now attending the St. Louis University, pursuing a course in law. His life thus far has been largely devoted to public service. His first position was with St. Louis Industrial School, later the juvenile court of St. Louis, where he served for a period of three years as investigator. In October, 1918, he was appointed general secretary of the Big Brother Organization (Inc.) of St. Louis, and has since so served with credit to himself and with excellent results for the betterment of the organization and the extension of its work. His broad humanitarian spirit and his deep interest in the welfare particularly of young boys have resulted in most effective effort. He has studied the problems of the youth and his executive ability is also manifest in the management of the affairs of the organization.

His activity does not extend alone to this organization, for he is the secretary of the Social Service conference of St. Louis, is a member of the executive committee of the Cardinal Knot Hole Gang, the civic committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, "boys work" committee of the St. Louis Rotary Club, and the children's committee of the central council of social agencies. It will thus be seen that his interests and activities largely lie along the line where organized effort is meeting sociological conditions and problems. He is an exemplary representative of Anchor Lodge, No. 443, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Brilliant Lodge, No. 55, K. P. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party where national questions and issues are involved but at local elections he casts an independent ballot.

On the 17th of March, 1913, Mr. Daugherty was married at Collinsville, Illinois, to Miss Florence Stamm, a native of Missouri and a daughter of William and Emily (Hoch) Stamm. They have two children: Ruth Ellen, born January 15, 1915; and Jack Ethridge, born August 14, 1920.

During the late war Mr. Daugherty was active in support of the Red Cross, the sale of Liberty bonds and the Boy Scout drive. His dominant characteristic is his humanitarianism and his labors have been far-reaching and beneficial.

BENJAMIN A. WOOD.

Benjamin A. Wood, a St. Louis lawyer whose professional ideals are high and who puts forth every effort to raise himself to the level of these ideals, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, November 18, 1876. His father, William L. Wood, was a major in the Confederate army during the Civil war. His birth occurred in Virginia but removing from the Old Dominion he became a resident of Missouri and made large investments in land. He was descended from English ancestors who fled to America to escape the wrath of Cromwell for they were devoted adherents to the cause of Charles I, and thus the family became founded in Virginia. In the maternal line Benjamin A. Wood comes of Holland ancestry. His mother bore the maiden name of Laura Helen Smith and was a daughter of Benjamin F. Smith whose birth occurred near Crawfordsville, Kentucky, and whose forefathers came from the land of the dikes prior to the Revolution.

Benjamin A. Wood acquired his early education in the public schools and was graduated from the high school of Holden, Missouri, while later he attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg and then entered the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1903 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. During his college days he became a member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity. His LL. B. degree was conferred upon him by Washington University, although he had previously been admitted to the bar upon examination. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession in St. Louis and after a brief period entered into partnership with Thomas S. McPheeters, a relation that was maintained until 1916, since which time Mr. Wood has practiced alone. His tendency is toward office and business practice and he has been successful both as a business lawyer and a business man. With his younger brother, Louis R. Wood, he formed a corporation under the name of the William L. Wood Estate Company, for the purpose of investments and it has had a prosperous growth.

Mr. Wood is calm and very deliberate, accurate, farsighted and always considerate of others with whom he has business dealings. He is a lawyer who believes that laws were made to be enforced and lived up to. He is a business man who has the courage and energy to force success, backed up by integrity of purpose. When he becomes



BENJAMIN A. WOOD

financially interested in any project he is sure to direct it to success, nor will he enter into any enterprise unless he has an understood agreement that he shall have something to say about its guidance. His capabilities are of diversified nature and he never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose, nor does he sacrifice his honor in the slightest degree in winning his point. In the practice of law or in the statement of business affairs he has the quality of saying the right thing in a few convincing words, so that his utterances are most forceful. All of these characteristics have made him a dynamic factor in the business and professional life of St. Louis.

On the 25th of September, 1909, in this city, Mr. Wood was married to Miss Edith Trotter Smith, a daughter of S. Jenks Smith, who had removed to St. Louis from Philadelphia where he had been president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. The family came from Maryland, although one of the great uncles of Mrs. Wood, Andrew Jackson Smith, was postmaster of St. Louis in an early day. He also served in the northern army during the Civil war. The mother of Mrs. Wood belonged to the Newbold family of Philadelphia and one of her direct ancestors was a captain in Washington's army in the Revolutionary war and went through the memorable winter at Valley Forge with all of its hardships and discouragement. His personal diary, kept during that time, is now preserved in a church at Valley Forge and is one of the most interesting narratives of personal, military and political affairs of that period. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood has been born a daughter, Laura Emily Newbold, whose birth occurred March 15, 1911.

In politics Mr. Wood is an independent democrat. He has taken an active and prominent part in all public affairs but not as an officer seeker—simply as a citizen who holds to high standards in regard to civic interests. He was secretary for several years of the Municipal Voters League, is active in the Civic League and is also prominent in connection with the movement for a new constitution, for reform in election methods and in all fine public projects. When he speaks upon questions of this character he is forceful, clear and convincing, recognizing that strength lies in a direct utterance. He was for several years attorney for the St. Louis Bar Association. He belongs to no secret societies and no social clubs but is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. During the World war as government appeal attorney of the twenty-sixth ward he gave up most of his time to the general service. An Episcopalian in religious faith his membership is in the Church of the Ascension in St. Louis of which he has been treasurer and vestryman since 1916. He is now residing at 5059 Waterman avenue and has recently purchased an estate of one hundred and thirty acres on the Conway road in St. Louis county and is looking forward to making that his permanent home. He is a man of quiet, domestic taste, finding his greatest happiness at his own fire-side, and is a delightful companion at all times according to the testimony of the many who are proud to call him friend.

EDNA M. STONE, M. D.

Dr. Edna M. Stone, physician and surgeon, with offices in the University Club building in St. Louis, was born January 28, 1878, in Carrollton, Illinois, of which state her father, Seranda Miller, was likewise a native, while her mother, who bore the maiden name of Martha Todd, was born in Missouri. The father was a lumber dealer, making a speciality of manufacturing walnut lumber. He would raft walnut logs down the Mississippi river to the mills to be cut into fine slabs for furniture and other domestic purposes, and continued in this business to the closing days of his life, his labors being ended in death in 1910. His widow is still living, making her home in Jerseyville, Illinois, and is quite active for one of her years. Her father was a Civil war veteran who volunteered for service in the Federal army, and is supposed to have been captured or died on the battlefield. The grandmother of Dr. Stone was Dr. Rebecca Miller, who was a physician, being the first woman admitted to the practice of medicine in southern Illinois, after which she followed the profession for a number of years in Greene county. After the death of Dr. Stone's father in 1904 her mother married again, becoming the wife of George Freeman of Illinois, and of this marriage were born six children, of whom only two sons are now living.

Dr. Stone was educated in the public schools of Illinois and determined to fol-

low the profession in which her grandmother had become a pioneer representative. Accordingly she pursued a medical course in the Barnes College of Medicine in St. Louis and was graduated with the M. D. degree with the class of 1908. In her early professional career she was connected with the Ellen Osborn Hospital of St. Louis as a teacher in the nurses training department, and while thus engaged she also had wide surgical and obstetrical experience, thus qualifying in large measures for surgical work. Later she became clinical obstetrician for the American Hospital at Thirty-fourth and Pine streets, occupying that position through the greater part of the years 1911 and 1912. She was afterward associated with Dr. Willis Young in surgery, administering the anesthetic. She opened her present office in the University building in July, 1918, soon after the completion of the building which is in the very heart of the city, being located at No. 607 North Grand avenue and now occupied almost entirely by physicians. Dr. Stone has been engaged in the practice of medicine in St. Louis continuously from the day of her graduation from the Barnes Medical College, and is well known professionally here. She makes her home at the Biltmore Hotel and gives the major part of her time and attention to her professional work which is constantly growing in volume and importance.

OTTO CRAMER.

Otto Cramer is identified with one of the leading commercial establishments of St. Louis as the treasurer of the Carleton Dry Goods company and his life record illustrates what may be accomplished through individual effort when intelligence and ambition are the guiding spirit of energy and industry. From point to point he has advanced in his business career as the result of his close application and there is much that is inspiring in his record. He was born in Hermann, Gasconade county, Missouri, on the 13th of October, 1847. His father, Edward Cramer, was a native of Saxony, Germany, and came to America in 1833. He entered upon the practice of medicine at Hermann, Missouri, as one of the first representatives of the profession there. He had acquired his education in the medical college at Gottingen, Saxony, and after reaching Missouri took a prominent part in promoting the pioneer development of Hermann as well as in ministering to the needs of the inhabitants along professional lines. There he reared his family, including eight sons, all of whom became prominently connected with business interests in Missouri. He died in the year 1878 and his wife has also passed away.

Otto Cramer was the third in order of birth in a family of eleven children, five of whom are yet living. He acquired a district school education and afterward attended the St. Louis University up to the time of the Civil war. He was also a student in the Jones Commercial College and in 1862 entered the employ of C. Heim, a general merchant of Boonville, Missouri, leaving that place, however, when Marmaduke made his famous raid in that section, at which time he came to St. Louis. He became associated with the Jameson-Cotting Dry Goods company, in 1863, with which he continued until 1872 when the company dissolved. At that time he accepted an important position with the S. C. Davis Dry Goods company and remained with that house until the company retired in January, 1896. Acquiring an interest in the Wear & Boogher Dry Goods company at that date he has since been associated with the business, for the company was succeeded by the Carleton Dry Goods company of which he is now the treasurer. The latter was incorporated in 1899 and today controls one of the most extensive commercial establishments of the west. Mr. Cramer acquired stock in the business and in 1897 was elected a director, while later he was chosen treasurer. He also became a member of the directorate of the International Bank and has become identified with other business concerns which have figured in the development and upbuilding of St. Louis. Throughout his life he has displayed undaunted enterprise and industry and has ever recognized the fact that when one avenue of opportunity seems closed he can carve out other paths whereby to reach the desired goal.

In September, 1872, Mr. Cramer was united in marriage in St. Louis to Miss Sophia Ludewig, a daughter of Johannes Ludewig, a hat and cap dealer. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer have become the parents of a son and three daughters: John, who

is associated with the Carleton Dry Goods company; Dorothy, the wife of J. V. Henley, city representative for the Blumenthal Leather company; Ottilia, the wife of R. A. Kasting; and Elizabeth, wife of Chester L. Harvey. The daughters were educated at Mary Institute.

Mr. Cramer holds membership in the Liederkrantz Club and is a member of St. Margaret's Roman Catholic church. His business career has been marked by steady advancement and a ready recognition and utilization of opportunities that others have passed heedlessly by, so that he is now a leading figure in the mercantile circles of the city.

EUGENE BLODGETT.

Eugene Blodgett is the senior partner in the firm of Blodgett & Rector, attorneys at law of St. Louis. Missouri numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred at Shelbyville, January 12, 1884, his parents being S. L. and Alice (Smith) Blodgett, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Michigan. The father was of English descent, while the mother belonged to one of the old families of New York. Mr. Blodgett carried on merchandising at Shelbyville, Missouri, for many years, but passed away in August, 1884, when thirty-nine years of age, his birth having occurred in 1845. He was but sixteen years of age when he enlisted for service in the Union army as a member of Company K of the Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in which he rose to the rank of captain. His wife survives and is a resident of St. Louis. They had a family of five children, two sons and three daughters.

Eugene Blodgett, the youngest of the family, was educated in the public and high schools of his native city and in the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1905, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. In 1904 he obtained the first Rhodes scholarship of Missouri and was graduated from Oxford in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the honor school of jurisprudence. In the same year he entered the law department of Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, and there completed his course in 1909, at which time the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him by that institution. Subsequent to his graduation he entered upon practice in St. Louis in the office of Morton Jourdan and subsequently was with the firm of Boyle & Priest. On the 1st of January, 1914, he entered into his present partnership relation as senior member of the firm of Blodgett & Rector. Mr. Blodgett belongs to the American Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association and the St. Louis Bar Association, and of the state organization was treasurer in 1915 and 1916. He has made steady advancement in a profession where progress depends entirely upon individual merit and ability. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact and he is seldom at fault in the application of a legal principle.

During the World War Mr. Blodgett served as a member of the legal advisory board of the eighth ward. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has been active in local, state and national politics. He belongs to the University Club, the Missouri Athletic Association and the Sunset Hill Country Club and enjoys a personal popularity that has gained for him many friends. Nature endowed him with keen intellectual force and he has used his talents wisely and well, advancing step by step until he now occupies an enviable place in professional circles in his adopted city.

LEO LEVIS.

The steps in the orderly progression of Leo Levis in the business world are plainly manifest. He has advanced steadily through the utilization of the opportunities which have come to him and is now the president of the Levis-Zukoski Mercantile company, thus controlling one of the important commercial interests of St. Louis. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 21, 1839, and is a son of Seligman and Jetta (Rosenheim) Levis. He began his education in the public schools of his native country and continued his studies at Wheeling, Virginia, after coming to the new world in 1854, being at that time a youth of fifteen years. Soon

afterward he secured employment in a dry goods store at Wheeling, Virginia, and in 1857 became a resident of St. Louis, where he joined his uncle, Morris Rosenheim, a wholesale milliner. After acquainting himself with the business and proving his capacity and trustworthiness he was admitted to a partnership and upon the retirement of Mr. Rosenheim in 1893 the Levis-Zukoski Mercantile company was organized and Mr. Levis has since been the senior partner. Under his guidance the business has been developed to substantial proportions and is one of the important millinery houses of this city.

In St. Louis, on the 12th of January, 1870, Mr. Levis was married to Miss Josephine Singer and they are now parents of three sons and a daughter: George S. Levis, the eldest son, is married and has two children, Frederick and Frances; Walter Levis, the second son, is married and has two children, Richard and Eleanor; Edgar S. is the third son of the family; Edna is the wife of Dr. W. W. Hamburger, of Chicago, and they have two children, Elizabeth and Walter Hamburger. During the World war the sons of Leo Levis were active in support of many movements relative to the country's welfare.

Mr. Levis is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he does everything in his power to promote its success. He belongs to the Hebrew Charities Association, also to the Ethical Culture Society and is a member of the City Club and the Columbian Club. He finds his chief recreation in travel. Coming to the new world when a youth in his teens he has since made steady progress along well defined lines of labor and he remains still the directing head of a prominent commercial enterprise of St. Louis, although he has now passed the eighty-first milestone on life's journey.

COLONEL BENJAMIN G. BRINKMAN.

Colonel Benjamin G. Brinkman, vice president of the La Fayette South Side Bank and identified with several other business interests of St. Louis, was born in this city in 1885. His father, William F. Brinkman, was a native of Franklin county, Missouri, and was formerly engaged in the iron and steel business but is now living retired in St. Louis. He wedded Mary Wolken, who was born in St. Louis, a daughter of Henry Wolken, a representative of one of the old families of this city.

Benjamin G. Brinkman obtained his education by attending the public and high schools of St. Louis and St. Mary's College at Dayton, Ohio, being graduated from the latter institution. He initiated his business experience in connection with banking in 1905, when he entered the La Fayette Bank, with which he remained as assistant cashier until 1916, when the institution was consolidated with the South Side Bank under the name of the La Fayette South Side Bank, at which time Mr. Brinkman was chosen vice president and still fills that position, bending his efforts to administrative direction and executive control in this connection. His fifteen years' experience in banking have well qualified him for the onerous and responsible duties that devolve upon him. He has ever recognized the fact that the bank is most worthy of support which most carefully safeguards the interests of its depositors and in bank management he has always followed that course. He is a director of the South Side Trust Company and is president of the Yaryan products in the world. He was also at one time president of the Cardinal Base-Rosin & Turpentine Company of Brunswick, Georgia, the largest producers of these ball Club of St. Louis.

On the 1st of September, 1909, in St. Louis, Colonel Brinkman was married to Miss Marie Doerr, a daughter of P. J. Doerr, formerly president of the La Fayette Bank, and they now have a son, Jerome, who is ten years of age. The parents attend St. Margaret's Catholic church and Colonel Brinkman gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. He has served as colonel on the governor's staff and has been captain of the Missouri Home Guard, commanding Troop A. He was also general of the South St. Louis district in the Liberty Loan drives. His personal popularity is manifest whenever he visits the various clubs with which he is identified. He belongs to the Sunest Hill Gun Club, the Century Boat Club, the River-view Club, the St. Louis Club and the Liederkranz Club, of which he was formerly



COLONEL BENJAMIN G. BRINKMAN

the president. He has a wide acquaintance in St. Louis, where he is highly esteemed as a representative and progressive financier and as a well known and popular clubman.

THOMAS W. WHINNERY.

Thomas W. Whinnery, attorney at law of St. Louis, was born April 9, 1871, at Newry, Ireland, a son of William and Anna M. Whinnery. The father was a newspaper man of Ireland and came to the United States in 1890, settling in Chicago, where he became an employe of the Michigan Central Railroad, with which he remained until a recent date when he was to retire upon a pension. Both he and his wife are still living in Chicago, and celebrated their golden wedding, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, in that city on the 14th of July, 1920, the event being a news item in all of the Chicago papers. There were ten children in the family, and theirs is a notable record as all are yet living.

Thomas W. Whinnery, the eldest of the family, attended the schools of his native country, and after the emigration of the family to the new world became a high school pupil in Chicago, being graduated on the completion of his course. In 1910 he came to St. Louis and was made manager of the Barnes-Crosby company of this city. Thinking to win more rapid advancement in other connections he then attended the Benton Law School of St. Louis from which he was graduated in 1914 with the degree of LL. B. He at once entered upon the practice of law in this city and in 1918 was made attorney for the American Security Credit company, since which time he has looked after the legal affairs of this corporation. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association and his fellow members of the profession recognize in him one thoroughly capable of handling the interests now in his charge.

Mr. Whinnery was married in Chicago, December 31, 1895, to Miss Grace Edna Evory, a daughter of Henry and Mary Evory, who had removed from New York city to Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Whinnery have three children: Cecil H., who is twenty-two years of age, and who is a contractor and builder of St. Louis; William W. and Edward H., respectively eleven and nine years of age, both in school. The family residence is at No. 4235 Holly avenue, where they enjoy the quiet and comfort of the country and have all of the advantages of city life.

Mr. Whinnery is a democrat in his political belief and has always faithfully supported the principles of the party but has never sought nor desired office. In his business career he has been actuated by a laudable ambition and has made substantial progress. In social life he displays qualities which cause those who know him to wish to meet him again.

HUBERT S. MERRELL, JR.

Hubert S. Merrell, secretary of the J. S. Merrell Drug company of St. Louis, was born in Madison county, Illinois, September 28, 1885, and is a son of H. S. and Georgia (Crenshaw) Merrell, the latter a representative of one of the old American families. They were married in Madison county, Illinois, in 1880. The father was at one time a well known figure in commercial circles in St. Louis being vice president of the J. S. Merrell Drug company, from 1885 until 1911 when death called him to his final home. He, too, was a representative of ancestry long connected with American interests. To him and his wife were born two children, a son and daughter: Hattie, the wife of Frank H. Coult, who is secretary of the firm of Charles F. Meier & company, engineers, with offices in the Times building, and H. S., Jr., of this review.

The latter pursued his education in Smith Academy of St. Louis, and in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1907 with the degree of Ph. B. In 1908 he acquired the degree of Ph. C. He became connected with the J. S. Merrell Drug company as chemist and continued to fill that position until December, 1911, at which time he was made secretary. He has since occupied the position, bending his efforts to administrative direction and execu-

tive control in connection with a business that ranks with the foremost representatives of the drug trade of the city.

In Collinsville, Illinois, on the 12th of January, 1910, Mr. Merrell was united in marriage to Miss Madge Krafft, a daughter of C. H. and Olive (Johnson) Krafft. They have become the parents of two children: Dorothy, born December 9, 1911; and Hubert S., who was born on the 6th of May, 1915. The family residence is at No. 5071 Westminster place in St. Louis. During the war period Mr. Merrell subscribed liberally to all war activities and spent much time in the work of promoting the Liberty loan drives and the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. drives. He belongs to the Masonic lodge, of Collinsville, Illinois, having been raised in May, 1917, and has since become a Scottish Rite Mason, connected with Missouri Consistory, No. 1, and belongs to Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine of St. Louis. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Advertising Club, the Algonquin Club, and the St. Louis Drug & Chemical Club. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, and his belief in Congregational doctrines is manifest in his membership in the First Congregational Church of St. Louis. In his life he has been an exponent of high and honorable principles, endorsed by the various organizations with which he is connected, and in business affairs he has been actuated by a laudable ambition that has prompted him to put forth that close application and thorough reliability which constitute the basis of advancement and success.

EDWIN T. STANARD.

While at the beginning of his business career Edwin T. Stanard entered upon connection with a business long associated with the name of Stanard, he came to the initial point in his commercial experience well trained for the duties that he was to undertake. It has been said that opportunity never presents itself to one who is not prepared for it and therefore upon individual action rests failure or success according as each opportunity is neglected or utilized. Well qualified for the work which he undertook Edwin T. Stanard has made steady progress in his chosen field of labor and is today vice president and general manager of the Stanard-Tilton Milling company, Inc., of St. Louis. A native of this city, he was born April 15, 1886, a son of William K. Stanard and a grandson of Edwin O. Stanard, at one time governor of Missouri. The father is the president of the Stanard-Tilton Milling company and one of the prominent and representative business men of the city.

Edwin T. Stanard pursued his early education in the public schools of St. Louis and in Smith Academy, while in 1900 he completed a course in the Culver Military Academy and in 1903 was graduated from Smith College with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He next entered Princeton University and spent three years in pursuing a civil engineering course, winning the C. E. degree. He was also much interested in college athletics and was a member of the football team at Princeton. He likewise studied for a time in Brown's Business College and then entered the Columbus laboratory where he pursued a course in milling technology and baking. All this was done with a view to entering upon his present business connection. When his textbooks were put aside he went to Dallas, Texas, where he managed one of the flour mills of the Stanard-Tilton company for a year. He then returned to St. Louis and became secretary of the Stanard-Tilton Milling company, Inc. Through the intervening period he has bent his energies toward constructive effort and executive control and is now the vice president and general manager of this mammoth business concern which owns mills at Aiton, Illinois, with a capacity of three thousand barrels; a mill at Dallas, Texas, with a capacity of two thousand barrels daily; a warehouse and blending plant in St. Louis; elevators at Rockford and Jerseyville, Illinois; and main offices in the Pierce building in St. Louis. Mastering every phase of the business Mr. Stanard became splendidly qualified to assume directive control and under his guidance the interests of the company have been enlarged and extended.

In 1913 Mr. Stanard was married to Miss Edna Griesedieck, a daughter of Benjamin G. Griesedieck, a prominent brewer of St. Louis. They have one child,

William K. (II). Mr. Stanard turns to golf for recreation. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is well known in the club circles of St. Louis, having membership in the Missouri Athletic, Rotary, St. Louis, Country, University, Racquet, Sunset, Grain, Mills and other clubs and also in the College Club of Princeton University. He is a man of fine physique and when one enters his presence he feels the dynamic force that has made him a power in the commercial, industrial and financial circles of his native city.

FRANK N. K. ORFF.

Frank N. K. Orff, who has long been prominently known as a publisher and who makes his home in St. Louis, was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, March 17, 1869, a son of Christian and Martha E. Orff. The father was a banker and pioneer merchant of Fort Wayne, where he conducted business from 1837 until 1885. He it was who secured the right of way for the Pennsylvania Railroad from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Chicago, and he drove the golden spike when the Wabash Railroad entered Fort Wayne. He also sold the first government bond sold west of Buffalo, New York, after the Civil war. He became a very successful merchant establishing a large store at Savannah, Georgia, where he formed a partnership with James F. Watkins and William R. Nelson of Kansas City, but formerly of Nelsonville, Indiana, the firm operating under the name of Orff, Watkins & Nelson, at Nos. 113 to 119 Congress street in Savannah, Georgia, and widely known. Mr. Orff wedded a daughter of Peter Heller, a prominent family in whose honor Hellers Corners, a postoffice of Indiana was named. Her father was a miller and merchant and owned a very large farm in that community. In Lincoln county, Maine, there was also a place called Orff's Postoffice, named in honor of the Orff family, this being the place of early settlement of the ancestors, who came from Germany and founded the family in the new world, Mr. Orff's father coming from Dusseldorf, Germany, in the early days of emigration to the new world.

Frank N. K. Orff was the only son in a family of three children. He was educated in the public schools of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in the Germania College of that place, while still later he attended Charlier Institute at Fifty-ninth street in New York, a school for young men. After completing his preliminary training, he entered Cornell University from which he was graduated in 1887. He afterward pursued a law course with a view to practicing, but after acquiring a broad knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence he decided that the newspaper field was more alluring. His first experience as a publisher began when he was in the public schools of Fort Wayne, at the early age of thirteen years, at which time he acted as editor of a funny paper, called the Neighborhood News. His experience and success in that enterprise was proof of his natural ability and tendency, and after his school days were over he became associated with Fred Wendell Publishing Company, handling patent insides for small town newspapers. The business was carried on at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and after some time Mr. Orff removed to Chicago, and became one of the active writers on the Times staff. He made a trip around the world for that paper and wrote articles, which were illustrated, concerning all of the important places which he visited in his travels. At a later date he settled in Omaha, Nebraska, where he established the Omaha Daily News, also the Topics Weekly, a society paper. He likewise organized the Frank Orff Directory Company, and engaged in the publication of city directories in Nebraska and Iowa. On the expiration of that period he came to St. Louis and was here married to Annie L. Y. Swart, who was also well known in publishing circles, being engaged in the publication of The Little Red Book, a railway guide. Following their marriage they jointly published the Chaperone Magazine, the American Woman's Review and Orff's Farm Review. Mr. Orff afterward established the Sterling Magazine, which he later removed to New York city, and then purchased the Hampton Magazine, also the Columbia Magazine of New York, which he later consolidated under the name of the Hampton-Columbian Magazine, giving the world at that time the best and greatest monthly magazine, with a circulation of five hundred and fifty thousand copies. He was president and manager of the company and continued to reside in New York

for a time, but like many of those who have lived in St. Louis, he returned to the city, maintaining a branch office of his business here.

In 1914 Mr. Orff was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who was a daughter of Mrs. Mary Hart, the latter a sister of William and James Hart, the famous artist, and she, herself, possessed much artistic skill and ability, many of her fine paintings being still in existence.

Mr. Orff is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, also belongs to the Million Population Club of St. Louis, and is identified with other organizations which have to do with the upbuilding and progress of the city. His political belief is that of the republican party, and he was president of the Missouri League Republican Club, also president of the Republican Club of St. Louis. He assisted in the organization of the Rough Riders Club during Roosevelt's time and has been prominently connected with the republican party in many ways yet has never sought nor desired office. He is a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of St. Louis. His life has ever displayed a spirit of devotion to those things which are of cultural value and tend to promote the uplift of the individual and advance the welfare of the community at large. Patriotism has ever been one of his marked characteristics, and he has never faltered in any opportunity to serve his city nor his country, his efforts at many times being resultant factors in promoting public progress.

FRANK LEWIS NEWMAN.

Frank Lewis Newman, proprietor of the finest motion picture theatre in Missouri, known as the Newman theatre of Kansas City, was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 2, 1884, his parents being Nathan and Mollie Newman, the former a clothing manufacturer of St. Louis for many years. In his later life, however, he retired from business and his last days were spent in San Francisco.

Frank L. Newman of this review pursued his education in the public schools of Cairo, Illinois, and of St. Louis, Missouri, and after his textbooks were put aside engaged in the manufacture of ladies' underwear to the age of twenty-two years in St. Louis. He then became interested in the moving picture business, in which he was engaged in St. Louis from 1907 until 1913. In the latter year he removed to Kansas City and has recently opened the finest motion picture theatre in Missouri, known as the Newman theatre. This was completed and opened for business on the 5th of June, 1919. He has a splendid orchestra numbering thirty-five musicians and he also features grand opera singers from time to time.

In 1903 Mr. Newman was married to Miss Fannie Bierman and to them have been born two children: Manuel F. Newman, sixteen years of age; and Viola V., thirteen years of age. Mr. Newman is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and he also belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Progress Club, the Cooperative Association, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic fraternity. In the last named he has taken high rank and has become a member of Ararat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. The major part of his attention, however, is concentrated upon his business affairs and as the result of his close application, able management and progressive spirit he is today the owner of three of the finest picture houses in the west—the New Royal, the New Twelfth Street and the Newman theatres, all of which are proving profitable investments, bringing to him a most gratifying financial return.

EDGAR LACKLAND TAYLOR.

Edgar Lackland Taylor is the vice president and one of the directors of the Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis and has risen to his present position of prominence in financial circles through indefatigable energy and close application, for he entered the bank in a minor clerkship from which point he has advanced until he occupies the second executive office in the institution. A native son of St. Louis, he was born on the 30th of August, 1870, his father being Theodore T. Taylor, a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and a representative of one of the old families of that state, his lineage being



FRANK L. NEWMAN

traced back to John Taylor, a native of England, who became the founder of the family in America in 1698 and settled in Bucks county. Following his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, Theodore T. Taylor removed westward to Missouri in 1859, settling at Springfield. He was a civil engineer and removed to the west to become one of the builders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the Confederate army at Springfield as a private and at the close of hostilities was serving as captain on the staff of General Magruder, from whom he received the following letter:

To Capt. T. T. Taylor,
Captain:

The time having arrived when we must part, I avail myself of the occasion to tender to you my thanks for the many services you have rendered me, not only as a staff officer when I was in command, but also as a friend, when I ceased to possess power.

You have served with gallantry, ability and devotion to the last, and in retiring to private life, you bear with you my best wishes for your success and happiness.

Believe me, Captain,

Your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER.

Monterey, Mexico, July 5th, 1865.

When the war was over he was obliged to leave the United States, together with Governor Marmaduke and Senator Vest. They went to Mexico and remained in that country until things had quieted down, after which Mr. Taylor returned to Missouri, taking up his abode in St. Louis. Here he entered the employ of John McCune & Company, pioneer coal merchants, who operated the first tug on the Mississippi river in 1868. Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Frances Lackland, a daughter of Rufus J. Lackland, who at that time and for many years was president of the Boatmen's Bank. Following his marriage Mr. Taylor again took up the business of contracting which he followed successfully until his death, which occurred at St. Louis in 1896 when he was sixty-six years of age. He was a staunch democrat and was very active in political affairs and in the promotion of civic interests. His wife survived him for a decade, passing away in St. Louis in 1906, at the age of sixty-six years. She had a family of three sons and a daughter: Rufus L., a resident of St. Louis; Edgar L.; Mary Susanna; and William B., all living in St. Louis.

Reared in his native city Edgar L. Taylor attended the old Central high school and when twenty years of age made his initial step in the business world in a humble clerkship in the Boatmen's Bank. Applying himself with thoroughness he mastered every task assigned him and his developing powers fitted him for larger responsibilities and more onerous duties. Thus gradually he was advanced until he is now bending his efforts to executive control and administration as vice president and one of the directors of the bank.

In St. Louis, on the 20th of January, 1902, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Mary Carr, a daughter of the late Charles Bent and Louise (Atchison) Carr, the latter a direct descendant of Laclede and the Chouteau and Papin families of St. Louis. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been born three children: Marie, Dorcas Carr, and Edgar, Jr.

In his political views Mr. Taylor is a democrat, having staunchly supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. During the World war he served as a member of the Home Guard. Fraternally he is connected with Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., and the nature of his interests is further indicated in the fact that he holds membership in the Bellerive Club and in the Episcopal church. He has ever made quick response to the call of opportunity and is possessed of the progressive spirit of the age, which never stops short of the achievement of a purpose.

WILLIAM TROLL.

William Troll, serving as chief deputy of the sprinkling department of St. Louis, in which city he was born December 10, 1868, is a son of the late Henry Troll, who was a native of Germany but came to America with his parents in 1847, when but eleven years of age. He was born November 26, 1835, at Edenkoben, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, a son of Jacob and Margueritta (Weisgerber) Troll. After coming to the new world he continued his education in the public schools of St. Louis and in

young manhood learned the cooper's trade. During the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to his adopted country by early enlisting in defense of the Union cause. He served through the three months' term as a member of the Fourth Regiment of Missouri Infantry and then reenlisted at the call for three years' men, going into the field with the Second Regiment of Missouri Light Artillery. He was promoted to a first lieutenant in 1863 and served with that rank until mustered out in October, 1864, returning to his home with a most creditable military record by reason of the valor and loyalty which he had displayed upon southern battlefields, having participated in many of the most hotly contested engagements of the war. Following his return to St. Louis he was frequently called upon for public service of an important character. In 1868 he was made a member of the board of trustees having in charge the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund and for four years filled that position. In 1887 he was elected a member of the board of education of St. Louis and for seven years so served, taking most active and helpful part in advancing the interests of the public schools. In 1894 he was elected sheriff of the city and in 1896 was reelected to that position, serving most capably, his duties being discharged without fear or favor. He was a stalwart advocate of republican principles, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and success of the party, and through an extended period was a leading figure in political circles and in connection with civic affairs in St. Louis. At the time of his death he was clerk of the circuit court, having served for three years and three months in that position when his life's labors were ended on the 1st of March, 1903, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Fisher, was a native of Missouri and was a representative of one of the old families of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Troll were born seven sons and two daughters, of whom William was the fourth son. The mother departed this life in 1873.

William Troll was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in the Jones Commercial College, thus qualifying for life's practical and responsible duties. When sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade, which he afterward followed as a journeyman for five years. Later he was appointed city jailer by Mayor Frederick Kreismann and filled the position for four years. In September, 1916, he was appointed to his present position—that of chief deputy in the sprinkling department of the city government—and has continuously and ably discharged the duties of the office since that time. From 1907 until 1911 he was clerk in the office of justice of the peace in the second district and at all times has discharged his duties with a sense of conscientious obligation that has made his record as a citizen and an official a most commendable one. Like his father he has always been a staunch republican in politics and for the past fourteen years has served as republican committeeman from the ninth ward.

On the 21st of December, 1901, Mr. Troll was married in St. Louis to Miss Emma Bieber, a native of this city and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pius Bieber. They have become parents of eight children: Edna, Myrtle, Elvia, Lawrence, Harry, William, Charles and Melvin, all born in St. Louis.

Fraternally Mr. Troll is connected with the Woodmen of the World, belonging to Magnolia Camp. He is also a member of the Jolly Time Fishing Club, which indicates something of the nature of his recreation when his official duties permit of leisure and diversion. The name of Troll has long figured prominently in connection with official service in St. Louis and has ever been a synonym for fidelity and capability.

EDWARD ARTHUR HAID.

Edward Arthur Haid, who since his admission to the bar on the 1st of August, 1904, has engaged in law practice in St. Louis, where he was born November 4, 1881, is a son of Frederick W. and Sophia C. (Kraemer) Haid, who are mentioned in connection with the record of George F. Haid on another page of this work. Edward A. Haid was a pupil in the Blair school of St. Louis and when a lad of between twelve and thirteen years began providing for his own livelihood. His first position was that of a bundle boy with the J. L. Hudson Clothing company and his original wage was two dollars per week. He worked in that way for six months



EDWARD A. HAID

and afterward became connected with the St. Louis Star, delivering afternoon papers for a half year. Subsequently he was office boy for Hon. Elmer B. Adams, United States district judge, and while thus employed took up the study of stenography. After six months he accepted a position with the Murnane Silvering & Beveling company as a stenographer and in 1901 became secretary to the Hon. Amos M. Thayer, judge of the United States circuit court of appeals. He began the study of law in the Benton Law School, where he completed his course in 1904, and the same year was admitted to practice. Resigning his position in connection with the United States court he entered the law office of Jones & Hocker, with whom he continued for about six months, or until January, 1905, when he began practice on his own account, thus spending two years. He next entered the law department of the Frisco Railroad with which he was associated until December, 1912, when he was made assistant general attorney of the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railroad. In May, 1915, he was advanced to the position of general attorney of the Cotton Belt and so continued until January, 1917, when he resigned and entered upon private practice, specializing in railroad law and rate matters. In the discussion of legal matters he speaks clearly and to the point, without ornament, and his success is due to his close analytical work in the office and in the court.

In St. Louis, November 24, 1904, Mr. Haid was married to Miss Princess A. Bailey, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Charles T. and Catherine (Wise) Bailey. The father, now deceased, was a representative of an old family of Van Wert, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Haid have become parents of three children: Edward C., whose birth occurred June 13, 1906; Eula V., who was born March 19, 1908; and Lloyd Orr, whose natal day was November 28, 1910. All are natives of St. Louis.

After America entered the World war Mr. Haid served on the legal advisory board of the twenty-eighth ward of St. Louis, was also a member of the intelligence bureau and took helpful part in the bond sales, the Red Cross drives and other war activities. Since attaining his majority he has voted with the republican party. He is well known as a member of the Missouri Athletic Association and belongs to Grace Methodist Episcopal church, in the teachings of which have been found the guiding spirit of his life.

FREDERICK W. PAPE.

The office of commissioner of parks and recreation in a city like St. Louis requires of any incumbent the possession of certain qualities beyond the mere ability to direct the work of improvement and control the management of the park system; there must also be that quality of humanitarianism which recognizes the needs of the public in the matter of recreation grounds for the young and a place that will make its appeal to the better side of nature through its beauty and adornment. Well equipped to meet all the requirements of this office Frederick W. Pape is making an excellent record as one of the public officials of St. Louis. He was born in this city March 4, 1877, and is a son of the late William C. Pape, also a native of St. Louis, and a grandson of Christian Pape. The family was founded in St. Louis at a very early period, or in the '40s. The father was reared and educated in this city and after reaching man's estate engaged in business as a florist and landscape gardener, thus following in the business footsteps of his father. He was a staunch republican in politics and an active worker for the party. For five years he filled the office of general superintendent of the St. Louis park department, being the incumbent in that position at the time of his death which occurred in 1899, when he was forty-three years of age. His son, Frederick W. Pape, was then appointed to fill out the unexpired term and occupied the position for three and a half years in the same capacity as his father had done.

Frederick W. Pape was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and when a youth of sixteen began working for his father and in that way acquainted himself with all branches of the business, including work as florist, horticulturist and landscape gardener. During the construction of the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis he was assistant to George C. Kessler, the chief

landscape architect. He served in that capacity for fourteen months and then took up the horticultural business on his own account, giving his attention thereto until 1912, when he accepted the position of assistant city forester. He thus served until July, 1918, when by promotion he became city forester and acted in that capacity until February 1, 1919, when he was appointed to the office of commissioner of parks and recreation. His training from his boyhood days has fitted him for the duties and responsibilities that now devolve upon him. He displays the utmost thoroughness and care in the management of the park system and is constantly studying methods for their improvement and beauty and for the promotion of their utility as public playgrounds. His entire period of service in public office has been marked by thoroughness and devotion to duty which have won him high commendation, and his advancement to his present place was indeed well merited.

Mr. Pape has been married twice. In St. Louis, November 12, 1902, he wedded Miss Mae Miller, a native of this city and a daughter of George C. and Josephine (Conlan) Miller. Mrs. Pape passed away in St. Louis, April 8, 1907, at the age of thirty years, leaving two children, Raymond and Mae. On the 5th of June, 1909, in St. Louis, Mr. Pape was married to Miss Louise Miller, a sister of his first wife and also a native of St. Louis.

In his political views Mr. Pape is a stalwart republican and has been an active worker in the party since attaining his majority, now serving as a member of the republican city central committee. He belongs to the Lutheran church and is a member of Itaska Lodge, No. 420, A. F. & A. M., and also of Missouri Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M. He likewise belongs to the Tower Grove Turner Society. During the progress of the World war he was active in the sale of Liberty bonds and also made a personal canvass of his locality for Red Cross subscriptions. In fact he did everything in his power to assist in financing the war and promoting the work which could be done at home for the support of the soldiers in the field. Mr. Pape deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. His father met a tragic death, leaving his son, Frederick W., the eldest of six children, as the sole support of a widowed mother and the younger members of the family. He bravely took up the heavy task that devolved upon him and throughout his entire life has met every duty with the same courage, resolution and conscientious purpose. He has ever been a man of high ideals, devoted to his profession and is doing much good, especially in providing breathing spaces for the poor through the development of the park system and playgrounds in congested districts and thus directly benefiting a class hitherto much neglected.

ALONZO F. BARR.

Alonzo F. Barr, chief examiner of the efficiency board of St. Louis, is a man of broad vision and splendid executive ability who in his present position passes upon the qualifications of all candidates for positions in the classified service of his city, of which there are about seven thousand. He has advanced to this position by reason of his own ability and without political influence. Mr. Barr was born at Florissant in St. Louis county, August 24, 1878. His father, John P. Barr, a native of Lorraine, France, came to America in 1832, making his way direct to St. Louis and soon thereafter settling in St. Louis county. The voyage to the new world was made in company with his parents, Nicholas and Mary Barr, John P. Barr being at that time a lad of twelve years. He was educated in a private school of St. Louis county and in young manhood purchased farm lands in the vicinity of Florissant, there successfully carrying on general agricultural pursuits from 1856 until the time of his death in 1911. He was a Mexican war veteran and served in the Doniphan campaign as a private with the artillery. In 1849, with others, he crossed the plains to California, remaining on the Pacific coast during the height of the gold excitement there, returning to Missouri in 1855. In 1856 he was married to Frances De Salme, a native of St. Louis and representative of an old and prominent French family early established in the city. Mrs. Barr, who is still living, has become the mother of ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom Alonzo F. is the youngest. But two survive, his brother being Nicholas Barr, also of St. Louis.

The death of the father occurred at Florissant, February 28, 1911, when he had reached the notable age of ninety-one years.

Alonzo F. Barr was educated in the public schools of Florissant, in St. Louis University and is now attending the St. Louis Institute of Law. Following the completion of his college course he took up the profession of teaching which he followed in the Florissant public schools for a period of five years. He next entered the government service as a postoffice employe, there remaining for fifteen years, serving during the latter part of that period as superintendent of the Field station. He was then appointed assistant examiner of the efficiency board in April, 1915, upon a competitive examination, and was promoted to chief examiner in August, 1918. He is a tireless worker and conscientious in all of his efforts. He has recently made surveys of the largest city departments and as a result of these surveys has made recommendations with reference to the conduct of these departments, which recommendations have met with uniform favor. He is recognized as one of the most competent efficiency experts in America and his reputation has brought to him numerous offers of municipal positions from various places throughout the United States, including New York on the far east and Los Angeles on the west.

On the 20th of June, 1906, Mr. Barr was married in St. Louis to Anna Hanlon, a native of this city and daughter of Mathew and Mary Hanlon, now deceased. Mrs. Barr passed away May 12, 1908, at the age of twenty-eight, leaving a daughter, Jane Frances, who was born on the 25th of March of that year.

During the World war Mr. Barr served as a speaker for the Red Cross and was also a member of the local war service board of the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is a stalwart republican. Of the Roman Catholic church he is a communicant and is a district deputy of the Knights of Columbus. He takes a most helpful interest in the work of St. Francis Xavier's church, laboring untiringly for his parish. He is a charter member and vice president of the Knights of Columbus Choral Club, possessing much natural ability, his voice having been well trained. He participates in all the concerts of the Choral Club, which is recognized as one of the leading male singing organizations of the country. He is likewise an able pianist. As a graduate of St. Louis University, with an A. B. and A. M. degree, he is much devoted to educational development in general and to any plans or undertakings of his alma mater in particular. The care and protection of young men, assisting them to become better and truer citizens, is a matter of deep concern to him. He is president of the Catholic Civic Center, which has for its object the betterment of citizenship among young men, especially for those away from their own homes, and in this connection directs one of the most important activities of the present day. His leisure is devoted to the reading of good books and he keeps informed on all events of current interest. His literary standards are high and he is a clear, logical and forceful writer, while his fund of knowledge and excellent voice combine to make him a pleasing and convincing speaker.

CHARLES M. TALBERT.

Charles M. Talbert, a capable public official serving as director of streets and sewers, and as such as a member of the board of public service of St. Louis, manifesting at all times a public-spirited devotion to the general good, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, September 27, 1870. His father, William Talbert, was also a native of that state and was of French Huguenot and Scotch descent. In 1875 he removed to Barry county, Missouri, where he resided to the time of his death in 1895. For many years he successfully conducted business as a merchant. During the Civil war he served as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, participating in the fighting in Alabama and other districts of the south. He was a staunch republican and for a number of years was chairman of the republican county central committee of Barry county. At the time of his death, which occurred when he was fifty-one years of age, he was serving as county recorder of deeds. He also served as postmaster at Cassville, the county seat of Barry county, during President Harrison's administration. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Amanda Carter, was also born in Indiana and

passed away in 1878, at the age of thirty years. Their family numbered three daughters and a son.

The latter, Charles M. Talbert, who was the second in order of birth, was educated in the public schools of southwestern Missouri and in the State University, which he attended from 1891 until 1893. As a youth in the country his life was not unlike that of other country boys. He clerked in a country store, taught school and was variously employed. After leaving college he entered the government service, surveying on the Missouri river, and later he was connected with a city engineering company for a year. He was next with the Mississippi river commission in general survey and improvement work until 1903, when he became connected with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as construction engineer on the Cascades and when the fair opened he was made superintendent of buildings and exhibits in the liberal arts department under Colonel John A. Ockerson, thus continuing until the close of the exposition, when he became associated with the city government under A. J. O'Reilly, then president of the board of public improvements. He acted as assistant to the president and was later appointed street commissioner by Hon. Frederick Kreismann, then mayor of St. Louis. Later he was appointed to his present position by Mayor Kiel and was reappointed during the mayor's second term. As a member of the board of public service he has been found thoroughly capable, impressing one as a man of great ability and thoroughness in his work. He has a broad knowledge of the needs of the city and the best methods of working out the solution of its problems with regard to streets and sewers as well as to the traffic of the city. He is quick to perceive and analyze, ready to act and very efficient, having a remarkable capacity for execution.

On the 12th of April, 1899, Mr. Talbert was married to Miss Mary Davitt, of St. Louis, a daughter of John and Wilhelmina Davitt. Her father was a lumber merchant who furnished most of the lumber used in steamboat construction in early days. Mr. and Mrs. Talbert have one son, William R., who was born in St. Louis, December 26, 1899.

During his college days Mr. Talbert was a member of the Missouri National Guard. When this country was a participant in the World war he took an active part in all interests to uphold the government and promote the welfare of the army. He served as a director of municipal cooperation, publicity division of the eighth federal reserve district, was for four years chairman of the public safety section of the National Safety Council and served on the legal advisory board. He was a member of the executive committee of the Liberty Loan and of the Red Cross executive committee. He was given an honor certificate and awarded a silver service belt buckle appropriately engraved for his part in the publicity for the fourth Liberty Loan and also a Red Cross service button was awarded him for the splendid work he did in behalf of the organization. Many letters of commendation and appreciation were received by him from many men high in the offices of the various war organizations on the boards of which he served. He has taken a leading part in the movement to create a national standard traffic code and his service along this line has been recognized by his selection as chairman of the first national conference which was held in Washington, D. C., in January, 1921. In politics he is an earnest republican and has been quite active in support of the party. Fraternally he is connected with Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., has also taken the degrees of the chapter, of the Scottish Rite, of the Grotto and the Mystic Shrine. He is a prominent figure in a number of the leading clubs of the city, belonging to the Midland Valley Country Club, Century Club, Riverview Club and the Missouri Athletic Association, while along the line of his profession he is connected with the Engineers Club of St. Louis and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS MORRIS, M. D.

Dr. Christopher Columbus Morris, a surgeon of St. Louis, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, December 27, 1858, his parents being Joseph M. and Sarah E. (Owen) Morris. He is a representative of old American families and one of his uncles in the maternal line, William Owen, served with the Union army in the Civil war.

Dr. Morris pursued his early education in the public schools of his native state and afterward attended Licking Academy at Licking, Missouri, subsequent to which



DR. CHRISTOPHER C. MORRIS

time he entered the Missouri State University and won the M. D. degree in 1884. He has since taken post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic during the winter of 1890-91 and in 1896 Ewing College conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree in recognition of his valuable scientific labors. He took up the general practice of medicine in northeast Missouri, where he remained until 1890, and in 1891 he opened an office in St. Louis. In 1893 he organized the St. Louis Baptist Hospital, of which he is now superintendent and surgeon in chief. He is recognized as an eminent authority on his branch of the profession, his skill and ability being proven in many major operations. He has devoted practically his entire time to his profession and is constantly studying to perfect himself in his chosen life work. In 1906 he took post-graduate work in the clinics of London, Berlin and Paris. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Electro-Therapeutic Association and a life member of the American Hospital Association. He is also a member of the American Association of Railway Surgeons, the Southern Medical Association and Southern States Association of Railway Surgeons; consulting surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway and substitute surgeon of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.

On the 17th of June, 1885, Dr. Morris was united in marriage to Miss Willa Raines and they became the parents of a daughter, Ina, who is now the wife of J. Travis Fleishel, vice president of the Cain-Hurley Lumber Company of St. Louis, Missouri. They have two children, Florence and Ina. In 1917 Dr. Morris was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away on the 5th of October of that year.

During the war Dr. Morris was chairman of Medical Advisory Board No. 7 of St. Louis and also received recognition from the war department for services proffered to the Volunteer Medical Service Corps in connection with the Council of National Defense. In politics he is a republican where political issues are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot. Fraternally he is a Mason who has taken the degrees of both York and Scottish Rites. He belongs to the St. Louis Club and finds his chief recreation in golf. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, his membership being with the Second Baptist church of St. Louis, and for the past twenty-eight years he has been the superintendent and chief surgeon of the St. Louis Baptist Hospital. In this connection he has done a wonderful work for the benefit of mankind and his labors have indeed been far-reaching and beneficial. He has ever maintained the highest personal as well as professional standards and has always enjoyed the fullest confidence and respect of his professional brethren and the general public.

CHARLES HERTENSTEIN.

Charles Hertenstein, chairman of the St. Louis efficiency board and prominent in union labor circles, has exerted a wide influence over labor organizations because he is at all times absolutely square and just. Moreover, he can see both sides of a question, and while it is his purpose to do everything in his power for the interest of his organization at the same time he deals squarely with other interested parties. It is therefore not a matter of marvel that he commands the respect of all who know him.

Mr. Hertenstein is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was born April 15, 1872, and is a son of Frederick and Anna Elizabeth (Braun) Hertenstein. The father, now deceased, was a native of Switzerland and came to America in the '50s, settling in Cincinnati, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1881 when he was forty-eight years of age. In his active business career he was a shoe merchant and won substantial success. During the Civil war, however, he served as a soldier of the Union army, placing his duty to his country before all other interests. His wife, a native of Germany, came to the new world with her parents in girlhood and passed away in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1907, at the age of seventy-two years. Their family numbered three sons and two daughters, of whom two sons and a daughter are yet living.

Charles Hertenstein, after attending the public schools until he had mastered the work of the grades, entered the Woodward high school of Cincinnati from which he was graduated in 1890. His desire to become a professional man led him to take up the study of law in the Cincinnati Law School and in 1895 he was graduated

with the LL. B. degree. The same year he was admitted to practice at the Ohio bar. Long prior to this time, however, he had provided for his own support. In fact at the age of ten years he started out to earn his own living and this he did as a newsboy. Later he began working at the printer's trade and from his earnings as a journeyman printer he paid his way through college. He was connected with the Post Dispatch for twenty years and becoming interested in the question of labor organization he joined the St. Louis Typographical Local Union, of which he was elected to the presidency, serving now for the twelfth term in that office. He never took up the practice of law but his knowledge thereof has been of immense benefit to him in various activities in which he has engaged as the years have gone by. In 1912 he was elected a member of the board of freeholders and served thereon for eighteen months without salary as a patriotic duty, filling the position at the time the board drafted the present city charter of St. Louis, which was adopted by a vote of the people June 30, 1914. On the 5th of September, 1916, he was appointed a member of the St. Louis efficiency board and by the board was elected chairman. He served for three years and was then again appointed by the mayor on the 5th of September, 1919, for a second three years' term and remains at the head of the board, which is doing excellent service in behalf of many public interests which come under its jurisdiction. Mr. Hertenstein is also treasurer of the Lincoln Housing Trust, an incorporated company the object of which is to assist poor people to acquire homes on easy terms and under favorable conditions.

On the 2d of November, 1895, in St. Louis, Mr. Hertenstein was married to Miss Ida Belle Grayson, a native of Indiana and a daughter of the late William Grayson, who was a representative of one of the old families of the Hoosier state. Mr. Hertenstein belongs to Keystone Lodge No. 243, A. F. & A. M.; Bellefontaine Chapter, R. A. M.; and to Hope Lodge No. 186, K. P. He is likewise a member of the Century Boat Club and of the Riverview Club. He is most charitable and is constantly extending a helping hand wherever it is needed. He makes a very convincing speech, being able to present his cause with clearness and force. He is essentially a diplomat, possessing sound common sense, and is a tireless worker. He can meet any problem and work it out without confusion, is thoroughly reliable and has been successful in everything that he has undertaken.

H. EDMUND WIEDEMANN.

H. Edmund Wiedemann, consulting chemist of St. Louis, was born in Harrisburg, Saline county, Illinois, April 1, 1882, a son of Edward W. and Sarah (Dietrich) Wiedemann, the former a native of Germany who came to America in 1849, and first settled in Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Illinois in 1868, establishing his home in Harrisburg where he resided to the time of his death, which occurred in 1919, he having reached the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was a merchant and successfully followed business for an extended period. His widow is a native of Pennsylvania and a representative of the old families of that state of German lineage, founded, however, in America prior to the Revolutionary war. The ancestry can be traced back to John Heiser, who was the great great grandfather of Mr. Wiedemann of this review, and who served as a soldier in the War for Independence, and Mrs. Wiedemann is still a resident of Harrisburg. By her marriage she became the mother of three sons and two daughters of whom H. Edmund of this review is the fourth in order of birth.

At the usual age he began his education in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school of Harrisburg, while later he became a student in Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1903 with the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Master of Science and Chemical Engineer. Following his graduation he entered upon the practice of his profession in St. Louis in 1905, the interval having been spent as a chemist with the firm of Morris & Company of Chicago. Since coming to St. Louis he has continued in private practice and has been very successful. In 1912 he was employed as state chemist by the food and drug department of Missouri, and has since filled that position. He was also lecturer on chemistry in the manual training department in the Washington University from 1909 until 1911 inclusive, and since 1910

has been the treasurer of the Academy of Science in St. Louis. He has contributed many articles to scientific journals having to do with his profession. At the time of the signing of the armistice he was manager of the explosive section of the St. Louis district of the ordnance department, his territory extending to the Pacific coast.

In East St. Louis, Illinois, on the 24th of November, 1910, Mr. Wiedemann was married to Miss Amy L. Buchanan, who was born in St. Louis a daughter of Samuel and Laura E. (Jacobs) Buchanan, representatives of one of the old families of St. Louis. Mr. Wiedemann and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian church. Politically he is a democrat when national questions and issues are involved but in local elections casts an independent ballot. He belongs to University Lodge, A. F. & A. M., is also a member of the University Club of St. Louis, the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Chemical Society, and the Engineers' Club of St. Louis.

I. RAY L. WILES.

I. Ray L. Wiles, president of the Wiles-Chipman Lumber Company, belongs to that class of thorough-going and representative business men whose efforts have been a vital force in the upbuilding of St. Louis. He was born in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 2, 1877, a son of Captain Isaac Wiles, who became a pioneer settler of Nebraska, where he followed farming and stock breeding, also engaged in importing thoroughbred cattle. He was first lieutenant of Company H, in Colonel Robert W. Furnas' Second Regiment, Nebraska Cavalry, organized in the fall of 1862 as a nine months' regiment which served about one year. During the greater part of the time it was attached to General Sully's command and participated in the campaigns of that general against the hostile Indians in western Nebraska and Dakota. At the battle of White Stone Hill, in Dakota, in September, 1863, the casualties in the Second Nebraska were seven men killed, fourteen wounded and ten missing, five horses killed, nine wounded and nine missing.

Isaac Wiles was also commissioned captain of Company B of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, mustered into service August 13, 1864, and served six months of similar warfare. His prominence in the public life of the community was manifest in the fact that he served in the seventh and twelfth territorial and second, third and fourth state sessions of the legislature of Nebraska. Among other things of which he and his family may be proud, he entered the bill which provided for the Great Seal of Nebraska, of the design and device following: "The eastern part of the circle to be represented by a steamboat ascending the Missouri River, the mechanic arts to be represented by a smith with hammer and anvil in the foreground, agriculture to be represented by a settler's cabin, sheaves of wheat and stalks of growing corn; in the background a train of cars heading toward the Rocky Mountains and on the extreme west the Rocky Mountains to be plainly in view; around the top of the circle to be in capital letters the motto 'Equality before the Law' and the circle to be surrounded with the words 'Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, March 1, 1867.'"

Session Laws of the State of Nebraska, 1867, Page 57.

House Journal of State Legislature of Nebraska, Friday, May 31, 1867, Page 123: "Mr. Wiles introduced House Roll No. 41, an act to provide for the seal for the State of Nebraska, read the first time." He was also very active in framing the state constitution and in many ways he left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the new commonwealth taking active part in shaping its destiny and directing its progress. He married Nancy Elizabeth Linville, a native of Missouri, born at Robideaux Landing and a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state. She died in 1918, at the age of seventy-eight years.

I. R. L. Wiles was the youngest in a family of five sons and five daughters. He pursued his education in the public schools of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and his early life to the age of twenty years was spent upon a farm, with the usual experiences of a farm bred boy. He then started out in the world on his own account, and was first employed in the supply department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company at Plattsmouth. He continued in railroad service for twelve years and during a part of this time was with the Chicago, Burlington &

Quincy, with the Wabash and with the Missouri Pacific Railroads, and when with the last named he was supply agent continuing in the position for a year. He then returned to St. Louis and became a stockholder of the O'Neil Lumber Company, while subsequently he was elected to the position of vice president. In 1916 a change occurred in the organization of the business, leading to the adoption of the name of the O'Neil-Wiles Lumber Company, in which Mr. Wiles was retained in the office of vice president. Another change in the personnel of the house led to the adoption in February, 1918, of the firm name of the Wiles-Chipman Lumber Company, at which time Mr. Wiles became the president. This is today the largest capitalized lumber business of St. Louis and its volume of trade exceeds that of any other lumber firm of the city. The development of the trade is attributable in no small measure to the efforts of Mr. Wiles. When he became connected with the lumber industry he studied it from every possible standpoint and his enterprise, sound judgment and careful management have been dominant factors in the continued growth of the business and its constantly expanding success.

Mr. Wiles was married in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on the 1st of September, 1899, to Miss Grace Ethel Kew, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of William and Sarah D. (Place) Kew. To them has been born a daughter, Thelma Delphine, whose birth occurred at Plattsmouth, May 26, 1901.

Mr. Wiles was very active in support of the various Liberty Loan drives during the war, and also engaged in the manufacture of material for the government. Politically he has always been a republican. He belongs to the Algonquin Club, to the Missouri Athletic Association, and to the Christian church, associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules which have governed his conduct. His life record is that of notable advancement from a humble position, for he started out as waterboy on the railroad, in connection with railroad construction work, between Union, Nebraska, and Omaha. Along the lines of steady progression he has reached his present place of prominence as the head of the Wiles-Chipman Lumber Company, the leading lumber concern of the city, and in 1919 he was honored with the presidency of the St. Louis Lumber Trade Exchange. There is no man in St. Louis who is more familiar with the lumber industry nor has done more in recent years to promote progress in this field of business than has I. R. L. Wiles, whose opinions are accepted as expert and whose activity has done much to make St. Louis an important lumber center.

JOHN R. LIONBERGER.

In the annals of St. Louis the name of John R. Lionberger figures prominently, for as merchant and banker he left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of city and state. He was born in Luray, Page county, Virginia, August 20, 1829, and was in the sixty-fifth year of his age when death ended his labors on the 20th of May, 1894. His ancestral history was one of close connection with a most picturesque and romantic epoch in the development of the new world. The Lionberger ancestors were of French Huguenot stock and came to the new world with William Penn. The great-grandmother of John R. Lionberger was killed in the Indian massacre at Luray Cave and the history of that cave is closely interwoven with the history of the family. It was toward the close of the eighteenth century that representatives of the name established their home in Page county, Virginia, where Isaac Lionberger, father of John R. Lionberger, was born and reared. In early manhood he sought the opportunities of the growing west and became one of the pioneer residents of Missouri in 1836, establishing his home in Boonville, Cooper county. There he followed general mercantile pursuits and was widely recognized as a man of affairs in that section of the state for many years. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, called him to the office of sheriff and he also served as judge of the county court, while he was also a local director of the old State Bank of Missouri, which at that period was the most important banking house west of the Mississippi. Isaac Lionberger wedded Miss Mary Tutt, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Ashby) Tutt, who were also natives of Virginia and were of Scotch-Irish descent. The grandfather in the ma-



JOHN R. LIONBERGER

ternal line was Captain John Ashby, while the grandfather in the paternal line was Lieutenant Charles Tutt, both of whom were soldiers of the Revolutionary war, entering the army as representatives of the Virginia line.

Physical and intellectual vigor came to John R. Lionberger as a legitimate inheritance from worthy ancestors. Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. John R. Lionberger was a worthy scion of his race in person, in talents and in character. Superior educational advantages were accorded him and after attending the Kemper Academy of Boonville, Missouri, he matriculated in the State University at Columbia, when a youth of sixteen years. There he pursued a classical course and on its completion became actively engaged in commercial pursuits, conducting a store at Boonville for some time.

The year 1855 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Lionberger in St. Louis. He was well equipped and well trained for life's practical and responsible duties and the field of commerce offered in the growing Missouri metropolis was to him an enticing one. Here he established, under the firm style of Lionberger & Shields, a wholesale boot and shoe business and almost immediately became recognized as one of the alert, wide-awake and progressive merchants of the city. After two years he purchased his partner's interest and for a time carried on business alone but afterward was joined by junior partners under the firm style of J. R. Lionberger & Company. The house won a wide reputation, enjoying an extensive trade during the middle portion of the nineteenth century, Mr. Lionberger remaining an active factor in its control until 1868, when he sold his interest and retired from the mercantile field, in which he had won a well merited reputation for high character and integrity of purpose as well as for successful management. Soon afterward he became actively identified with various enterprises which featured prominently in the growth and development of St. Louis and some of which were of a semi-public nature. He took helpful part in developing the transportation system of St. Louis and in promoting its banking interests and was a leading spirit in bringing about the construction of the Eads bridge, serving as one of the directors of the bridge company from the inception of the enterprise and also as a member of the executive and construction committees. Later he became interested in the building of the North Missouri Railroad and its completion to Kansas City and the Iowa state line, and for an extended period he was president of the St. Joseph & St. Louis Railroad Company. He entered banking circles in 1857 as one of the organizers of the old Southern Bank, of which he served as a director and as vice president. Upon the reorganization of the bank in 1864 under the national banking law, and the adoption of the name of the Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mr. Lionberger continued to be a large shareholder and in 1867 was elected to the presidency, thus serving until 1876, when he resigned for the purpose of making an extended trip abroad. Upon his return to America Mr. Lionberger was elected vice president of the bank and he also became one of the founders of the St. Louis Clearing House Association, serving on its first committee of management, of which he was made chairman. He was likewise a member and director of the Chamber of Commerce and was a member of the building committee which had in charge the erection of the Merchants Exchange. He was prominently known as a representative of the Board of Trade and was twice sent as its local delegate to the National Board of Trade. In the later years of his life he became associated with the Union Depot Storage & Shipping Company, which in 1881 erected an elevator with a capacity of seven hundred and sixty thousand bushels of grain. Mr. Lionberger was likewise one of the organizers of the St. Louis Safe Deposit Company and he was also interested in the earlier development of the street railway system of St. Louis and owned a large block of its stock.

In 1851 occurred the marriage of Mr. Lionberger and Miss Margaret Clarkson, daughter of Dr. Henry Clarkson, of Columbia, curator of the State University of Missouri. The children born of this union were: Marion, who became the wife of John D. Davis and is now deceased; Isaac H.; Margaret, who married Henry S. Potter and has passed away; and Mary, who completes the family.

In political belief Mr. Lionberger was a democrat, stanchly upholding Jeffersonian principles. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and he closely followed its teachings. He was constantly extending a helping hand where aid was needed and his life was indeed blessed by reason of the "little

ministries that filled the long years." A believer in the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God, he did everything in his power to ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate and his life was at all times a stimulating influence for good among those with whom he was associated. While he has passed on, his memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him and is cherished in the hearts of all who were associated with him.

FRANK HERBERT HASKINS.

Frank Herbert Haskins, specializing in corporation and commercial law, who entered upon general practice in St. Louis in 1892, was born in Peoria, Illinois, January 10, 1867, his parents being L. F. and Juliet S. Haskins. The father passed away in 1885 and the mother is now living in Los Angeles, California.

Frank Herbert Haskins has been a resident of St. Louis since 1874. His father had engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Peoria and after removing to St. Louis devoted his attention to the brokerage business. The mother comes from an old pioneer family of Illinois well known in Springfield. In the family were but two children, the brother being Archie F., who died in 1899.

Frank H. Haskins was a lad of but seven years when the family came to St. Louis, where he remained a public school student until seventeen years of age and afterward devoted five years to a law course at Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He had been admitted to the bar in 1892. His first business experience had come to him through seven years' connection with George D. Capen, a well known figure in insurance circles in St. Louis. With his admission to the bar Mr. Haskins entered upon the general practice of law and is now giving his attention largely to corporation and commercial law, being also widely known as a most able counselor. He is a deep thinker, a clear reasoner and prepares his cases with the utmost thoroughness and care, while his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial.

Mr. Haskins is a member of the Episcopal church and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He resides at the Missouri Athletic Club, is also a member of the Algonquin Golf Club and Automobile Club and has always manifested a keen interest in those things which have to do with progress and improvement in the city. During the war period he was a government appeals attorney and a member of the Home Guard, the age limit preventing him from being accepted for active service. He is a 32d degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

GEORGE SIBLEY JOHNS.

George Sibley Johns, editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was born in St. Charles, Missouri, on the 27th of December, 1857, his parents being John J. and Jane A. (Durfee) Johns. In the acquirement of his education he attended private grammar schools in St. Charles and later was a student in Kemper's family school at Boonville, Missouri. He then entered Princeton University from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1880 and after completing his course there devoted some time to the study of law, with a brief service on the Evening News of Philadelphia. In 1882 he turned his attention to journalism, establishing the St. Charles Journal which he conducted as editor and proprietor until 1883. He then became a representative of newspaper interests in St. Louis by joining the reportorial staff of the Post-Dispatch. Through the intervening period of thirty-eight years he has been identified with this paper, and two short periods with the New York World, advancing steadily through the positions of city editor, dramatic critic and managing editor to that of editor, reaching the last named position in 1898 and so continuing to the present time. The Post-Dispatch ranks as one of the leading papers of the Mississippi valley, its wide circulation being due in large measure to the interest in the editorials from the pen of



Fios Photo

FRANK H. HASKINS

Mr. Johns. Under his direction the editorial page through its independent policies became a powerful influence.

Mr. Johns has been identified with a number of interests and organizations outside of his special newspaper work. He helped to promote and made the first address at the school of journalism at the State University. He has been a member of the St. Louis Artists Guild since its inception; has served for many years on its board of directors and was for several years its president. He is a member of the American Federation of Arts. He was chairman of the executive committee and supervised the St. Louis exposition of arts and crafts here in November, 1919—the first general exposition of its kind held in America. He served two terms as president of the Princeton Alumni Association and was a director of the Western Association of Princeton Clubs. Under his presidency and through his efforts the building of the Artists Guild was erected. He was one of the founders and the first vice president of the St. Louis Art League and has been a member of the board of governors continuously. He was one of the organizers and a member of the board of directors of the Burns Cottage Association which erected a replica of the Burns cottage at the World's Fair with an exhibition of Burns manuscripts and relics, out of which subsequently grew the Burns Club with a permanent room in the St. Louis Artists Guild. He is vice president of the club. He has been a member of the advisory committee of the Pulitzer College of Journalism at Columbia University, New York, since the foundation of the college.

He is a member of the University, City, and Sunset Hill Golf clubs. He has a country place near St. Louis where he spends most of his leisure time, dividing his interest between amateur farming and golf.

THEODORE J. HARDER.

Theodore J. Harder, chief rater with the insurance firm of W. H. Markham & Company of St. Louis, is a native son of the city in which he resides, his birth having here occurred July 20, 1877. His father, Adam Harder, was born in Germany and came to America in 1870. He engaged in the furnace and range business under the name of O'Connor & Harder, this being one of the first firms to carry on a business of that character in St. Louis. They were located at No. 615 Olive street, where the Railway Exchange building now stands. Mr. Harder won a substantial measure of success in his business in which he continued active to the time of his death, which occurred in 1886. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Emma Hennemann, was born in St. Louis, and was a daughter of Theodore F. and Emma (Dieckmann) Hennemann. Her father was one of the first locksmiths in St. Louis doing business at No. 218 Locust street. To Mr. and Mrs. Harder were born five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom Theodore J. is the eldest. The others are Clara, the wife of Francis H. Miller, who is an accountant with W. H. Markham & Company; Ida, a sister of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame, Indiana; Robert C., a Jesuit priest of the St. Louis University; and Albert M.

Theodore J. Harder was educated in St. Joseph's school and in the St. Louis University, in which he continued his studies for three years. From 1893 until 1912 he was with the St. Louis Board of Fire Underwriters, beginning as a clerk and rising to the position of chief rater. On the 1st of October, 1912, he became connected with W. H. Markham & Company, entering their employ as chief rater and continuing with them to the present time in that position, which is one of large responsibility. His thoroughness and broad experience have well qualified him for the important duties that devolve upon him.

On the 23d of September, 1903, in St. Louis, Mr. Harder was married to Miss Isabel Gorla, a daughter of John and Pauline (Valette) Gorla, the former a representative of an Italian family while the latter is of French descent. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Harder was celebrated in the Visitation Catholic church. They have become parents of three daughters: Genevieve, born January 23, 1906; Marie, December 10, 1907; and Clare, June 17, 1915.

During the World war Mr. Harder spent much of his time in securing subscriptions for the various war activities and made an inspection for the government of the packing plants and grain elevators. In politics he has maintained an inde-

pendent course, voting for men and measures rather than parties. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is now a communicant of St. Pius church. He also belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He has membership in the Zoological Society and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of his city, his aid and influence being always given on the side of improvement and advancement.

WALLACE RENARD.

Wallace Renard, president of the Renard Linoleum & Rug Company, which conducts a large wholesale floor covering business, was born in St. Louis, November 6, 1885, and is a son of Louis Renard.

He spent his youthful days under his parental roof, and his education was in the public schools, from which he graduated at the age of about fourteen, and then joined his father in work for the firm of Trorlicht, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, up to 1907, following the lines in the floor covering business entirely.

Shortly after leaving the above firm, he started the firm of the Renard Linoleum & Rug Company and has since been active in formulating the policies and promoting the growth of this business, which has now been built up as a very strong organization, and a corps of efficient office and sales people now surround same, making it very successful.

In St. Louis, on June 5th, 1910, Mr. Renard was married to Miss Lucille Kohn, a native of this city and daughter of William and Sophie Kohn, both representatives of old families in St. Louis. There are now three children in the family: Louis, Elizabeth and Nina A.

Politically he is a republican, and fraternally a Mason, belonging to Corner Stone Lodge, also Scottish Rites and Moolah Temple, and also belonging to the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His membership relations also extend to various leading clubs, including the Missouri Athletic Association, City Club, Columbian Club, Westwood Country Club and Sunset Hill, and he greatly enjoys the social features of these organizations when leisure permits.

ALBERT H. HAESELER.

Albert H. Haeseler, a contractor and builder of St. Louis, was born at Bremen, Germany, September 5, 1848. His father, the late Albert Haeseler, was prominent in the same line of business in Bremen and spent his entire life in his native country, passing away in 1866. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Louisa Stremmel, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, and in 1874 came to St. Louis where her remaining days were passed, her death occurring in 1890 when she had reached the age of seventy-five. Her family numbered five sons and three daughters.

Albert H. Haeseler, who was the fourth in order of birth, was educated in the public schools of his native city and also in private institutions. He concentrated upon the study of architecture and after completing his preparation for the profession traveled in all parts of Germany for a period of three years, working as a builder and doing various kinds of architectural work, thus meeting the requirements of the country by rounding out his experience in this way. The opportunities of the new world attracted him, however, and in 1871 he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, arriving in St. Louis on the 2d of September. From that time until 1883 he was employed as a journeyman in the building line and in that year established business on his own account, since which time he has won a well merited reputation as a contractor and builder. The thoroughness of his work, his reliability and his efficiency have won him steady advancement and during the intervening years he has erected many of the most substantial and beautiful homes of St. Louis. He has also been the builder of a number of the leading industrial buildings of the city and is now engaged on the erection of the largest individual industrial building ever erected in the city—the plant of the General Motor company which covers many acres. This is one of the most extensive building projects of the west and is the largest of the company's plants in the United States. Thus Mr. Haeseler has reached the

position of leadership in connection with the building industry and the substantial character and beauty of many of the structures of St. Louis are attributable entirely to his labors.

On the 7th of June, 1893, Mr. Haeseler was married in St. Louis, to Miss Bertha Steiner, a native of this city and a daughter of Otto and ——— (Oehler) Steiner. Mr. and Mrs. Haeseler have become parents of two daughters: Ella and Irma.

In 1907 Mr. Haeseler made a long tour through Europe visiting his old home and friends and enjoying his trip to many points of historic and modern interest. Mr. Haeseler votes for the republican party and belongs to Irvin Lodge, No. 291, A. F. & A. M.; to the Royal Lodge chapter; to the Scottish Rite Consistory; and to Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His has been an active and successful life, and as the builder and architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well.

ROY CARL GANS.

Roy Carl Gans, civil engineer, connected with the Department of Streets and Sewers of St. Louis was born in Ashland, Boone county, Missouri, September 29, 1877. His father, George Ache Gans, was born near Uniontown, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1845 and came with his parents to Missouri from Fayette county, Pennsylvania in 1868 settling near Columbia, Boone county. In later years he resided in Columbia where his death occurred January 7, 1919. His wife, Laura Loraine (Russell) Gans, was born near Ashland, Boone county, May 19, 1856, her grandparents being among the early settlers of that county. Mrs. Gans now makes her home in Parsons, Kansas. She was married in 1872 and became the mother of two sons and four daughters, Walter Russell, Roy C., Nora J., G. Loraine, Ruth E., and Alma M.

Roy Carl Gans, the second of the family, was educated in the public schools of Ashland and Nevada, Missouri, and in the State University at Columbia from which he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in civil engineering. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession in various branches since his graduation and has been in the employ of the city of St. Louis since 1910. He has steadily advanced through various positions in the engineering department until promoted in 1918 to the position of Senior Civil Engineer, Department of Streets and Sewers, which he now holds.

On the 22nd of August, 1902, at Coffeyville, Kansas, Mr. Gans was married to Cosette Aleen Davidson, daughter of Marshall and Mary Davidson of Nevada, Missouri, who came to Vernon county this state in 1880 from Woodford county, Illinois. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gans are E. Maurine and George M.

Mr. Gans is a member of the Church of Christ, the outgrowth of the reformation movement that was begun about 1809 by Alexander Campbell and others at Washington, Pennsylvania, near the home of Mr. Gans' ancestors.

He gives his political support to the republican party and fraternally is connected with the Tau Beta Pi. He is a Mason belonging to Itaska Lodge, No. 420, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the American Association of Engineers. During the World war Mr. Gans was active in the promotion of Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives.

JAMES A. HOOKE.

James A. Hooke is filling the responsible position of director of public utilities for the city of St. Louis. He is a high-minded man of broad vision who has closely studied many important public problems and is rendering valuable service in connection with municipal affairs through the exercise of his official duties. He was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, January 18, 1878, and is a son of James H. Hooke, a native of Virginia, where his ancestors had lived through several generations, the family being there founded in 1738 by Robert Hooke, who was one of the first justices of Augusta county, Virginia, and who had come to this country

from Ireland. He was an Englishman by birth but was a student in Dublin University prior to his emigration to the new world. Robert Hooke was a planter and slaveholder. He served in the French and Indian war of 1755 and commanded a Virginia company as captain.

James H. Hooke, father of James A. Hooke of this review, was reared and educated in Virginia and removed to Kentucky about the outbreak of the Civil war. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and stock raising and passed away in 1914, at the age of seventy years, his birth having occurred December 31, 1844. In early manhood he wedded Josephine Allison, a daughter of John and Alta Zera (Ferguson) Allison and a granddaughter of Daniel Sinclair, who was a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Kentucky of Scotch descent. The mother of James A. Hooke passed away in August, 1919, at the age of sixty-six years, her birth having occurred January 9, 1853.

James A. Hooke, an only child, was educated in private schools and in the University of Missouri in which he won his Bachelor of Science degree in 1902. Following his graduation he was employed by the Chicago & Alton Railroad and during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 he was an engineer on construction. He has since followed the engineering profession and in 1905 became connected with the sewer department of the city of St. Louis, thus serving until 1913, when he became sewer commissioner. Since 1914 he has been the director of public utilities and in this connection has rendered important service to the city, directing its interests and promoting its welfare through his various activities that have been a public safeguard.

On the 18th of April, 1906, in Randolph county, Missouri, Mr. Hooke was married to Miss Eleanor Lewis, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Richard E. and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Lewis, who were residents of Howard county, this state. Her father was a son of Benjamin and Eleanor (Turner) Lewis, who were pioneers of Howard county. Richard E. Lewis has passed away, but the mother of Mrs. Hooke is still living.

Mr. Hooke belongs to the University Club, also to the Ridgedale Golf Club, to the City Club, the Century Boat Club, the Riverview Club, the Engineers Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a man of scholarly attainments whose vision has never been bounded by a mile radius but who looks at all vital questions from every standpoint and who in his public service has never allowed partisanship or personal welfare in any way to warp his judgment concerning the public needs, conditions and opportunities.

WILLIAM ELI MINOR, M. D.

Dr. William Eli Minor is one of the ablest and most successful physicians and surgeons of Kansas City, but important as he regards his professional duties, there is still another line of activity which features still more largely in his life record. Those who know him well—and he has a wide acquaintance—say that without invidious distinction he may be termed one of the foremost philanthropists of Kansas City, for he is ever making all other interests subservient to his continuous effort to do for his fellowmen and is particularly well known in connection with uplift work. He was born in Chillicothe, Missouri, June 8, 1865, a son of Preston H. and Lydia A. (Pace) Minor. The father was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and when about twenty-five years of age became a resident of Chillicothe, Missouri. The grandfather was a native of Virginia and in young manhood removed to Kentucky. The Minors all came originally from Virginia and many are still prominently known in that state. One of the number, John B. Minor, was for many years president of the University of Virginia and was the author of some noted law books.

Dr. Minor of this review attended the public schools and the seminary at Chillicothe and then, having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he pursued his studies in St. Louis and in Kansas City, winning his degree from the Kansas City University Medical College as a member of the class of 1889. Later he took a regular post-graduate course in the New York, Philadelphia and Chicago colleges and he also studied in and visited the principal European surgical



DR. WILLIAM E. MINOR

clinics. He has always specialized in rectal and abdominal surgery in Kansas City since 1889 and has operated almost exclusively at Research Hospital for thirty years. He has been physician in charge of the Thornton & Minor Sanitarium since the death of his father-in-law, Dr. Thornton, in 1895. There are few who have more fully met the obligations of man in relation to his fellowmen than has Dr. Minor. He is continually striving to assist the individual and promote the welfare of the community and there are many tangible evidences of his devotion to the public good. He gave liberally of time and money to the Christian Hospital and for the past twenty-five years has contributed most liberally to all needed buildings at the Research Hospital. He was one of the heavy subscribers to all the war drives put over in Kansas City and particularly to the Red Cross drives. In all of his activities the needs of the poor are first with him professionally and financially and he is continually extending his professional aid when he knows that there can be no chance of financial recompense.

Because he has used his talents wisely and well, because his judgment in business affairs is thoroughly sound and his methods progressive and reliable, he has become the holder of large real estate interests in Kansas City. It was through his activities that the new Federal Reserve Bank secured its location. He was also the owner of the Reliance building, which is occupied by the Thornton & Minor Institute. This was built by Dr. Minor and is the first solid concrete building erected in Kansas City. In fact he formed a most important link in a group of public-spirited citizens who have upbuilt and maintained the business district of the city, assisting materially and financially in locating many of its large buildings, such as the Young Men's Christian Association building, the Interurban Station and the Federal Reserve Bank. He was likewise instrumental in promoting the construction of the Automobile Club building on Oak street. This was a pioneer building in concrete construction and is the first building in the United States in which was used a fifty-foot concrete girder without steel supports or reinforcements, having been erected in 1913. Dr. Minor also has other important real estate interests in Kansas City, from which he derives a very gratifying income that is most wisely and generously used for the benefit of his fellowmen.

In Kansas City, Missouri, in 1888, Dr. Minor was married to Miss Laura B. Thornton, daughter of Dr. Thomas W. Thornton, with whom Dr. Minor was in partnership until the death of Dr. Thornton about twenty years ago. Her parents were stanch and devoted members of the Christian church, as were her grandparents. Her father came to Missouri from Kentucky when a young man and her mother's family removed to this state from North Carolina, all being worthy and substantial citizens. Dr. and Mrs. Minor have a daughter, Marie Alicia, who became the wife of Thomas W. Sanborn and resides in Kansas City, where Mr. Sanborn is engaged in the wholesale lumber business.

Dr. and Mrs. Minor are most loyal members of the Linwood Boulevard Christian church and for many years he has served on its board. He is a Knight Templar and also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a charter member of Union Lodge, No. 168, I. O. O. F., and he belongs to the Kansas City, Mid-Day, Athletic, Mission Hills, Blue Hills Golf and other clubs. He is likewise a member of the Sons of Revolution and of various civic organizations. He is leading a most busy life without thought of himself, seeking constantly the benefit and good of others.

WILLIAM A. KLIEFOTH.

Commercial interests of St. Louis find a worthy representative in William A. Kliefoth who is now the vice president of the Amos-James Grocery company. He has been a lifelong resident of this city, his birth having here occurred December 7, 1878, his parents being William and Wilhelmina (Grimminger) Kliefoth. The father was born in Germany and came to St. Louis in 1856. Here he engaged in the newspaper business in connection with the Westliche Post, a German paper, and remained an active factor in newspaper circles to the time of his death, which occurred in 1881. His wife, who was also born in Germany, crossed the Atlantic

to the new world in 1854 in company with her parents and died a half century later, departing this life in 1904.

William A. Kliefoth obtained a public school education but early put aside his text-books in order to earn his living. He has worked his way upward through various positions with a number of different firms and is now the vice president of the Amos-James Grocery company, so that he is well known in commercial circles. He has used his time and talents wisely and well and has neglected no opportunity that has presented itself for advancement. In addition to his interests in St. Louis he is the vice president of the Bement Rea company of Terre Haute, Indiana, and also a director of the Bement & Seitz company of Evansville, Indiana.

On the 17th of January, 1904, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Mr. Kliefoth was married to Miss Martha A. Kuhl, formerly of St. Louis, Missouri, and a daughter of Ernest Kuhl, who was in the government service. Mr. and Mrs. Kliefoth have one son, William E., who was born August 29, 1911.

Mr. Kliefoth belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis and also to the United States Chamber of Commerce. During the World war he was connected with the inspection department of the food administration and was a most generous supporter of the Liberty loan and Red Cross campaigns. He belongs to the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Missouri Athletic Association and the Century Boat Club and in politics his position is that of an independent republican. There have been no unusual, no spectacular and no esoteric phases in his career. His record is that of a substantial business man who has pursued the even tenor of his way, who has by diligence and determination won success; and the same course, followed by others, would produce like results. It is such a course that makes substantial citizens who constitute the real foundation upon which is built the progress and future prosperity of city and state.

HOWARD J. RHODUS.

Howard J. Rhodus is president of the Continental Bank Supply company, manufacturers of bank supplies, having the only exclusive house of this character in Missouri. They have their headquarters in St. Louis but maintain branch houses at other points with a business that extends to all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Alaska. A spirit of undaunted enterprise and progressiveness characterizes Mr. Rhodus in the conduct of this business and St. Louis is proud to number him among her native sons, for he was born in this city January 22, 1893. His father, Birch F. Rhodus, was also a native of Missouri, as was the grandfather, Thomas Rhodus. He was a son of Thomas Rhodus, Sr., a native of Ohio, who became one of the pioneer settlers of Missouri where he took up his abode in 1807, establishing his home in what was then the little village of St. Louis, conducting a furniture store on Main and Pine streets about 1820. Thomas Rhodus, Jr., the grandfather, was engaged in the furniture and tobacco business on Main and Chestnut streets, and Birch F. Rhodus was also active in mercantile lines for a number of years but is now living retired. The grandfather also became president of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis and was very active in civic and public affairs, as well as in the business life of the city. He was also a prominent worker in St. Johns Methodist Episcopal church in which he served as one of the deacons. In fact the family has borne a most important part in promoting the material, intellectual, social and moral development of St. Louis through four generations. Birch F. Rhodus was united in marriage to Miss Esther Ola Jones, a native of California and of Scotch descent, her people being among the pioneers of the Golden state coming originally from Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Birch Rhodus have become the parents of two daughters.

Their only son, Howard J. Rhodus, was educated in the public schools of Chicago, passing through consecutive grades to the high school and after completing his education there started out to earn his own livelihood when a youth of sixteen years. He entered the employ of the United States Envelope company of Worcester, Massachusetts, in the branch of their business which had been established in St. Louis. He continued with this firm for a number of years and was afterward with the J. L. Hammett company. Later he organized the Con-

tinental Bank Supply company and has been the president since its incorporation in 1919. The business was established in 1914 and Mr. Rhodus has continuously been a most important factor in the development and extension of the trade which now covers very wide territory embracing the entire North American continent. The business methods of the house have always been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny, and undaunted enterprise and progressive methods have characterized the conduct of the undertaking, making it one of the foremost business concerns of St. Louis.

In his political view Mr. Rhodus maintains an independent course. He is much interested in civic affairs, has taken an active part in promoting woman's suffrage, and was chairman of the speaker's committee and a member of the executive committee in connection with the bond drives during the war. He has been a most active and earnest worker in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association and his cooperation and aid can always be counted upon to further any plan or measure for the general good. He belongs to Trinity Lodge, No. 241, A. F. & A. M., and also has membership with the St. Louis Club, the Advertising Club, the St. Louis Salesmanship Association of which he is a director, and the Chamber of Commerce. The guiding spirit of his life is found in the teachings of the church, his membership being in St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in various departments of its work he has taken a most helpful interest, being now assistant superintendent of the boy's work. His life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing that the building of a fortune and building of character are not at variance, but that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously. He started out in the business world with little capital and made steady progress, winning an enviable position in the attainment of prosperity and the regard of his fellowmen. He finds his chief diversion in hunting and has gone to the wilds of many parts of the United States and has also hunted large game in Alaska. He is a representative of one of the oldest and most honored St. Louis families and his entire course is in harmony with the ancestral record which has made the name of Rhodus a synonym for esteem and respect throughout St. Louis.

HERBERT S. GARDNER.

Herbert S. Gardner, president of the Gardner Advertising Company of St. Louis, was born December 22, 1872, in Warsaw, Missouri, his parents being Nicholas S. and Susan Frances Gardner. The father was a merchant of Warsaw, Missouri, at one time and afterward lived at Appleton City, Missouri, where he continued in business for a number of years. In 1887 he came to St. Louis and was associated with the Brown Dougherty Company, in the wholesale dry goods business. In later years he retired and passed away in 1891. For several years he was a member of the state guard of Missouri. His wife was the daughter of John M. Holmes of St. Louis, who died when Mrs. Gardner was but a small child, and she afterward made her home with her uncle, Charles Holmes, who was a well known citizen of St. Louis, where he engaged in business as a cracker manufacturer and dealer. Mrs. Gardner survives her husband and yet resides in St. Louis.

Herbert S. Gardner, of this review, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and at the old Polytechnic school, then located at Seventh and Chestnut streets. He afterward worked in the public library under Frederick Crunden, who was librarian for a number of years. In November, 1888, he entered the employ of the Frisco Railway Company, in the accounting department, doing clerical work and thus continuing until January, 1894, when he accepted a position in the general passenger department of the Cotton Belt Railroad in St. Louis. There he continued until October, 1902, and during that time was chief rate clerk for the road. Subsequently he was appointed advertising agent of the company. On the 1st of October, 1902, he went to the H. E. Lesan Advertising Company of St. Louis, as office manager, and in 1903 was promoted to the position of secretary of the company. In 1904 he was elected to the vice presidency. In 1907 the Lesan Company and the Gould Directory Company consolidated and Mr. Gardner became vice president of the new corporation, but in July, 1908, the Lesan-Gould Company dis-

organized and the business was reorganized into separate units. Out of one of these Mr. Gardner developed the present Gardner Advertising Company, of which he has since been the president and executive head. In 1911 he organized the Trimplex Sales Company and was also chosen president of the new corporation. In 1914 he still president. In these various business connections he has displayed marked enterprise, capable management and keen discernment, leading to the attainment became the organizer of the Wizard Lightfoot Appliance Company, of which he is of substantial success.

In January, 1918, Mr. Gardner was appointed director of publicity for the eighth federal reserve district in charge of the Liberty Loan publicity, and so continued without compensation through the third, fourth and fifth Liberty Loans. Under his management in these three loans, the eighth district was the first to reach its quota, resulting in nation-wide publicity for St. Louis. In 1919, as a result of his achievement, Mr. Gardner was presented with the Wilkinson cup, which was offered to that member of the Advertising Club of St. Louis who did the most for the city, state and nation in advertising during the preceding twelve months. In 1920 he was elected honorary secretary of the American Association of Advertising Agents. During the progress of the World war he was also director of publicity for the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and the United War Work drives in Missouri. Aside from his business affairs already mentioned, he is one of the directors of the American Trust Company.

On the 8th of April, 1896, Mr. Gardner was married to Miss Mary Platt Read, a daughter of Edward M. Read, a retired piano dealer and well known citizen of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have three sons: Edward Read; Herbert S. and Charles H. The son Edward was graduated from Princeton University in 1919 and is now associated with his father in business, while the younger sons are now in school. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner occupy a beautiful home at No. 13 Kingsbury Place.

Mr. Gardner has been a resident of St. Louis since 1887, or for a period of more than a third of a century, and has kept pace with the city's growth in every particular, in fact he has contributed in no small measure to public progress and improvement. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and cooperates in all of its plans and projects for the city's upbuilding and for the promotion of civic interests. He is likewise a member of the Salesmanship Club of St. Louis. He belongs to the Pilgrim Congregational Church and is a member of the state executive board of the Missouri Sunday School Association. He is likewise a well known figure in social circles, belonging to the Noonday Club, the Missouri Athletic Club, the City Club, the Bellerive Country Club and the Advertising Club of St. Louis. He has never been a negative quantity in any relation. His positive nature, his laudable ambition, his determination and his energy have brought him prominently to the front and he has accomplished what he has undertaken, while at all times his efforts and labors have been of a character that have contributed not only to individual success and advancement but also to the public good. He today occupies a central place on the stage of activities in St. Louis.

THOMAS J. SWEAZEA.

Thomas J. Sweazea, of St. Louis, was born on his father's farm in Reynolds county, Missouri, October 14, 1870. He is a grandson of William Sweazea, a native of Tennessee, who removed to Missouri in 1808, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of the state. He located near the Black river, where he entered and purchased a large and fertile tract of land, which he tilled and developed and on which he made his home until his death in 1850. His son, William Sweazea, born in Missouri in 1832, was reared in Wayne county, where he started in the business world as a farmer, cultivating first a small tract of land on the Black river. In 1865 he removed to Reynolds county, where he purchased other land and thereon spent his remaining days in the cultivation and improvement of his farm, which he developed into a valuable and productive property that was devoted to the raising of grain and live stock. Thereon he died in 1901 and in his death the community lost one of its substantial and highly respected citizens. He married Amanda Mann,



THOMAS J. SWEAZEA



of Reynolds county, who was born in 1832, a daughter of George Mann, a native of South Carolina, who in early life removed westward, establishing his home in the Black river district of Missouri. His daughter, Mrs. Sweazea, passed away in 1880, at the age of forty-eight years. Both Mr. and Mrs. William Sweazea were devout and consistent members of the Baptist church and in that faith they reared their family. They were parents of the following named: William A., a resident of Wayne county; Sophronia, the wife of Robert Benson, of Alabama; and Margaret, the wife of M. L. Sanders, of Leeper, Missouri.

The other member of the family is Thomas J. Sweazea, whose name introduces this review. He lived upon his father's farm in his boyhood days and attended the public schools until he reached the age of twenty, when he entered Carleton College at Farmington, Missouri, there remaining as a student until 1893. He then took up the profession of Teaching, which he followed successfully, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he had acquired. In 1895 he was elected county commissioner for a term of two years and in 1902 was elected county clerk of Reynolds county by a large majority in which position he served one term. Still higher political honors awaited him, for in 1907 he was chosen by popular suffrage as representative of Reynolds county in the forty-fourth general assembly, and his wise counsel on legislative and public matters is still a matter of comment. He carefully considered all the vital questions which came up for settlement and lent the weight of his aid and influence to further progressive legislation. At the close of his service as a member of the assembly he removed to Salem and studied law until admitted to the bar in 1909. He then removed to Piedmont, where he opened a law office and entered upon active practice. While there residing he filled the position of secretary and member of the Piedmont school board and rendered valuable service in developing and improving the school system of that place. He is still the owner of land in the vicinity of Piedmont.

On the 6th of June, 1895, Mr. Sweazea was married to Miss Ella Malloy, a daughter of John and Mary (Warren) Malloy, of Wayne county. Their children are: Doyle J., who is employed by the Frisco Railroad Company; Pearl, who was graduated from the Central high school in 1918 and who is now taking private vocal lessons; Ava, who was graduated from the McKinley high school in January, 1920, and from the Perry School of Oratory in June, 1920, and is now a student in the art department of Washington University; and Opal T., who is a student in the McKinley high school and is also studying music. The religious faith of the family is that of the Baptist church and in political belief Mr. Sweazea is a democrat. He is a representative of pioneer families in both the paternal and maternal lines—families long connected with the development of the state. He came to St. Louis in April, 1912, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of law and in the real estate business. He has made for himself a creditable position in both business and professional circles.

CHARLES YEATMAN CARR.

Charles Yeatman Carr, who since 1893 has been engaged in the insurance business in St. Louis, was born September 18, 1872, at Glencoe, Missouri, his parents being Alfred and Angelica (Yeatman) Carr. In the acquirement of his education he attended Smith Academy of St. Louis and also the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. He started out in the business world in connection with insurance interests in 1893 when a young man of twenty-one years, and in the following year became identified with the firm of Carr Brothers. In this connection he has so directed his efforts and energies that notable success has been achieved. He is familiar with all phases of the insurance business and has won a large clientage, while at the same time he has extended his efforts into other fields, becoming the secretary of the General Equipment company, the secretary of the Manufacturers' Equipment company, a director of the United Elevator & Grain company and a member of the Merchants Exchange.

In St. Louis, in March, 1899, Mr. Carr was married to Miss Virginia Scudder, a daughter of Charles Scudder. Their religious belief is that of the Episcopal church and Mr. Carr is identified with the democratic party, to which he has given

his political support since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. During the time when America was at war with Germany he served as a member of the executive bureau of the aircraft service in the eastern division at New York. He belongs to the St. Louis and Noonday Clubs and is identified with various hunting and fishing clubs, associations which indicate the nature of his recreation and diversion, for to those pursuits he turns when business admits of a leisure hour.

BYRON NUGENT.

There is something inspiring in the life record of such men as Byron Nugent, of whom it was said, "Coming to St. Louis thirty-five years ago there was no time in the interval from 1873 to the day of his death in 1908 when Byron Nugent was not a force for progress in the life of this community." For many years he was actively engaged in the dry goods business and became equally prominent as a factor in financial circles but the attainment of success was only one end and aim of his life. He always recognized and met his obligations to his fellowmen and his duties of citizenship and thereby became one of the valued and honored residents of St. Louis.

Mr. Nugent was born in Marysburgh, Prince Edward county, Ontario, July 1, 1842, and was a son of Thomas and Eleanor A. (Morgan) Nugent. At the usual age he became a pupil in the public schools and later attended Victoria College, at Coberg, Ontario. He was a young man of twenty-one years when he made his initial step in the business world by accepting a clerkship in the store of Robert Carrie, a Scotch merchant of St. Thomas, Ontario. He afterward went to New York City where he was employed by the firm of Lord & Taylor, from 1865 until 1867. He then visited his old home in Canada and one day met on the street an old friend who said he was going to Chicago. Mr. Nugent was then on his way to a telegraph office to wire acceptance of a position in New York but instantly changed his mind and that night accompanied his friend to Chicago. Thus he took his place in the commercial development of the middle west where he was later destined to play an important part in the business development and upbuilding of the section. He soon secured a situation in the wholesale house of Bowen, Hunt & Winslow, which went out of existence soon after the Chicago fire.

In 1869 Mr. Nugent established business on his own account by opening a small store in Mt. Vernon, Illinois, where he was joined by his brother, Morgan Nugent, who passed away in 1870. It was in March, 1873, that Byron Nugent sold his store in Mt. Vernon and cast in his lot with the business men of St. Louis where he purchased a small store formerly owned by James Barron, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Franklin avenue, and conducted it under the style of B. Nugent from 1873 to 1878. Here he later admitted to partnership his three brothers, James G., Daniel C. and Charles W. Nugent, all of whom are now deceased except Daniel C. Business was carried on for a time under the firm style of B. Nugent & Brothers, and in 1899 their interests were incorporated under the name of B. Nugent & Brothers Dry Goods Company, of which Byron Nugent became president and so continued until his life's labors were ended in death. His careful direction of the business, his well laid plans and his unflinching enterprise proved effective elements in the attainment of notable success. The integrity of his methods combined with his determination to bring desired results in all of his business affairs. Aside from his commercial pursuits he became a director of the Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis and his name was ever an honored one on commercial paper.

In January, 1873, Mr. Nugent was married to Miss Julia Lake, of Nunda, New York, and they became the parents of three sons: Edwin T., Byron and Julian L. It is said that Mr. Nugent was never happier than when he gathered around him at his fireside his wife and children as evening came on and put behind him the cares and perplexities of business. In his later years he traveled extensively and gained comprehensive knowledge of the lands and peoples that he visited, for he was a close observer and possessed a most retentive memory. He had a most interesting way of recounting his reminiscences of his travels and was at all times an entertaining talker.

Mr. Nugent belonged to the Episcopal church and his life was ever the expression of high ideals. He held membership with the St. Louis Country and Noonday Clubs,



BYRON NUGENT

also belonged to the Mercantile Club and to the St. Louis Retail Merchants Association which at his death expressed regret in a fitting memorial, as follows:

"Resolved, that in the death of Byron Nugent, our association, the retail business men of the city and of the county and the city of St. Louis have suffered a loss which it is difficult to estimate. For more than a generation he has stood in the front rank of merchants in this vicinity for success, integrity and public spirit. High character, untiring industry and unswerving devotion to the interests of the city have made his name and the name of his business universally known. We mourn his loss and desire these words to express as best we may our appreciation of what his life has meant to us, his business friends with whom he has so long associated in friendly endeavor.

"Resolved, that the retail merchants be requested to close their stores on Tuesday, April 7, between two and three P. M., the hour of the funeral."

One of the local papers said at his death, "Of a numerous family of strong men, from a sturdy Canadian race, the merchant who passed from the scenes of his activity on Saturday, April 4, 1908, was in a sense a pioneer. His little place of business of thirty-five years ago was opened at a time when St. Louis was yet merely, 'promising' and it was men of the Nugent type that made the promise good in the brilliantly successful development of this day. Byron Nugent was active in a broad way publicly and in an effective way in his private beneficences. Uncompromising in truth, sympathetic in disposition, unsusceptible to flattery, he was a man of sterling qualities and unreserved in friendships once made. Always forceful in his public spirit and disinterested in his devotion to the welfare of the community, positive in decision, contemporaneous with the spirit and progress of his time, aristocratic by nature but a plain man by act and by tendency, he lived a life worth living, a credit to his name and to his city. His passing to the tomb leaves an indelible impress upon the activities of St. Louis and in the hearts of those who knew him."

MARTIN WENZEL.

Martin Wenzel, president of the H. Wenzel Tent & Duck Company, was born in St. Louis, January 29, 1881, and has made for himself a creditable position among the younger business men of his native city. He is a son of Herman Wenzel, who was born in Germany in 1849 and who came to America in 1870, when twenty-one years of age, settling first in Springfield, Massachusetts. He arrived in St. Louis in 1873 and here engaged in the manufacture of tents, awnings and canvas. In 1887 he organized the H. Wenzel Tent & Duck Company and continued active in the business until on account of age he retired. He started in a small way but developed the business to one of the largest enterprises of the kind, displaying at all times keen sagacity, sound judgment and indefatigable enterprise. He married Emma Buch, a native of St. Louis, in which city their marriage was celebrated, and to them were born two sons and three daughters.

Martin Wenzel, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and after his textbooks were put aside he began learning the business with his father. It is true that he entered upon a business already established, but in enlarging and controlling this many a man of less resolute purpose and of more restricted ability would have failed. He has on the contrary improved methods and promoted his interests until his concern is one of the foremost of the kind in the middle Mississippi valley. They are now making a specialty of automobile tents and goods of similar character and their output is shipped all over the United States and Canada. Upon his father's retirement Martin Wenzel was elected to the presidency of the company in 1915 and has since remained its directing head, shaping its policy and promoting its growth. He is also a director of the Briell-Rodgers Cotton Goods Company and of the Detring Real Estate Company. During the war period the factory of the H. Wenzel Tent & Duck Company was utilized almost entirely in making tents and tarpaulins for the government.

In 1905, in New York city, Mr. Wenzel was united in marriage to Miss Adele Wenzel, a cousin, and they have become parents of three children: Esther, Edith and Adele. In his political views Mr. Wenzel has always been a stalwart republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has attained the Knight Templar degree in Ivanhoe Commandery.

In religious faith he is a Protestant. He belongs to the Midland Valley Country Club, to the Tower Grove Turnverein, to the National Tent & Awning Association, to the Chamber of Commerce and the Credit Men's Association, and he is widely and favorably known in both social and business circles.

LUCILLE E. WEPFER.

There is scarcely a field of business into which woman's activities have not penetrated within the last few decades, and in no field where intellectual effort, concentration and sound judgment are required has she failed. Occupying a unique position in connection with the productive industries of St. Louis are Miss Lucille E. Wepfer and her sister, Miss Marion J. Wepfer, the latter being the president and the former the vice president of the C. Damhorst Soda Water Company. Miss Lucille E. Wepfer was born in St. Louis, June 9, 1900, and mention is made of her parents in connection with the sketch of her sister, Marion J. Wepfer, on another page of this work. She spent her girlhood days under the parental roof and pursued her education in St. Mark's parochial school, while later she attended the Visitation Academy. She then entered her father's establishment, for he was for a long time the president and treasurer of the C. Damhorst Soda Water Company, with which he had been associated at an early day as an employee. Gradually, however, he had worked his way upward until he acquired the ownership of the business and remained at its head until his demise. His daughters were trained to this work and gained comprehensive knowledge of and familiarity with the business, so that they were well qualified to take over its control when the father passed away. Both are recognized as young women of excellent business ability, of keen sagacity and sound judgement and they have made for themselves a very creditable name and place in manufacturing circles.

MARION J. WEPFER.

Miss Marion J. Wepfer is the president and treasurer of the C. Damhorst Soda Water Company of St. Louis and is a business woman of excellent executive ability and of unflinching enterprise. She was born in this city October 22, 1892, a daughter of Augustave A. Wepfer, whose birth occurred in Hamburg, Missouri, but who came to St. Louis when a young man. Here he engaged in business in connection with the Casper Damhorst Soda Water Company and became thoroughly familiar with every phase of the trade. Eventually he became general manager and afterward purchased the plant. In September, 1901, the business was incorporated under the name of the C. Damhorst Soda Water Company, of which Mr. Wepfer was the president and treasurer until his death, which occurred on the 27th of August, 1910. This is one of the oldest established business enterprises of the kind in the city. The mother, Albertina (Faessler) Wepfer, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, and was brought to the United States at the age of ten years by an aunt, who settled in St. Louis. In 1890 she became the wife of Augustave A. Wepfer and she passed away in this city May 8, 1905.

The daughter, Marion J. Wepfer, was educated in the Sacred Heart convent at St. Louis, Missouri, and in the Loretto Academy of St. Louis, from which she was graduated in 1911. After leaving school she became associated with the C. Damhorst Soda Water Company as the secretary and in May, 1914, following the death of her father, she was elected president and treasurer of the company. In the meantime she had gained a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business in every particular and is well qualified to manage this concern, which is today one of the oldest of the kind in St. Louis. The business is of very gratifying proportions and the success of the undertaking in the past few years is attributable in very large measure to the efforts, the understanding and the executive ability of Miss Wepfer.

During the World war Miss Wepfer was a member of the Red Cross. She belongs to St. Mark's Catholic church, in the faith of which she was reared. She has always

lived in St. Louis and has a wide acquaintance here, being highly esteemed by many friends who have known her from her early girlhood, while her business experiences have brought her the respect and esteem of many with whom commercial transactions have brought her in contact.

WILLIAM J. KINSELLA, JR.

Throughout his entire business career, William J. Kinsella, Jr., has been identified with the coffee and spice trade and, steadily working his way upward as a result of his developing powers and increasing business ability, he is now the president of the Hanley & Kinsella Spice Company of St. Louis. He is a native son of this city, born September 18, 1881, his father being William J. Kinsella, Sr., who was prominently known for many years as a merchant and manufacturer of St. Louis. He was born in Carlow, Ireland, June 9, 1846, a son of Patrick and Ellen (Keating) Kinsella, the former a leading architect of Ireland. The son attended St. Patrick's College at Carlow and started upon his business career in the wholesale house of A. F. McDonald & Company of Dublin, Ireland. He was employed in his native land to the age of nineteen years, when he crossed the Atlantic and sought a position in the large mercantile house of A. T. Stewart of New York. There was no position suitable to his ability that was vacant at the time so he began wrapping parcels but not long afterward obtained a better position with Hamilton, Easter & Sons of Baltimore, Maryland. In 1870 he established a grocery business in Cleveland, Ohio, in company with his brother Edward J. Kinsella, and in the year 1874, William J. Kinsella removed to St. Louis, where he entered the employ of Porter, Worthington & Company. He was later offered a position as business manager of the St. Louis office of the Kingsford Oswego Starch Company, and he displayed such ability that he drew the attention of the Thompson-Taylor Spice Company of Chicago and in 1879 was placed in charge of their St. Louis business. Two years later he purchased the business and in 1881 organized the firm of William J. Kinsella & Company, developing a mammoth trade as the years passed. In 1886 the business was incorporated under the name of the Hanley & Kinsella Spice Company with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, Mr. Kinsella becoming president and treasurer of the corporation. In time the firm's two large factories covered an entire block on Spruce street and contained a floor space of one hundred and twenty thousand square feet, while the annual sales amounted to a million and a half dollars, their trade extending throughout the entire west and southwest, making St. Louis one of the leading spice markets of the world. The business ability, the sound judgment and unfaltering energy of Mr. Kinsella were the effective forces which brought about the desired result, and for a long period he occupied a prominent position among the leading business men of St. Louis. He was, moreover, a most public-spirited citizen and gave his hearty aid and cooperation to all movements for the general good. He was likewise president and vice president of the Western Commercial Travelers Association and belonged to the Associated Wholesale Grocers & Business Men's League, to the Mercantile, Noonday and St. Louis Clubs, to the Royal Arcanum, to the Knights of St. Patrick and to the Latin-American Club, of which he was vice president. Aside from his coffee and spice business he became interested in banking and was a director of both the Mechanics National Bank and the Mercantile Trust Company. He became one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and was appointed chairman of the committee of mines and metallurgy and a member of the ways and means committee. It was said of him that he possessed marked characteristics which commanded the respect of his fellowmen, combining a dignified manner with a simplicity and personal magnetism which won him a large circle of friends. In 1880 he married Nellie M. Hanley, a daughter of Lawrence Hanley of New York city, and they became parents of two sons and a daughter; William J., Dalton L. and Ella Marie. The death of the father occurred in 1918.

The elder son, William J. Kinsella, Jr., was educated in the St. Louis University and in the Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1900. He then began learning the coffee and spice business

in connection with the firm of which his father was the head and worked his way upward through various positions eventually becoming superintendent, later vice president and in 1918, upon the death of his father, he was elected to the presidency. During the World War period the plant was a government licensed plant, furnishing supplies for the army and navy for the United States and for overseas.

In 1908 Mr. Kinzella was married in Chicago to Miss Majorie Meacham, a daughter of F. D. Meacham of that city. They are members of the Catholic church, attending services at the cathedral. In politics Mr. Kinsella maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment, and in all matters of citizenship his attitude is a progressive one, for he is interested in all that pertains to the city's welfare and progress. At the same time he has made an excellent record as a forceful and resourceful business man, one of whom by reason of innate powers and developing ability has reached a prominent position, whereby St. Louis has become one of the greatest spice and coffee markets in the country.

WILLIAM CHRISTY BRYAN.

Following his graduation from the St. Louis Law School as a member of the class of 1894, William Christy Bryan entered upon the practice of his profession in St. Louis, where he has since continued, advancing steadily from that dreary novitiate which usually awaits the young member of the bar to a place of prominence in professional circles, his life record standing in contradistinction to the old adage that "a prophet is never without honor save in his own country." A native of St. Louis, William C. Bryan was born on the 6th of April, 1868, and is descended from an old and prominent family of North Carolina, in which state his grandfather, the Hon. John H. Bryan, was born and reared. He became a distinguished lawyer there and member of congress from his district from 1824 until 1828. He then declined reelection, but although he retired from official life, his labors and opinions continued to be an influencing factor on public thought and action in his state, and when he passed away the state government requested permission to hang his picture in the capitol at Raleigh.

His son, Francis T. Bryan, also a native of North Carolina, was a West Point student, being there graduated with the class of 1846, after which he did active duty with the topographical engineering corps until 1861, when he resigned, having in the meantime surveyed the line between North Carolina and Virginia, also the proposed ship canal route across Florida and the present route of the Union Pacific Railroad. He likewise made early government surveys of much of the western country and was thus in the vanguard of that movement which opened up the great west to the influences and labors of civilization. He served as a soldier of the Mexican war and was brevetted lieutenant for gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. Subsequently he was in action against the Indians. In 1855 he was stationed in St. Louis, where his remaining days were passed. In early manhood he wedded Edmonia Taylor, a daughter of Nathaniel P. and Matilda Nicholas (Christy) Taylor, the latter a daughter of William Christy, who was a distinguished citizen of St. Louis and in whose honor the subject of this review was named. His old home, erected in 1814 at Second and Monroe streets, is still standing, one of the interesting early landmarks of the city. There was also an interesting military chapter in his life record, for he served under command of Generals Wayne and St. Clair in the Revolutionary war and participated in the expedition against Vincennes, Indiana. His father was Thomas Christy, who had come to America with Braddock's army. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Bryan there were six sons, four of whom are yet living: Francis T., who became a business man of Chicago; P. Taylor, a member of the St. Louis bar; William C.; and Dr. Richard Shepard Bryan, who became a well known member of the medical fraternity of St. Louis. Another son, Dr. John H. Bryan, was also a physician, practicing to the time of his death, while George Frederick, the fourth child of the family, died in infancy.

William Christy Bryan, who was the fifth in order of birth, supplemented his public school education by study in Smith's Academy and in Racine College of



W. CHRISTY BRYAN

Racine, Wisconsin, while later he entered Princeton University and there won the Bachelor of Arts degree upon graduation in 1891. He made preparation for the bar in the St. Louis Law School and won his Bachelor of Law degree as a member of the class of 1894. The previous year, however, he had been admitted to practice and has since been active as an attorney of St. Louis, giving his attention to general practice but largely specializing in civil law. His success in a professional way affords the best evidence of his capabilities in this line. The wide research and provident care which he has always displayed in the preparation of his cases has made him notable among lawyers. In no instance has his reading ever been confined to the limitations of the questions at issue; it has gone beyond and compassed every contingency and provided not alone for the expected but for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them. His logical grasp of facts and principles of the law applicable to them has been another potent element in his success, and a remarkable clearness of expression, an adequate and precise diction which enables him to make others understand not only the salient points of his argument but his every fine gradation of meaning, may be accounted one of his most conspicuous gifts and accomplishments.

Mr. Bryan was married in St. Louis, June 3, 1896, to Miss Mary Walker White, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of R. J. and Anne (Walker) White, natives of Madison county, Kentucky. The only son of this marriage, William Christy Bryan, Jr., was born October 7, 1899. The parents are communicants of the Episcopal church and Mr. Bryan has since 1903 been a member of the board of management of the St. Louis Industrial School. He belongs to the Ridgedale and Sunset Hill Country Clubs, to the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations and the St. Louis Law Library Association. He has ever voted with the democratic party and was its candidate for judge of the district court in 1904. However, he has always preferred to concentrate his attention and energies upon the private practice of law and his devotion to his clients' interests has ever been a forceful factor in his successful career. Whatever he does is for the best interests of his clients and for the honor of his profession. No man gives to either a more unqualified allegiance or ripper ability.

FRANCIS HUMPHRY WILLIAM WOOLRYCH.

Francis Humphry William Woolrych, whose name is widely known in art circles not only in St. Louis but throughout this and other countries, is the possessor of many awards from art exhibits, while his pictures are seen in many of the finest private collections in various countries. A native of Australia, he was born in New South Wales, February 1, 1864, his parents being Francis Benson William and Frances Emily (Sherrington) Woolrych. The mother, who was born in England, died July 1, 1908. The father was the second son of Humphry William Woolrych, Esq., of Croxley House, Herts, England, one of the last sergeants at law. Francis B. W. Woolrych became a civil engineer. He was educated at Putney College and became the metropolitan district surveyor at Sydney, New South Wales. He retired in 1887 and passed away on the 16th of July, 1907.

F. Humphry W. Woolrych obtained his early education under private tutors and also attended the Sydney Grammar School, where he pursued studies equivalent to early college work. He was afterward under private tuition in Heidelberg, Germany, and later entered the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, from which school he was graduated. He then continued his studies in Paris at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the Atelier Colorossi under Gerome, Raphael Collin and Gustave Courtois until 1888. He also studied under Puvis de Chavannes in Paris. His life in early manhood was that of artist, teacher and illustrator. He became a member of the Hellas Art Club of Berlin and since coming to America in 1889 has been admitted to membership in the St. Louis Artists Guild, the Brush & Pencil Club, the St. Louis Architectural Club and the American Federation of Arts. His entire life has been devoted to art, including figure painting, portraits and landscapes in oil and water colors, and he also specializes in architectural renderings in water colors. His awards have been numerous. He received the bronze medal at the Portland exposition in 1905, also a medal for portrait and

medals for water colors at the Sedalia State Fair of Missouri in 1913. His work is seen in the St. Louis public library and he has made water color renderings of the State Normal schools of Missouri, the Missouri University of Columbia for the World's Fair at St. Louis and the Filipino reservation for the World's Fair exposition for the United States government. He has pictures in prominent private collections in London, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Berlin, Germany, Sydney, Australia, and New York and other cities of the United States.

On the 1st of October, 1887, in Paris, France, Mr. Woolrych was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Hewit, a daughter of Orson and Laura (Fenton) Hewit, of Conneaut, Ohio. Her father was a member of the Hewit-Sharp Commission Company of St. Louis and also vice president of the American Exchange Bank of this city. He died in 1907. To Mr. and Mrs. Woolrych have been born two children. Francis Humphrey William Woolrych, Jr., born in Compiegne, France, was married June 12, 1916, to Naomi Harman. Edmund Hugh Woolrych, born in Upper Alton, Illinois, was married April 17, 1917, to Sue Monemaker. The elder son is an architect of St. Louis and the younger is a mining engineer, now instructor in the Rolla School of Mines of the Missouri University. Mrs. Woolrych, like her husband, possesses marked artistic talent. She was born in Conneaut, Ohio, and was a pupil in the St. Louis School of Fine Arts and also studied under Morot, Collin and Courtois in Paris. She is a member of the St. Louis Art Students Association and also of the St. Louis Artists Guild, of which she was treasurer from 1905 until 1909. She was awarded a medal at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland in 1905 and has won gold and silver medals at the St. Louis School of Fine Arts and a silver medal in 1908 at the St. Louis District General Federation of Women's Clubs. Both Mr. and Mrs. Woolrych have frequently been mentioned in the press by reason of their contributions to art circles, whereby they have gained prominence and well won distinction.

They reside at No. 3855 Hartford street in St. Louis and have an attractive summer home at Sherman, Missouri. In religious faith Mr. Woolrych is an Episcopalian, while Mrs. Woolrych attends the Unitarian church. Mr. Woolrych belongs to the Two by Four Society and also to the Missouri Athletic Association as well as the various different artists' associations previously mentioned. He is perhaps most widely known through his specialty of architectural renderings in water colors, in which connection he has gained wide and well merited fame.

HOMER HALL.

Homer Hall, attorney at law practicing in St. Louis, was born in Trenton, Missouri, August 24, 1871. His father, George Hall, a native of Indiana and a descendant from one of the old families of that state and of Kentucky, was born on a farm about ten miles from Indianapolis that had been preempted under the patent laws by his father and is still in possession of the family. In the paternal line there is a Scotch ancestral strain. In May, 1867, George Hall became a resident of Missouri and for the past fifty-two years has been an active practitioner at the bar of Grundy county. He is now the oldest practicing lawyer in that part of the state. Before his removal to Missouri he had served in the Civil war as a member of the Nineteenth and of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He proudly wears the little bronze button that proclaims him a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and he served as department commander for Missouri in 1899-1900. In politics he has always been an active republican and was a member of the Old Guard of 306 who voted for the nomination of U. S. Grant for a third term at the national convention of the republican party in 1880. From 1876 until 1880 he served as probate judge of Grundy county. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rachel Abbott Smith, is a native of Ohio and is a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family. Her father was a pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio and West Virginia and was of Irish descent, and she was a cousin of the late Bishop C. W. Smith of the Methodist Episcopal church. She has been active in the Woman's Relief Corps, having served as president of the state organization and in the Federation of Women's Clubs in Missouri.

• Homer Hall was the second in order of birth in a family of four children. He

was educated in the Trenton public and high schools and in De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1893. He also studied law in that institution and in his father's office and he passed the required bar examination at Trenton, being admitted to practice in April, 1894. He then became associated with his father in practice as a member of the well known firm of Hall & Hall, which included a younger brother Frank Hall, who was for twelve years assistant to the United States attorney general in the land division of the department of justice and is now in private practice at San Francisco.

On the 15th of October, 1910, Homer Hall came to St. Louis and served as assistant United States attorney from that date until March 1, 1915, when he entered upon the private practice of his profession. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri and American Bar Associations. Politically Mr. Hall is a republican and in 1899 was representative of Grundy county in the general assembly. He has always been an active worker for the party and for the best interests of the state. In 1909 he was a member and the secretary of the State Statute Revision Commission of Missouri. When America's advent into the World war brought about fast changing conditions and made different demands upon the citizenship of the country, he became a member of Company F of the First Missouri Regiment of the Home Guards in August, 1917, joining the command on its organization and holding the rank of sergeant when discharged in October, 1918, at which time he was commissioned a major in the judge advocate general's department of the army, with which he served in Washington until the 24th of March, 1919. He is a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, is serving on its board of stewards and was a delegate to the Methodist general conference at Los Angeles in 1904, at Baltimore in 1908 and at Minneapolis in 1912. He is a member of the University, City and Algonquin Clubs. Since the 1st of January, 1921, he has been general attorney for the Wabash Railway Company for the territory of Missouri and Iowa.

WILLIAM M. HANGEN, M. D.

Dr. William M. Hangen, physician and surgeon, with offices in the Arcade building in St. Louis, was born in Dayton, Ohio, March 28, 1881. His father, Christopher Hangen, was also a native of Ohio and was of German descent, the grandfather of Dr. Hangen having been the founder of the American branch of the family. He came to the new world in the early '40s, settling in Ohio, where he followed the blacksmith's trade. Christopher Hangen was reared and educated in Ohio and became a successful farmer and stock raiser. He passed away in July, 1902, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Meyer, is a native of Ohio and also of German lineage. She survives and is now living in Wellington, Kansas. Their family numbered six sons and three daughters.

Dr. Hangen who was the third child, was educated in the public and high schools of Wellington, Kansas, and in the State University at Lawrence before entering the St. Louis University School of Medicine, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1907. Following his graduation he served in the city and private hospitals for six months and then entered upon the private practice of his profession in St. Louis, where he has continuously remained, being successfully engaged in general practice throughout all the intervening years. He is very careful in the diagnosis of his cases and seldom, if ever, at fault in foretelling the outcome of disease. Moreover, he is most conscientious in the performance of all of his professional duties and holds to the highest ethical standards. He belongs to the St. Louis, the Missouri State and the American Medical Associations. During the period of the World war he was assistant diagnostician of urology for the city of St. Louis.

On the 4th of October, 1912, in St. Louis, Dr. Hangen was married to Miss Grace L. Knaber, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Knaber. Fraternally Dr. Hangen is connected with Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M.; with Home Chapter of the Eastern Star; with Pacific Lodge, No. 304,

K. P., of which he is a past chancellor; and with the Loyal Order of Moose. He likewise belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Rotary, St. Louis and Missouri Automobile Clubs. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church.

His interests and activities are broad and varied, showing that he is fully cognizant of the duties and obligations of citizenship and that he possesses a keen interest in everything pertaining to public progress. He has recently established what is an innovation in western cities—a down-town emergency hospital. This is most scientifically equipped according to modern methods and is maintained in connection with his splendidly equipped offices. The hospital contains two operating rooms, an X-ray laboratory, a chemical and microscopical laboratory and bedroom equipment, with attendant nurses, while a physician is always on duty, ready for any emergency that may arise. This hospital is proving of great value to St. Louis, having already taken care of many emergency cases, and in its establishment Dr. Hangen displayed the progressive spirit which has actuated him at all points in his professional career.

HENRY CLARKSON SCOTT.

If each individual used his talents to the utmost and neglected no duty that devolved upon him the problems of the world would be settled. There are men here and there whose high sense of honor prompts them to the fulfillment of every obligation and to the utilization of every opportunity for advancement. Such was the record of Henry Clarkson Scott who became a dynamic force in the business world, contributing to the upbuilding not only of St. Louis but of various other sections of the country and who while winning substantial success never for a moment forgot that business was but one phase of life and not the sole end and aim of existence. On the contrary his career was characterized by the highest principles and the world is better for his having lived. He came to St. Louis from Fredericksburg, Virginia, where his birth occurred on the 5th of May, 1859, his parents being Hugh and Anne (Clarkson) Scott. His public school training was supplemented by a course of study in the Fredericksburg Military Institute from which he was graduated with the rank of captain and adjutant.

Mr. Scott was a young man of but twenty-two years when he arrived in St. Louis in 1881 and from that time until his demise he was closely associated with business affairs of the city, his energies being first directed to his duties as secretary of the Carondelet Gas Light Company of which he became manager in 1884. Following his resignation he founded the Laclede Power Company and was elected to the presidency, so continuing until the company was taken over by the North American Company. In the meantime he had become closely associated with various industrial, commercial and financial projects and business enterprises, his cooperation being eagerly sought by reason of his keen business sagacity, his sound judgment and his ability in discriminating between the essential and the non-essential in all business affairs. Moreover, he united and coordinated seemingly diverse elements into a unified and harmonious whole and never stopped short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose. He was not only the president of the Laclede Power Company but also of the National Light & Improvement Company, of the Missouri & Illinois Coal Company and a director of the Merchants Laclede National Bank, the Hydraulic Press Brick Company and the American Central Insurance Company. Various points in the southwest profited by his sound judgment, his keen discernment and indefatigable energy. He became the president of the Fort Worth Light & Power Company of Fort Worth, Texas; president of the Waco Gas Company and Citizens Railway Company of Waco, Texas; president of the Wichita Gas & Electric Company of Wichita, Kansas; vice president of the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association; and a director of the American Surety Company of New York. The value of his judgment in business matters was widely recognized and at all times he commanded the respect of his fellowmen by his fairness, progressive-ness and initiative.

On the 14th of February, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Henry Clarkson Scott and Miss Bertha Drake, whose father, George Silas Drake, is mentioned elsewhere in this work, for he was an honored pioneer resident of St. Louis where he



HENRY C. SCOTT

took up his abode in 1826. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Scott were four in number: Hugh, Anne Warburton, George Drake and Alice Marion. The elder daughter on the 12th of June, 1918, became the wife of Thomas S. Blumer of Boston, Massachusetts, where they reside, and they now have one daughter, Nancy Scott. Mr. Blumer was a first lieutenant in the Massachusetts Field Artillery during the World war.

Mr. Scott's older son, Hugh, was a member of the Three Hundred and Fortieth Field Artillery of the Eighty-ninth Division. He left the senior class in Yale and was graduated in absento. In May, 1917, he enlisted and was sent to the officers' training camp at Fort Riley, where he was under the instruction of General Wood for a year. He was made a lieutenant in August, 1917, and was sent to France the following June. He participated in the St. Mihiel offensive and was on the Evreux front at the time of the signing of the armistice, after which he was sent with the army of occupation into Germany where he remained until May, 1919. He then returned home and is now associated with Robert Gaylord, Incorporated, a paper box manufacturing company. On the 6th of October, 1920, he married Miss Anne Block, a daughter of Harry L. Block of St. Louis.

George Drake Scott, the younger son, also left Yale where he was a student in the Sheffield Scientific School, in May, 1917, and joined the navy. Later he was transferred to the naval aviation section and was graduated at the Massachusetts School of Technology as an ensign in February, 1918. He was then made instructor in aviation at Bay Shore, Long Island, and left the service in April, 1919, with the rank of junior grade lieutenant. He is now associated with George Tiffany & Company, cotton brokers of St. Louis.

Mr. Scott did not live to witness the splendid record made by his sons in military service for he passed away on the 14th of January, 1911, when fifty-two years of age. He was an Episcopalian in religious faith, attending the services of Christ Church Cathedral and was a devoted member of its chapter. Mr. Scott long took a helpful part in benevolent and charitable activities and in all good works. For a number of years prior to his death he had been one of the directors of St. Luke's (Episcopal) Hospital and he was chairman of the committee managing the business affairs of Holy Cross Mission. He held membership in the Society of the Cincinnati and belonged to the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association of which he was president and director, the Academy of Science, the Missouri Historical Society and various social organizations, including the St. Louis, Noonday, University, St. Louis Country, Florissant, Belleve, Commercial and Contemporary Clubs. When he passed away the Merchants Laclede Bank said of him: "Combined with ripe experience, wisdom and foresight that insured a splendid success and prosperity to whatever business devoted, he possessed such courteous manners, such charming social qualities, and generosity of heart, as endeared him to all his friends and make his loss irreparable." This was but one of many expressions of regret at his passing made by various boards of which he was a member. All who knew him felt that a good man had been called to his reward. He held with Abraham Lincoln that "there is something better than making a living—making a life," and his contribution to the world's work was indeed valuable along the lines of cultural and moral progress. Well descended and well bred the innate refinement of his nature was opposed to anything gross or common and the high ideals which he cherished were transmitted as a priceless legacy to his family.

HENRI RUSH.

Henri Rush, member of the firm of Lee & Rush, architects of St. Louis, was born in Cape Colony, South Africa, June 24, 1874. He was educated in the Polytechnic Institute at Johannesburg, South Africa, being there graduated with the class of 1890. He entered upon professional work in that city as an architect and structural engineer and was thus engaged until 1896. Later he entered the military service as an engineer officer in the Transvaal State Artillery, being connected with the technology branch having charge of searchlights, bridges and roads on the Ladysmith's battle front. On account of illness he was left by his company in the Drakensberg Mountains, where he was picked up by British soldiers and taken to Pretoria, where he remained in the military hospital until convalescent. He was then paroled and later was permitted to depart for England, after giving

his word that he would not take part again in the war. He then went to Amsterdam and also traveled through continental Europe and England. Later he returned to Amsterdam, where he obtained his passport papers preparatory to coming to America.

On reaching the United States in 1901 Mr. Rush first settled in Cleveland, Ohio, and was there employed by the Garrett & Cromwell Engineering Company for two years. He afterward returned to England on a visit and on account of not being able to get passports for South Africa he went to Hamburg, Germany, and then came again to the United States, settling in St. Louis in 1903. Here he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company as designer of stations, and later he became connected with the director of public works, being thus engaged during the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In this connection he designed buildings, including the airdrome for airships and also the buildings for the Boer exhibition. When the fair was over he accepted a position as chief engineer in the building department of the city and continued to act in that capacity until 1919, during which period he designed several buildings for the city. While thus serving he became silent partner in the firm of Lee & Rush in 1905 and when he left the city department in 1919 it was for the purpose of devoting his time exclusively to the interests of his own firm. They are numbered among the prominent architects of the state, making a specialty of large hospitals and churches and other buildings of great size. Some of the finest structures of the city and state stand as monuments to their ability, and they have gained a reputation as one of the leading firms of architects in St. Louis.

It was in this city in November, 1904, that Mr. Rush was united in marriage to Miss Marie Grueneberg, and four children have been born to them: Henry, Jr., Mary, Irma and Hildegard.

The activities and experiences which have come to Mr. Rush have been broad, varied and interesting. He was given a full citizenship in the Transvaal Republic as a reward for his services, this being considered a very high prize in that country. Aside from the military service already mentioned he was likewise in the Jamieson raid in South Africa in 1895. Since coming to the new world he has taken out his citizenship papers here and has given his political allegiance largely to the republican party but does not hesitate to cast an independent ballot if his judgment so dictates. He was a member of the St. Louis Home Guards during the World war. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church and he also has membership with the American Society of Civil Engineers and with the St. Louis Engineering Club. He is a man of highly developed powers and ability along the line of his chosen profession and has ever been actuated by a laudable ambition to obtain a high degree of efficiency in this field. Step by step he has advanced, and the high quality of his work is today widely recognized.

WILLIAM F. WOERNER.

William F. Woerner, an active member of the St. Louis bar for more than a third of a century, having completed a course in the St. Louis Law School in 1885, was born August 20, 1864, in the city which is still his home, his parents being J. Gabriel and Emilie (Plass) Woerner. In the acquirement of his education he passed through successive grades in the public schools of St. Louis until graduated from the Central high school in January, 1883. He then became connected with the work of the courts through a clerkship under his father in the probate court during the spring and summer of that year. In the autumn of 1883 he enrolled as a student in the St. Louis Law School, from which he was graduated magna cum laude in 1885 with the degree of LL. B., this serving as admission to the bar without examination. He entered upon the practice of his profession in connection with Charles W. Bates, the partnership continuing until 1887, after which Mr. Woerner practiced alone until January, 1895. He then entered into partnership with his father upon the latter's retirement from the probate bench and the firm association was maintained until the father's death. He materially assisted his father, J. G. Woerner, in the preparation of his monumental work, "The American Law of Administration"



WILLIAM F. WOERNER

and "The American Law of Guardianship," and prepared the subsequent editions of the former work.

Mr. Woerner has from time to time been called to public office. In 1898 he was the democratic candidate for judge of probate and received the highest vote given to any democratic candidate that year but was defeated by a small majority. On the 23d of February, 1901, he was appointed police commissioner by the governor and occupied that position until March 9, when he resigned. On the 24th of January, 1902, he was appointed by Mayor Wells to fill out an unexpired term as associate city counselor and was reappointed in April, 1903, remaining in the position until September 26, 1905, when Mayor Wells appointed him to prepare the official revision of the city ordinances and annotation of the charter and ordinances. This work was completed in a year and subsequently adopted under the name of "The Revised Code of St. Louis, 1907." In the spring of 1909 Mr. Woerner received the mayoralty nomination of his party, but his entire ticket went down to defeat in the landslide of that year. On the 3d of July, 1913, he was appointed by the governor as one of the original members of the Public Service Commission of Missouri and remained on the commission until November 18, 1914, when he resigned to again enter upon the practice of law.

While active in the work of the courts, Mr. Woerner has conducted much important litigation both in private practice and as representative of the city of St. Louis. He succeeded in effecting legislation of prime importance, always in the public interest. After prior attempted reforms had been held unconstitutional by the supreme court he turned his attention in 1903 to the reform of the then prevailing antiquated fee system of compensation of the probate judges, which had become highly excessive, and formulated and drafted the bill providing for the payment into the public schools revenue of the excess of probate fees when such ran beyond the compensation of a circuit court judge; and after obtaining the approval of the bill by the Bar Association of St. Louis, he put it through the legislature of 1903, thereby securing not only a fair compensation to the probate judge but also a permanent increase in the public school fund of St. Louis of over twenty-five thousand dollars annually. This law was upheld by the supreme court against repeated attacks and is still in force. It was Mr. Woerner who also conceived, drafted and made effective the famous "mill-tax" ordinance, providing for one mill per passenger revenue tax payable into the city treasury by the street-car companies. This ordinance, which was enacted in 1903, became effective January 1, 1904, although fiercely assailed by the street-car corporations. Mr. Woerner, although no longer in office and acting wholly without compensation and for the public good, completely vindicated the validity of this law in the supreme court of the United States, as reported in the case of *St. Louis vs. United Railways Company*, 210 U. S. 266. This decision, which was rendered in 1908, established a principle of law of great value and involved millions of dollars in the result. Though there was later resistance on the part of the railways, the decision above referred to was in every case held to be a final bar to the Railways Company under the doctrine of "res adjudicata" from making any successful attack upon the validity of the ordinance. Under this enactment the city has collected several million dollars and is receiving a revenue of but two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. The examples cited are about two out of the many instances that might be given of his activities in public affairs for the general good.

In 1912 Mr. Woerner prepared and published a volume of one hundred and twenty-nine pages entitled "J. Gabriel Woerner—A Biographical Sketch," which is a memorial to his honored father. In 1917, at the time of the entry of the United States into the World war and before this phase had begun to be discussed, he published a pioneer book on the subject of a world organization, a question which he had been studying for many years previous. The work was brought out under the title of a word first coined by him, but since frequently used, "Supernationalism." In former years Mr. Woerner was and now again is professor of wills and administration on the faculty of the St. Louis University Institute of Law; and for the use of the law students on this subject he prepared, as co-editor, an abridgment of his father's great work "American Law of Administration," which was published in 1913 under the title "Law of Decedents' Estates." He is now devoting his attention to private practice and has an extensive clientage of an important character.

Mr. Woerner was married to Miss Agnes T. Judge and they have three chil-

dren: Ruth J., Gabriel, and William F. Mr. Woerner is identified with the Masonic fraternity and is connected with a few clubs and social organizations, including the City Club, the Public Question Club, the Triple A and the Missouri Athletic Club. He is also a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, while along strictly professional lines he is identified with the St. Louis, Missouri and American Bar Associations. His entire life record has upheld an untarnished family name that figures most prominently in connection with the history of the bar of Missouri.

GEORGE HENRY KEMMERER.

George Henry Kemmerer, district manager of truck tire sales with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of St. Louis, was born in this city September 23, 1891. His father, the late Charles R. Kemmerer, was a native of Pennsylvania and a representative of one of the old families of that state. He came to Missouri in early life and was successfully engaged in business as a wholesale and retail dealer in cigars. He married Ida Victoria Tool, who was likewise born in the Keystone state, where her ancestors had lived through several generations. The death of Mr. Kemmerer occurred in 1907, when he had reached the age of forty-nine years. The mother is still living and now makes her home at Maplewood, Missouri. In the family were eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom George H. was the third in order of birth.

After acquiring his education in the public schools of St. Louis, George H. Kemmerer started out to earn his own living when a youth of sixteen years and was first employed by the Pullman Sleeping Car Company, continuing with that corporation until 1909. In the latter year he entered the service of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in a clerical capacity and was later advanced to the position of salesman, while his next promotion made him sales supervisor and then in turn he became assistant branch manager, district department manager and is the present district manager of truck tire sales, having advanced through the steps of an orderly progression and through various departments to his present position of trust and responsibility.

On the 16th of September, 1914, in St. Louis, Mr. Kemmerer was married to Miss Ruth Blair, a native of this city and a daughter of John and Paulina (Barnes) Blair, the former now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kemmerer have a daughter, Ruth Jane, born October 11, 1915. Mr. Kemmerer belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in politics he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. During the war period he took a most active part in promoting the loan drives and at all times he is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, cooperating in all plans and measures for the general good.

JEROME BAUDUY CORBY.

Starting out to provide for his own support by working through vacation periods while still a schoolboy, Jerome Bauduy Corby has steadily advanced until he is now president and treasurer of the Corby Supply Company, a business of considerable importance in the commercial circles of St. Louis. He was born in this city May 21, 1875, a son of Francis Patrick Corby, whose birth occurred at Economy, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of May, 1821, and of Josephine Angelique (Robidoux) Corby, who was born at Savannah, Missouri, October 1, 1843. The mother was a daughter of Felix and Jane Catherine (Smith) Robidoux, the former born in St. Louis, May 4, 1820, and the latter in Nashville, Tennessee, March 10, 1818. Felix Robidoux was a son of Joseph Robidoux (II), who was the founder of St. Joseph, Missouri. Joseph Robidoux (I) came to St. Louis in 1761 from Canada and was very active in shaping public affairs in the embryo city. His home occupied the block fronting the levee between Walnut and Elm streets, and from that time to the present representatives of the Robidoux family have remained in St. Louis and have taken prominent part in her public affairs.

Jerome Bauduy Corby was educated in private and public schools and began

his active business career in vacation time with the firm of D. Crawford & Company in 1887. In 1889 he became connected with the railway supply business of Andrew Warren, with whom he continued until the latter retired, at which time Mr. Corby secured a position with the National Tube Works and was thus a factor in the business circles of St. Louis until that firm sold out to the Crane Company. He continued with the successors until November, 1903, when he was made manager of the railway supply business of C. A. Thompson and occupied the position for four years. In March, 1907, he organized the Corby Supply Company, of which he is president and treasurer, and through the intervening period of thirteen years a business of substantial proportions has been developed. He is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the railway supply business and has always manifested the utmost thoroughness as well as energy and enterprise throughout his business career. He is also the president of the Campbell Machinery Company of Joplin, Missouri, and is a director of the Ball Ice Machine Company and a director of the Newmarket Bank. His interests have thus become important and extensive and his life work has been crowned with substantial success. He has never allowed obstacles or difficulties to bar his path but has advanced steadily as the years have gone by, overcoming all difficulties by determined purpose and ever recognizing the fact that when one avenue of opportunity seemed closed he could carve out another path whereby to reach the desired goal. During the World war he devoted much of his time to supplying the manufacturers of war material with equipment. He was offered and accepted a position in the ordnance department shortly before the armistice was signed, carrying with it the rank of major, but was never called to active service in that connection.

On the 9th of June, 1899, Mr. Corby was married in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Ann M. Wopds, a daughter of John M. and Ann Woods. She was left an orphan when but three years of age and was reared by an aunt, Miss Mary E. Tucker, a daughter of C. L. Tucker, who in 1867 was president of the Merchants Exchange and was one of the pioneer flour mill operators in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Corby have become parents of two children: Lieutenant Frank S. Corby, twenty years of age, now attending the University of Michigan; and Betty, fourteen years of age, attending Mary Institute.

In his political views Mr. Corby has always been a stalwart republican and keeps well informed on the questions of the day, so that he is able to support his position by intelligent argument, yet he has never been an office seeker, preferring that his public duty shall be done as a private citizen. He belongs to the Glen Echo Country Club, the Missouri Athletic Association, the St. Louis Railway Club, the Rotary Club, the Engineers Club, the St. Louis Auto Club and the Chicago Auto Club and he is likewise a member of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange. His interests and his activities have long been broad and varied, bringing him into touch with many people, and the esteem in which he is uniformly held indicates the possession of sterling characteristics.

TOM WIGHTMAN BENNETT.

Tom Wightman Bennett, well known in financial circles as the organizer and promoter of the Mortgage Guarantee Company and also of the Mortgage Trust Company of St. Louis, was born in Arkansas, November 30, 1872, his parents being Zachary T. and Othelia M. Bennett. He pursued his education in the public schools of Little Rock, Arkansas, being there graduated from the high school with the class of June, 1892. He entered upon his business career in connection with the cotton commission business, in which he was engaged in 1894 and 1895. In the following year he became identified with shoe manufacturing and was thus active until 1905. In the latter year he became an officer of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis and remained with that corporation until January, 1909, when he organized the Mortgage Guarantee Company of this city and two years later organized as an associate company the Mortgage Trust Company, since which time the two companies have continued as associate concerns in investment banking and trust business, with Mr. Bennett as president and directing head of both. He is largely interested financially in both concerns as well as in other corpora-

tions, the affairs of which are controlled or managed by the Mortgage Trust Company. On January 1, 1921, the Mortgage Guarantee Company and the Mortgage Trust Company entered into a combination with the St. Louis Union Trust Company and the First National Bank of St. Louis, whereby the latter institution owns the controlling interest. The Mortgage Trust Company becomes the investment division of the First National Bank and will retain its present officials. This combination of interests makes the largest banking group west of the Mississippi river. Mr. Bennett is likewise an officer in several private corporations and his business affairs are most carefully and wisely managed, bringing substantial results.

Mr. Bennett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and his political position is that of an independent democrat. He is well known in club circles of the city, belonging to the Noonday, Racquet and St. Louis Country Clubs. Those who know him—and he has a wide acquaintance—speak of him in high terms because of his social qualities as well as his business ability.

EUSTATHIUS CHANCELLOR, M. D.

Dr. Eustathius Chancellor is a widely known representative of the medical profession who since 1880, or for a period of forty years, has practiced in St. Louis. His professional and scientific attainments and his genial nature have called him to leadership in various connections and there are few men outside of public life who have a wider acquaintance or more friends than has Dr. Chancellor. While he comes from English ancestry the family has long been represented on this side of the Atlantic and his birth occurred August 29, 1854, in Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania county, Virginia, his parents being Dr. J. Edgar and D. Josephine Chancellor who were representatives of a number of the oldest and most distinguished families of Virginia. He began his education in private schools of his native county and afterward pursued his studies at Charlottesville, Virginia, continuing his classical education until 1870. He then initiated his business career when in October of that year he visited Columbus, Georgia, and accepted a position as assistant cashier and bookkeeper in a railway office. Ill health forced him to resign his position, however, a year later. He was not content with the educational opportunities which he had already enjoyed and in October, 1871, he returned to the University of Virginia where he entered upon a course in civil engineering as a member of the junior class and at the close of the session received certificates of proficiency in several departments. He remained a student in the State University through the succeeding two years, devoting his attention to classical courses and higher mathematics and then entered upon the study of medicine in the fall of 1874. After two years of thorough work he graduated with honors on the 29th of June, 1876, and his professional degree was conferred upon him by the medical department of the University of Virginia. He further promoted his knowledge of the science of medicine by attending the clinics of the University of Pennsylvania for several weeks, at the end of which time he entered upon educational work in the line of his chosen profession, being appointed prosector in the chair of anatomy in the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland and also was made clinical assistant in the hospital. He likewise continued his studies in the Maryland University and a second diploma was conferred upon him in 1877 with a certificate of proficiency from the University Hospital. A further recognition of the excellent work which he had done came in his appointment as assistant resident physician at the University Hospital in the spring of 1878. He served in that capacity for a year and during much of the time acted as chief physician but resigned in March, 1879. He then returned to the University of Virginia and about the same time entered into partnership with his father, Dr. J. Edgar Chancellor, for the practice of medicine and surgery and became a member of the Medical Society of Virginia. Throughout his professional career he has been a well known contributor to leading medical journals of the country, beginning his writing soon after leaving college.

Attracted by the opportunities of the growing west Dr. Chancellor came to St. Louis July 9, 1880, and was not long in becoming firmly established in an extensive and lucrative practice. He has always been a close student of his profession, examining with thoroughness every theory and idea that has to do with the laws of health and the abolishment of disease. He has ever kept in touch with the latest scientific



DR. EUSTATHIUS CHANCELLOR

researches and discoveries and his opinions are based upon long experience, keen sagacity and an almost innate perception as to the value of a course to be pursued.

Dr. Chancellor's service as medical examiner for many fraternal, insurance and other organizations has brought him a most extensive acquaintance and his genial qualities have gained for him the friendship of nearly all with whom he has come in contact. He has served as medical examiner for twenty of the leading fraternal organizations of St. Louis and through this avenue he became an active representative of Masonry, taking the degrees of the lodge, the commandery, the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to Elks Lodge, No. 9, and he became one of the active members of the Knights of Pythias and in 1886 was elected supreme medical director of the Legion of Honor, filling the position most efficiently and satisfactorily for three years or until he declined a reelection in 1889. Subsequently he was appointed supervising medical examiner of the Royal Arcanum of Missouri. It has been said of him: "No man has done more than he to advance the high standard of life insurance examination and characterize this field as a distinct specialty. He has the good fortune to be medical examiner of many of the best life and accident insurance companies in the land and represents several traveling men's mutual accident and health associations."

In the educational field Dr. Chancellor has won distinction. In 1885 he became one of the founders of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College and filled the chair of cutaneous and venereal diseases for five years, when he resigned on account of his growing private practice. Throughout his professional career he has continued to write largely for the leading medical journals and is regarded as a clear, forceful and impressive lecturer. His utterances in the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Medical Associations are always listened to with eagerness, the profession recognizing that his opinions are well worth while. He had been a resident of St. Louis for but four years when in 1884 the St. Louis University conferred upon him the honorary Master of Arts degree. Among his many valuable contributions to medical literature are the following: *Researches Upon the Treatment of Delirium Tremens*, 1881; *Successful Operations for the Deformity of Burnt Wrist*, 1881; *Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus*, 1883; *Gonorrheal Articular Rheumatism*, 1883; *Syphilis in Men*, 1884; *Causes of Social Depravity and a Remedy*, 1885; *Woman in her Social Sphere*, 1885; *Marriage Philosophy*, 1886.

There is a most interesting military chapter in the life record of Dr. Chancellor, who in 1883 became a private of Company H, First Regiment of the Missouri National Guard. In 1886 he was advanced to the rank of captain of the medical department of the First Regiment and in 1891 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel as medical director of the First Brigade of the Missouri National Guard. In the same year he was one of the organizers and coworkers with Colonel Nicholas Senn and became a charter member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He was chosen secretary and editor of the organization and continued to serve in the dual capacity until 1898. It was through his efforts that the first annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons was held in St. Louis in 1892 and on that occasion he was chairman of the entertainment committee. A recognition of the value of his contribution to the work of the National Guard is indicated in the fact that in 1893 he was made an honorary member of the Illinois organization. In 1895 he became a member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York. For an extended period Dr. Chancellor has been a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and in the decade of the '80s served for several years as corresponding secretary thereof. It was also in that decade that he was chosen representative from the St. Louis Medical Society to the International Medical Congress, held in Washington, D. C. In November, 1896, he was made the delegate from the St. Louis Medical Society to the Pan American Medical Congress which met in the city of Mexico, being the only delegate from this part of the United States and not only was he accorded the honors due his position as a delegate to the convention but was also entertained by President Diaz when in that republic. In 1896 he spent almost a year visiting leading clinics in Europe and in that year was official delegate to the British Medical Association at London from the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. In 1902 he was elected vice president of the American Congress of Tuberculosis and in 1903 was made a member of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association. In 1904 he served as chairman of the finance committee for the fourteenth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, held at St. Louis during the Louisiana

Purchase Exposition. On the 9th of November, 1918, he received a commission in the United States Volunteer Medical Service Corps, No. 9895. It would be almost impossible to say which branch of his professional service has brought to him greatest prominence. Of him it has been written: "Personally he is one of the most genial of men, possessed of a vast amount of personal magnetism, and as a gentleman, civilian-soldier and a physician, his word is as good of his bond."

JOHN FELIX VALLE.

John Felix Valle, secretary of the Desloge Consolidated Lead Company of St. Louis, was born on the 14th of December, 1861, in the city which is still his home, his parents being John B. and Lucie (Desloge) Valle, who were also natives of Missouri. The father was born in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, in 1820, and represented one of the oldest and most prominent French families of the state. His parents were Francois B. and Catherine (Beauvais) Valle. The ancestry is traced back to Pierre La Vallee, the first of the name in America, who emigrated from Rouen, France, to Canada about the year 1660. He was born in 1645 and was the son of Pierre La Vallee and Madeleine Dumesnil, of the parish of St. Saens in the district of Rouen. Pierre La Vallee, the emigrant, was married at Quebec, January 12, 1665, to Marie Therese Le Blanc, who was born in 1651, a daughter of Leonard Le Blanc and Marie Riton. They had ten children, the seventh in order of birth being Charles La Vallee, who was born in 1679 and was married at Beaufort, September 12, 1707, to Genevieve Marcou. He died February 22, 1753, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife died May 9, 1756. They were parents of twelve children. The fifth in order of birth was Francois La Vallee, the ancestor of the Valle family of Missouri. He was brave and adventurous and left his family home at Beaufort to seek his fortune in the Mississippi valley. Some time prior to 1748 he arrived at Kaskaskia, the commercial center of the Illinois country. In that year he married Marianne Billeron, dit Lafatigue, and not long afterward removed to Ste. Genevieve on the Missouri side of the Mississippi. There is a tradition in the family that when it became known that the Spanish authorities were to take possession of Upper Louisiana, many of the inhabitants of Ste. Genevieve wished to leave and in great excitement went to Francois Vallee and threatened to kill him if he would not accompany them. This he refused to do. A day or two later, when Don Pedro Piernas, Spanish officer in command, arrived, Francois Vallee met his request for food and supplies, although he could not help regarding the Spaniards as intruders. Piernas and Vallee, however, became friends and when the former assumed the governorship of Upper Louisiana at St. Louis, Francois Vallee was made commandant of the Post Ste. Genevieve and civil and military judge of the settlement, which office he held until his death in 1783. It is thought that it was about this time, 1770, that the second "e" in the name was dropped and thereafter Francois Valle thus signed all his official papers, although it is said that in his private letters he continued to use the double vowel. He was married January 7, 1748, to Marianne Billeron, who was born in 1729 and died in 1781. The Spanish census of Upper Louisiana for 1787 gives a record of the Valle families of Ste. Genevieve, including the following: "Don Francisco Valle, aged twenty-nine; Donna Maria, his wife, aged twenty-eight; Francisco, Marie and Juliana, their children; thirty-nine slaves; three houses on his place; products for the year were eight hundred and ninety minots of wheat, twelve hundred pounds of tobacco, two hundred pounds of salt, eleven hundred minots of corn. He was a lieutenant of militia; forty-seven persons dwelt in his establishment."

The fifth child of Francois and Marianne (Billeron) Valle was Jean Baptiste Valle, who was born September 25, 1760, and died August 3, 1849. He became the grandfather of John B. Valle. On the 7th of January, 1783, he married Jeanne Barbeau. After the death of Francois Valle, the founder of the family in Missouri, the position of commandant at Ste. Genevieve was filled by several others and eventually by Francois Valle, the brother of Jean Baptiste Valle, who succeeded to that office upon his brother's death in 1804 but served for less than a year, owing to the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the Americans. He was one

of the most influential citizens of his section and was greatly beloved, being called Pere Valle by his relatives. In 1804 he was appointed justice of the general quarter sections of the peace by William Henry Harrison, then governor of Indiana Territory and the district of Louisiana.

His second son, Francois B. Valle, was born in 1785 and died July 30, 1851. He married Catherine Beauvais, who died June 3, 1854, aged sixty-seven years. Their children were: Amedee, who married Marie Louise Sarraide and is now deceased; Mary, the wife of Anthony La Grave; Neree, who married Aglae Chouteau, a daughter of Henry Chouteau; Clotilde, the wife of Adolf Rozier, of New Orleans; John B., father of John Felix Valle of this review; Francis, who is deceased; and Juliette, the wife of Dr. Thomas Reyburn.

John B. Valle removed to St. Louis in early manhood and here engaged in the commission business, meeting with very substantial success for several years. He then became interested in mining near Fredericktown, in Madison county, and was widely known as one of the foremost representatives of mining interests in the state. He likewise assisted in promoting various business enterprises of importance in St. Louis and his contribution to the city's development and upbuilding was a distinct and vital one. He passed away in St. Louis, August 22, 1869, at the age of forty-nine years. He was a democrat in politics and his opinions carried weight in party councils, but he was never an aspirant for office. His widow survived him for many years, passing away in 1918, at the age of eighty-two.

John Felix Valle, who was one of a family of three children, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in the manual training school of the Washington University at Eighteenth street and Washington avenue. He was a member of the first class graduated from this department, completing his course in 1883. For a short time thereafter he was associated with a grain commission house and then became identified with the lead industry, being made secretary of the old Desloge Lead Company. In 1886 the plant was destroyed by fire and they sold their properties. In 1889, however, they purchased other properties and organized the Desloge Consolidated Lead Company, of which John F. Valle became the secretary. Through much of his life therefore he has been connected with the development of the lead mines and the marketing of the product and his business is now one of gratifying and extensive proportions.

In 1912 John F. Valle was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Holland, of New York city. He and his wife are members of the New Cathedral Catholic church and Mr. Valle is also a member of the St. Louis Country Club. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment with little regard for party ties. He ranks with the leading and representative men of St. Louis and his entire record is a credit to that of an honored ancestry, his family having for several generations been one of the most distinguished and representative French families of the state.

RAYMOND F. McNALLY.

The strong and substantial banking concerns of St. Louis have drawn to them a coterie of capable business men who have thoroughly acquainted themselves with every phase of the banking business and have displayed initiative in the development of interests controlled by the banks and the activities over which they have a supervising interest. Well known in the financial circles of St. Louis is Raymond F. McNally, the vice president and cashier of the National Bank of Commerce. Missouri numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Chillicothe, November 21, 1879. His father, Thomas McNally, came to the United States from Ireland in 1869, and made his way across the country to Missouri. For many years he was successfully engaged in the contracting business, furnishing ties to railroads. Settling in Chillicothe, he afterward became the organizer and was the president of the Citizens' National Bank of that place and remained a well known figure in financial circles until his death in 1899. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic church and his political belief that of the democratic party. He served for four years in the office of county

treasurer and was active, prominent and influential in his community. He married Ida Fitzpatrick, who was born in Canada and now resides with one of her children at La Salle, Illinois. They had a family of two sons and three daughters, all of whom are yet living.

Raymond F. McNally, who was the first-born in the family, was educated in the parochial schools of Chillicothe and in the Christian Brothers College of St. Louis, from which he was graduated on the completion of the collegiate course with the class of 1898. Throughout his business connection he has been identified with banking. He was first elected cashier of the Citizens' National Bank at Chillicothe, Missouri, in 1901 and remained in that position for fourteen years, contributing in large measure to the success and growth of the business. He was then elected vice president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis and for two years remained with that corporation. He was next chosen vice president of the National Bank of Commerce in January, 1918, and in the following November was made both vice president and cashier, occupying the dual position at the present time. He has been the president of the clearing house section of the American Bankers Association and is now the president of the Missouri Bankers Association, connections that indicate his high standing among the leading financiers of the country.

In 1909 Mr. McNally was united in marriage to Miss Annabelle Quinn, daughter of Joseph P. Quinn, of St. Louis, and they have three children: Raymond F., who is now nine years of age and is attending school; Mary Gray, eight years of age, also in school; and Gerald, a little lad of four years.

Mr. McNally belongs to the Cathedral parish of the Roman Catholic church and is a member of St. Louis Council of the Knights of Columbus, being a past state deputy of the order. He is treasurer of the St. Louis Club and is connected also with the Missouri Athletic Association, the Bellerive Country Club, the Automobile Club and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a democrat and keeps well informed on the vital questions and issues of the day. He has never sought nor desired political preferment but has done much important public work. He is treasurer of the St. Louis Convention Bureau, which has secured so many important conventions for the city, and is treasurer of the New Constitution Association, while in many other ways he has contributed to the work of making known to the world the advantages and opportunities which St. Louis offers. He has been an extensive reader, especially on matters of finance, and is a man of strong and forceful character and of magnetic personality. He is quick of decision and his sterling worth has gained for him hosts of warm friends.

ERNEST JOHN RUSSELL.

Ernest John Russell, a national figure in architectural circles and member of the firm of Mauran, Russell & Crowell of St. Louis, was born in London, England, March 5, 1870, his parents being John Stokes and Mary J. (Mayhew) Russell, the former now deceased. Early in the '70s the parents came with their family to the new world and after six months spent in Chicago proceeded to Colorado Springs, Colorado, for it was the condition of his health that caused the father to seek a change of climate in the United States. There he largely lived retired, although he devoted some attention to ranching to the time of his death, which occurred in 1880, when he was forty-six years of age. The mother yet makes her home at Colorado Springs. The family numbered nine children, five sons and four daughters.

Ernest John Russell, the eldest of the family, after completing his public school education at Colorado Springs began providing for his own support when a youth of fifteen years by serving as a messenger boy with the Western Union. His service in that connection, however, covered but twenty-four hours. He quit because the manager would not allow him to go home for dinner and soon afterward he secured a position as office boy with Frank T. Lent, of Colorado Springs, a prominent architect, under whom he studied. Developing his powers along that line, he made rapid progress and from 1896 to 1900 was connected with Shipley, Ristaue & Collidge who discontinued in 1900 when he entered upon the practice of the profession on his own account as a member of the firm of Mauran, Russell & Garden in St. Louis. Fol-



ERNEST J. RUSSELL

lowing the withdrawal of Mr. Garden, the other partners were joined by Mr. Crowell, forming the present firm of Mauraan, Russell & Crowell, a connection which has been maintained since 1911. Evidence of their superior ability is found in the many fine buildings for which they have made the plans. They were the architects of the Railway Exchange building, the Laclede Gas Light building, the Second Baptist church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, the Federal Reserve Bank building, all of St. Louis; the Rice Hotel and municipal auditorium at Houston, Texas; the Galvez Hotel at Galveston; the Gunter Hotel of San Antonio; the Lee Huckins Hotel of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and many other prominent structures at various points in the country. Not only does this firm rank with the leading architects of St. Louis but enjoys a wide reputation in other sections of the country, Mr. Russell being regarded as one of America's leading architects and he is undoubtedly the best engineer in St. Louis. He was a national delegate to the international meeting of architects in London and he is consulted upon all national architectural problems. Thoroughly grounded in the essentials of his profession, his resourcefulness inspires confidence and his indefatigable energy retains it. In the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects as well as in the conventions and councils of the institute itself he has always been a leader of thought and action. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and has been president of the St. Louis chapter, while in the national organization he has been made chairman of the jurisdictional disputes committee and chairman of the sub-committee on cooperation with related interests.

On the 25th of September, 1895, at Springfield, Ohio, Mr. Russell was married to Miss Elizabeth B. Dunlap, a native of the Buckeye state and a daughter of Dr. Charles and Frances Warder (Bacon) Dunlap. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have two children, Mary Dunlap and Elizabeth Bacon.

An Episcopalian in religious faith, Mr. Russell has membership in St. Peter's Episcopal church and he is keenly interested in the questions which are of vital importance to the city in connection with its material, intellectual, social, economic and moral problems. He has been an earnest supporter of such activities as social centers and playgrounds and was a member of the St. Louis Public Recreation Commission from 1908 until 1909 and again in 1911. He was a member of the St. Louis house of delegates in 1909 and 1911. In the latter year he was made a member of the board of appeals, filling the position for two years. He has served as chairman of the St. Louis City Plans Commission, is a member of the American Society for Testing Materials, a member of the National Housing Conference, the American Town Planning Institute, the National City Planning Conference and of the Civic League. During the World war he served on the United States Shipping Board and was assistant chief of production and of the housing division of the board.

Mr. Russell's interests center in St. Louis, where he has been admitted to membership in practically every social club of importance in the city, including the University, St. Louis, Racquet, Noonday and Bellerive Country Clubs. In this connection one who has long known him said: "He is one of the most lovable and beloved men in St. Louis. * * * He is noted for his poise at the speaker's table, making no attempt at rhetorical show, but recognized as a forceful speaker on account of his direct and concise treatment of any subject undertaken. He goes straight to the point briefly and leaves nothing misunderstood." He is a reader of the best literature, attends the best plays and the best operas. In a word, Mr. Russell is never content with the second best, whether in the line of recreation or entertainment, in the promotion of great civic interests or in the exercise of his professional activity.

J. HOWARD TOMPKINS.

For twenty-three years J. Howard Tompkins has been connected with the paper trade and throughout the entire period has been associated with one firm. His operations are now carried on as the vice president of the Mississippi Valley Paper Company of St. Louis and he has here been largely instrumental in the building up of a very substantial business. He was born in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, December 4, 1875, and is a son of Ira Gale and Demaris (Ide) Tompkins,

the former a native of New York while the latter was born in Vermont, the marriage, however, being celebrated in the Empire state.

J. Howard Tompkins obtained a public school education in Chicago and also attended the Lake Forest University, at Lake Forest, Illinois, just outside of Chicago. He started out in the business world in 1897 as an employe of the J. W. Butler Paper Company of Chicago and held several positions with the parent company in that city, gaining steadily a more comprehensive knowledge of the trade until now he is the vice president of the Mississippi Valley Paper Company of St. Louis which is a subsidiary company of the Chicago house with which he started upon his business career. There is today no phase of the paper trade with which Mr. Tompkins is not thoroughly familiar and his progressiveness and his enterprise have been dominant factors in the extension of the trade through the St. Louis territory.

In Chicago, in June, 1905, Mr. Tompkins was married to Miss Lorena, who passed away in 1911. He belongs to the Christian Science church, is a member of the Algonquin Club, the Missouri Athletic Association, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the St. Louis Art League, the Chamber of Commerce and the National Paper Trade Association. These various membership relations indicate the trend of his interests and activities and, moreover, he is identified with the Masonic fraternity, having membership in Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, R. A. M.; and Ascalon Commandery, K. T. His political allegiance is given to the republican party which receives his stalwart support although he has never been an aspirant for office. The firm with which he has so long been connected has claimed his undivided allegiance and he has made for himself a creditable name and position in the business world.

PAUL JONES.

The possibility for contributing to the welfare and improvement of a city through real estate operations has been recognized by Paul Jones from the outset of his career in this field of business and he takes a justifiable pride in putting upon the market some of the most attractive residence subdivisions of St. Louis. His labors have indeed been a potent element in adding to the beauty of St. Louis and the Paul Jones Realty Company has long figured prominently in the business circles of Missouri's metropolis. Mr. Jones was born in Huntingdon, Carroll County, Tennessee, January 31, 1861. His father, Le Grande Michaux Jones, was a distinguished lawyer of western Tennessee and a soldier of the Mexican war who served as sergeant major under Colonel William T. Haskell. His mother's maiden name was Cassandra Harris Woods. She was a great-granddaughter of James Dinwiddie, a nephew of Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia. In the paternal line Mr. Jones is of Welsh and French descent, and the Le Grand and Michaux families were French Huguenots who were driven to this country by the fierce persecution during the reign of Louis XIV. His maternal ancestors were Scotch and Irish. Both lines were represented in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war.

Paul Jones attended the public schools of his native city and afterward became a student in the Peabody high school of Trenton, Tennessee. Later he was for two years a student in the Southwestern Baptist University at Jackson, Tennessee, and then entered upon the study of law in the office of his father at Trenton. At the age of twenty-three years he became clerk and master of the chancery court of the ninth judicial district of Tennessee and served in that capacity most acceptably for several years. In October, 1887, he came to St. Louis, where he entered the law office of his brother, Silas B. Jones, a leading member of the bar of this city. Ill health forced Paul Jones to abandon professional work after a year and a half and for some time thereafter he gave his attention to the fire insurance business. In September, 1890, however, he entered the real estate field, becoming senior member of the firm of Paul Jones & Company, operations being carried on under that firm name until 1911, when the business was incorporated as the Paul Jones Realty Company. A contemporary writer has said: "Mr. Jones has aided very largely in the material development of the business centers of the city and also in the developing of the beautiful residence districts of St. Louis. Through his efforts the westward



PAUL JONES

trend was started on Washington Avenue. He negotiated the purchases for the three great commercial structures situated on the southeast, northeast and northwest corners of Twelfth street and Washington avenue. One particular residence subdivision which was exclusively handled and developed by Mr. Jones was Hortense Place, known as 'the gem of the city.' Other large and important real estate deals have been managed by him, his negotiations resulting in various realty transfers." Among the more recent subdivisions promoted by him was the Shaw tract, resulting in a million dollar sale. He has also made extensive sales in farm lands in Missouri and Arkansas and he has recently developed the Glen Echo Park, a new subdivision in St. Louis county. There are few men more thoroughly informed concerning property values in the city and state than Mr. Jones and in all that he has undertaken he has been actuated by a most progressive spirit that has brought splendid results in the development and adornment of the city as well as in the improvement of his individual fortunes.

On the 15th of April, 1895, in Chicago, was celebrated the marriage of Paul Jones and Margaret M. Humble, daughter of the late William Pickering Humble. They have four children: Paul, Jr., Margaret Cassandra, Virginia Lee and William Pickering. Paul Jones, Jr., married Miss Helen Moore Watts, daughter of Frank O. Watts, president of the First National Bank of St. Louis. The daughter, Margaret Cassandra, was married April 15, 1919, to Sherman Leland Whipple, Jr., son of Sherman L. Whipple, a very prominent and brilliant lawyer of Boston.

Mr. Jones is an earnest and active member of the Baptist church, taking an active and helpful part in the various phases of the church work. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party where national issues and questions are involved, but at local elections he casts an independent ballot. He finds much of his recreation in the game of golf and is a member of the Glen Echo Country Club. He was director of Glen Echo Country Club for many years. He has never made the attainment of wealth the sole end and aim of his life but has found time for cooperation in many of those forces which make for the uplift of the individual and the benefit of mankind. His life is actuated by a broad humanitarianism, based upon a belief in the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed.

He was one of the moving spirits in the "Men and Religion Movement" that had so much to do with the bringing together of the various religious denominations of the country.

PAUL JONES, JR.

Paul Jones, Jr., who is engaged in the real estate business in connection with his father in St. Louis, is one of the veterans of the World war, having been connected with the army for twenty-two months and during this period he spent one year on overseas duty in France. He was born in St. Louis, February 13, 1896, and is a son of Paul Jones, mentioned at length on another page of this work. In the acquirement of his education he attended Smith Academy from which he was graduated in 1914 and he was a student at Cornell University in 1914 and 1915. He became a member of the Psi Upsilon during his college days.

With his return to St. Louis Mr. Jones entered the real estate business in connection with his father and has shown remarkable ability in all departments of the work. He has thoroughly informed himself concerning the marketable property and valuations and has displayed excellent powers of salesmanship in negotiating real estate transfers.

At America's entrance into the World war Mr. Jones enlisted on the 14th of June, 1917, and served from June 14, 1917, with the Fifth Missouri Infantry later the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Infantry until December, 1917, and then with the One Hundred and Tenth Field Signal Battalion of the Thirty-fifth Division. He was on duty in France for a year and was stationed on the Vosges sector in Alsace from the 2d of July until the 31st of August, 1918. He was then in the Meuse-Argonne drive from the 26th of September until the 1st of October and in the St. Mihiel offensive from September 12th to the 17th. On the 16th of October he was sent into the Verdun sector and was there engaged on active duty until the 5th of November. He was promoted to sergeant of the first class in the Signal Corps and was twice mentioned for promotion to commissioned rank. He saw much of the hardest fighting in which the Ameri-

can troops engaged and there was no more brilliant nor more sanguinary engagement than that of the Meuse Argonne, in which he took part, thus aiding in writing a glory page into American history. He received his discharge May 9, 1919, after which he returned home and resumed his place in the business circles of St. Louis as associate of his father.

On the 16th of May, 1919, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Helen Moore Watts, a daughter of F. O. Watts, mentioned elsewhere in this work. He belongs to the Glen Echo Golf Club and he and his wife occupy an enviable position in the younger social circles of St. Louis.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON HANDLAN.

Alexander Hamilton Handlan, starting out to provide for his own support when a youth of seventeen years, has steadily worked his way upward through persistency of purpose, ready adaptability, a recognition and utilization of opportunities, and above all through the most thoroughly reliable methods, his integrity in business affairs never being called into question. He is now the president of the Handlan-Buck Manufacturing Company and as such widely known in the commercial circles of St. Louis.

He was born in Wheeling, Virginia, April 25, 1844, and is a son of Alexander Hamilton Handlan, Sr., who was a native of Ohio and of English descent. He was a captain on steamboats on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers and was also a veteran of the Civil war, having served in Missouri, where his duty was to select pilots for gunboats during the Civil war. He resided in Cincinnati for many years and from 1886 until the time of his death, which occurred in 1893, when he was eighty-one years of age, he was a resident of Kirkwood, St. Louis county, Missouri. He married Catherine Kineon, who passed away in Ohio in 1895 at the age of seventy-seven years. Their family numbered three sons, all of whom are now living, the eldest being Eugene Young Handlan, who is retired and resides in Cincinnati, while John J. is a farmer of Bourbon, Missouri.

The third member of the family, Alexander H. Handlan, was educated in the public schools and also in Herron Seminary of Cincinnati, but when seventeen years of age ran away from home and made his way to the south. He was first employed as a messenger in a telegraph office at Memphis, Tennessee, at a wage of three dollars per week. He also spent some time in Nashville, Tennessee, and in 1861 he removed to St. Louis. Later he returned to Cincinnati and there entered the quartermaster's department, with which he was connected for three years during the period of the Civil war. He was at the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, and Murphysboro, Tennessee. When the war was over he took up his abode in Memphis and there engaged in keeping books for his uncle, James T. Handlan, who was a wholesale and retail hat and shoe merchant, having a branch of the Jesse Arnold house of St. Louis. Mr. Handlan afterward became a resident of Washington county, Mississippi, where he had charge of a plantation for two years, after which he returned to St. Louis and was engaged in the railroad supply business, entering the employ of M. M. Buck in this connection in January, 1869. At that time the business of the house amounted to only about fifteen hundred dollars per month. During the first two months after Mr. Handlan's connection therewith the business increased to over forty thousand dollars and after the first year's service he made arrangements whereby he was to receive a certain per cent of the profits instead of a salary. He thus entered into partnership relations and from a humble beginning has been developed the largest railroad supply house in the United States. In 1895 Mr. Handlan purchased Mr. Buck's interest and he and his family have since conducted the business alone, holding all of the stock. With the purchase of Mr. Buck's interest Mr. Handlan changed the name to the M. M. Buck Manufacturing Company, under which style he carried on the business until 1901, when his three sons, Eugene W., Alexander H., Jr., and Edward R., became partners in the enterprise, at which time the business was reincorporated under the name of the Handlan-Buck Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Handlan has since remained the president. The company

manufactures signal lamps, lanterns, headlights, track drills, metal flags and in fact an entire line of railroad supplies for contractors, machine shops, mills, foundries and mines. Mr. Handlan is also the president of the Handlan Warehouse Company and a director of the Commonwealth Realty Company. He has thus extended his efforts into various fields and his cooperation has constituted an important element in commercial progress in St. Louis.

On the 11th of September, 1866, Mr. Handlan was married in Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss Mollie A. De Prez, a native of Paris, France, and a daughter of Isadore and Francoise De Prez. To Mr. and Mrs. Handlan have been born seven children, four daughters and three sons, who are yet living. These are: Eugene W., who is the vice president and treasurer of the company; Alexander H., Jr., vice president and manager; and Edward R., secretary. The last named enlisted in the army in 1917 as a member of the Three Hundred and Forty-second Field Artillery of the Eighty-ninth Division and was acting colonel of the regiment at the close of the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Handlan have celebrated their golden wedding, and on the 17th of January, 1919, his fiftieth year with the company of which he is now the head. There are thirty-four employes with the house whose service extends over a period of from twelve to fifty-two years.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church, and Mr. Handlan belongs to the Knights of Columbus. His political support is given to the democratic party and while he has never been an office seeker, he does active work in behalf of his city as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is now one of the directors. He also belongs to the Old Mercantile Club, the Missouri Athletic Association and the Noonday Club. He has a very wide acquaintance in St. Louis, where he has now made his home for more than a half century, and throughout this period his record has been marked by a steady progress in business with the wise utilization of his time and opportunities, leading to notable success that may well serve to inspire and encourage others who must begin life as he did empty-handed.

NATHANIEL M. RICE.

While long connected with railroad interests, Nathaniel M. Rice is now the vice president of the Pierce Oil Corporation of St. Louis and in that connection is promoting a rapidly developing business. He was born in Rome City, Indiana, December 28, 1863, and is a son of the Rev. Harvey D. and Violetta (Montgomery) Rice, the former a clergyman of the Methodist church. He was born in the state of New York and was a representative of one of the old families there of Welsh descent. The great-great-grandfather of Nathaniel M. Rice was the founder of the American branch of the family. The grandfather was also a clergyman and upon the work of the church Harvey D. Rice entered actively as a minister of the Methodist denomination. He resided in Missouri from 1875 until 1903, living at various points in the state as he accepted different pastorates. He was a soldier of the One Hundredth Indiana Regiment of the Union army during the Civil war, going to the front as a private. He died in 1914 at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife, a native of Ohio, passed away in Trenton, Missouri, in 1895 at the age of fifty-four years. Their family numbered two sons and a daughter and one of the sons, Orin D., is now deceased. The daughter is Mrs. James Bagley, a resident of Trenton, Missouri.

The surviving son of the family, Nathaniel M. Rice, was educated in the public schools of his native city and when a youth of fourteen years started out to earn his own living. He was first employed on a farm, working in that way in Livingston and Carroll counties of Missouri. After devoting three years to the work of the fields he took up railroading in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad and was a brakeman until 1886. He afterward became a yard clerk and assistant yard foreman at Temple, Texas, where he continued for two years. He was then transferred to the stores department at Temple, Texas, where he occupied a clerical position for seven months, and subsequently he was made storekeeper for the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, acting in the latter capacity until 1900. In that year he was

promoted, on account of work done in connection with the Galveston flood, to the Chicago office as special representative of the operating department of the vice president and spent a year there in the store department work. In 1900 he was made general storekeeper, in charge of the coast line of the Santa Fe System, and when two years had passed was made general storekeeper of the entire Santa Fe System, holding this responsible position for a period of ten years, or until 1913, when he was made chief purchasing officer of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. In 1916 he was elected third vice president of the road and in 1917 was made second vice president of the Frisco System, which office he filled until the roads were taken over by the government. He then became assistant to the federal manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and so continued until the close of the war, with headquarters at New Haven. He next accepted the vice presidency of the Pierce Oil Corporation of St. Louis on the 1st of January, 1919, and is now filling this position. His entire career has been marked by a steady progression that has resulted in the attainment of a position of prominence in the business circles of St. Louis, and he is now occupying an important executive position, bending his attention to constructive effort and administrative direction.

On the 8th of October, 1889, Mr. Rice was married at Temple, Texas, to Miss Mary S. Watson, a daughter of the late Judge George B. Watson, a prominent jurist, planter and at one time a slave-holder of Arkansas. His mother bore the maiden name of Harriët Caulk. To Mr. and Mrs. Rice have been born four children, of whom two are living, Anna Burr and Nathaniel M., Jr. The family residence is at No. 5544 Cabanne avenue.

Mr. Rice has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party. Fraternally he is a Mason who has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the consistory and he also belongs to George Washington Lodge, No. 19, B. P. O. E. There is much of inspirational value in the life record of Mr. Rice. Starting out as a farm boy when in his teens, he has progressed steadily step by step and each forward step has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. In the course of years he became a forceful factor in railway circles and is now actively connected with the development of oil interests as the vice president of the Pierce Oil Corporation.

JOHN H. GUNDLACH.

The business career of John H. Gundlach has been marked by steady advancement, resulting from the wise utilization of his time, talents and opportunities. Since 1892 he has been connected with real estate interests in St. Louis and has developed a business of extensive and gratifying proportions in connection with the handling of residence property. Mr. Gundlach was born in St. Louis county, October 6, 1861, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Reiff) Gundlach. The father was born in Germany in 1834 and came to the new world in 1849, settling in St. Louis, where he engaged in the manufacture and sale of shoes. He also served in the Civil war and was a member of the municipal assembly for twelve years.

John H. Gundlach pursued his education in the public schools of St. Louis, where he was a high school pupil in 1876 and 1877. He started upon his business career as an employe of Boehl & Koenig, photographers, with whom he continued for three years. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he engaged in the wholesale tobacco and cigar business for about eighteen months, on the expiration of which period he returned to St. Louis and became chief clerk in the local freight office of the Wabash Railroad, with which he continued until 1892. Desirous of engaging in business on his own account, he then entered the real estate field, in which he has met with notable success, being regarded as one of the leaders in this line in St. Louis at the present time. He was at one time on the board of the Real Estate Exchange of the city. He has largely specialized in the handling of residence property and close application and undaunted energy have been potent factors in the continued growth of his business.

In April, 1884, Mr. Gundlach was united in marriage to Miss Emma C. Dreyer, of this city, whose father was one of the early furniture dealers in the City Store on Market street. They now have two daughters: Alice, the wife of Arthur Leschen,



JOHN H. GUNDLACH

who is superintendent of the Leschen Rope Company; and Ruth, now the wife of Armin Hampeter.

Mr. Gundlach has long been keenly interested in civic problems and municipal affairs and from 1909 until 1913 inclusive was president of the city council; during which time he initiated a number of physical improvements looking to the city's betterment and also inspired the ordinance creating a city plan commission. He holds to high ideals in regard to interests affecting the welfare and upbuilding of the city and in 1914 he was president of the St. Louis Pageant-Masque, which presented the most splendid community pageant that has ever been produced. The same organization also produced the remarkable performance of "As You Like It" on the occasion of the Shakespearean tercentenary in Forest Park in June, 1916, at which time the Municipal Theatre was constructed with funds furnished by the Pageant Association. Mr. Gundlach has served for two terms as president of the Civic League, which has been so potential a force in the progressive development of the city's recent history.

He is serving on the board of the Historic Society and during the period of the World war was chairman of the war camp community service. He is also a member of the board of the Masonic Home and is a past president of the North End St. Louis Business Men's Association. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party where national questions and issues are involved, but at local elections he casts an independent ballot. Fraternally he has become a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine and belongs to the City Club of St. Louis and the Sunset Hill Country Club. His worth is widely acknowledged. Because of his public spirit he is a recognized leader among men who are interested in the welfare and progress of the city without desire for personal aggrandizement. His judgment is sound and when he addresses the public upon a subject in which he is deeply interested, he displays considerable oratorical ability. His religious activities have been chiefly confined to Y. M. C. A. work and his philanthropic spirit has found expression in his aid of individual needs. His has ever been a nature that is not content to choose the second best. He strives ever toward the highest and his idealism has been an inspiring force in the efforts of others.

THE BROWN SHOE COMPANY.

The Brown Shoe Company, one of the most important manufacturing interests not only of St. Louis but also in connection with the shoe trade of the country, had its origin in November, 1878, being organized by George Warren Brown, who associated with him A. L. Bryan and J. B. Desnoyers. The business was organized under the name of Bryan-Brown & Company in November, 1878. Mr. Brown had already become thoroughly familiar with the shoe trade, serving as shipping clerk with Hamilton-Brown & Company, of which his brother was a partner, and afterward representing that company as a traveling salesman upon the road. The business was capitalized for twelve thousand dollars, of which about one-third was invested in shoe machinery, lasts, patterns and other equipment. The first employees of the company were five expert shoe workers from Rochester, New York, and in order to persuade these men to remove to St. Louis it was necessary to furnish railroad fare. Soon thereafter real "Rochester finish" fine shoes were being made for the first time in St. Louis. The growth of the business was remarkable from the beginning. Within less than a year the factory was removed from its first location at 104 South Eighth street to larger quarters in the Cupples building at Eighth and Walnut streets, where the company occupied the top floor of the building but not long afterward secured the next floor below, while still later a third floor was required to meet the demands of this growing concern, and the owner of the building, Samuel Cupples, erected an additional story for the use of the firm of Bryan-Brown & Company. The success of this company constituted the influence that caused the second successful concern to establish shoe manufacturing in St. Louis and from time to time other shoe manufacturing enterprises have been added until in the present year (1920) shoe manufacturing is not only the largest industry of the city but "St. Louis make shoes" are known and sold

throughout the entire United States and are being sent in ever increasing volume to all parts of the world. Thus this pioneer company in a more pronounced way than any other had to do with creating the great shoe industry of which St. Louis is now so justly proud. In 1878 the St. Louis shoe market consisted of a number of wholesale shoe houses selling eastern made goods. In the decade preceding several small shoe manufacturing ventures had been established but for want of capital or business management, or perhaps of both, most of them had passed out of existence and in 1878 St. Louis contained three or four small factories using the shoe making machinery of that day. All of these, however, within a few years had gone the way of their predecessors. In 1880 the business established by Mr. Brown was incorporated as a stock company, thus making it possible for employees to become interested in the earnings of the business. This was the first St. Louis shoe concern to incorporate, which plan of organization proved so popular as to become practically universal within a short time. The company also adopted the open shop plan of operation, which it has adhered to since. Soon after this the company's warerooms and offices were moved to the southwest corner of Seventh and St. Charles streets, there occupying a new seven-story building.

In 1885 A. L. Bryan, then vice president of the company, retired on account of ill health and soon thereafter the name was changed to Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Company. In 1886 the growth of the business again demanded larger quarters and another removal was then made to 805 Washington avenue. By 1890 the business had grown to such an extent that it was again necessary to secure larger accommodations and the company leased the southwest corner of Eleventh and Washington avenue, occupying one-third of the block now utilized by the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company. For several years the upper floors were utilized for manufacturing purposes and the lower floors for warehouse and offices. Later, however, the entire building was required for warehouse and offices, at which time The President plant at the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Washington streets was built and the upper half occupied by The Capital factory, making high grade shoes for women. The lower half was given over to The President factory, making high grade shoes for men. A little later the Homestake plant at Twelfth and Russell avenue was built and this was followed by the Blue Ribbon plant at Jefferson and Mullanphy, while others were added as the business of the company increased.

In 1893 J. B. Desnoyers, then vice president, retired from the company, which was reorganized under the name of The Brown Shoe Company. The business thereafter grew with rapid strides and during the last year of the occupancy of the building at Eleventh and Washington avenue the trade amounted to more than eight million dollars. In 1905 it became apparent that the requirements of the company's growing trade made it necessary to provide a new building. Accordingly during that year negotiations were consummated for erecting the White House block on Washington avenue, Seventeenth and St. Charles streets and Robbins Lane. Two-thirds of this block was taken over as the original White House building of the Brown Shoe Company, providing more than three and one-half acres of floor space. On the 1st of January, 1907, the company opened to their customers and friends the White House, the occasion being made a memorable one. The large lobby of the first floor was beautifully decorated with palms and cut flowers, many of which were contributed by competitors and other wholesale houses of St. Louis. A reception was held and refreshments served, and the guests of that occasion numbered many foremost citizens, while addresses were made by Ex-Governor D. R. Francis, E. C. Simmons, Colonel George W. Parker, Rev. Dr. Napthali Luccock, Hon. C. V. Anderson and A. B. Groves, the architect. The guests were then shown over the building and thus was dedicated to commerce the White House building of St. Louis, used for the sales headquarters, general and executive offices of the company and for the assembling and distributing of shoes produced in all the factories of the company. This building was then the largest and finest occupied by any shoe house for the same purpose in America. It is strictly fireproof and contains labor-saving equipments which produce both economies and rapid execution, these being unique features of the White House alone. The architectural beauties of this building both within and without, with the ivory white tile exterior, make it the most complete and impressive shoe building in the world.

The company was reorganized January 2, 1913, under the laws of the state of New York, as the Brown Shoe Company, Incorporated, with a capital stock of

ten million dollars, represented by preferred stock of four million and common stock of six million. Mr. Brown was president of the first incorporated organization in 1880 and so continued until May 18, 1915, a period of thirty-five years. He then resigned the position and was elected chairman of the board of directors, in which position he continues to the present time and is also a member of the executive committee. The present officers and directors of the company are as follows: G. W. Brown, chairman of the board; John A. Bush, president; E. R. McCarthy, vice president; G. A. Bull, vice president; T. P. Moody, vice president; P. O'Brien, vice president; H. L. Tomes, vice president; William Krall, secretary; H. S. Hutchins, treasurer; Joseph H. Roblee; Walter E. Sachs; G. E. Southwick; E. F. Shaw; T. F. James; G. M. Shanklin; A. G. McGaghey; and W. E. Tarlton.

The Brown Shoe Company, Incorporated, occupied in 1920 the entire block, the east third having been taken over in 1918, and the White House headquarters is one of the show places of St. Louis and a wholesome inspiration to every traveling salesman of the company, as well as to buyers, visitors and employees. This building contains five and four-tenths acres of floor space, which provides room not only to handle the company's requirements for offices, salesrooms, shipping rooms and stock floors for ready-to-wear shoes but here also are now located all the buyers' offices, printing and advertising departments. The Central Shoe Company branch occupies the modern new fireproof building, opposite the White House, at Seventeenth and Washington avenue. Seven large plants of the company are located in St. Louis and six are located in the St. Louis shoe zone in Missouri and Illinois, the buildings affording approximately thirty acres of floor space, while the company's shipments for 1920 are expected to reach forty million dollars. About eight thousand employees are now on the pay roll. Two hundred and fifty salesmen sell the company's goods all over the United States and in many foreign countries, including China, India and other sections of the far east. The highest principles have ever been maintained in the conduct of the business and it has always been the policy of the house to manifest an interest in the individual employees and reward their fidelity, capability and loyalty by promotion as opportunity has offered. Thus almost all who are now directors of the company and heads of departments have worked up from humble positions in the company's employ.

SAMUEL M. KENNARD.

Samuel M. Kennard, deceased, was at the head of the J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Company of St. Louis and otherwise prominently identified with important business corporations of the city. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in January, 1842, a son of John and Catherine (Fishburn) Kennard. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and when fifteen years of age came to St. Louis in 1857 with his father who established a carpet business. The son became the assistant of his father in this enterprise and as he advanced in years continually became more and more efficient in the management and control of interests connected with the carpet trade. The business was developed to extensive proportions, becoming one of the foremost commercial interests of St. Louis. At the outbreak of the Civil war, however, Samuel M. Kennard put aside business considerations and joined the Confederate army as a member of Landis' Battery, attached to Cockrell's Brigade. He saw active service in Mississippi, especially around Vicksburg, in 1863, and the command was surrendered to Grant when Vicksburg fell. He remained a prisoner of war until exchanged and afterward was promoted lieutenant in Landis' and Guiboir's Batteries, which were consolidated. He commanded a section of the battery at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, October 30, 1864, under Alexander P. Stewart, and during the last six months of the war was with General Hood's army in Georgia and Tennessee as aide-de-camp to General N. B. Forrest.

Upon his return to St. Louis in 1865 Mr. Kennard was admitted to a partnership in the carpet business which had been established by his father, the firm style of John Kennard & Sons being then assumed. He more and more largely took upon himself responsibilities connected with the management of this mammoth concern and upon the death of his father in November, 1872, when the business was in-

incorporated under the name of the J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Company, he became president and at the time of his death was serving as chairman of the board. He possessed in large measure that quality which for want of a better term has been called commercial sense. He was ever a close student of trade conditions and of the market as affecting the carpet business and his keen sagacity and ability to discriminate between the essential and the nonessential in business affairs brought to his house a most substantial measure of success. As the years passed he extended his connections into other fields, becoming a director of the National Bank of Commerce, also of the Commonwealth Trust Company and a trustee of the Barnes estate. He likewise assisted in building the new Planters hotel in 1894.

In St. Louis, in 1867, Mr. Kennard was married to Miss Annie R. Maude and they became the parents of six children: John B.; Sa'Lees; Annie M., the wife of J. H. Brookmire; Mary R., the wife of H. B. Wallace; Samuel M.; and Richard S. Mrs. Kennard occupies one of the finest homes in St. Louis at No. 4 Portland place and also has an attractive summer residence at Magnolia, Massachusetts.

Mr. Kennard was keenly interested in the welfare of St. Louis and cooperated most earnestly and heartily in all projects for the upbuilding and benefit of the city. To this end he became one of the organizers of the St. Louis Exposition and for twelve years was president of the Exposition Company. He was also president at the first meeting of the Autumnal Festivities Association, introducing the Veiled Prophet's celebration in 1891. This has become one of the most important social features of St. Louis and is the means of bringing thousands of visitors to the city every year, thus making known the city's resources and greatly promoting its commercial activities. Mr. Kennard became the vice president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and was the first president of the Business Men's League. He was thus most active and prominent in promoting the great projects which have had to do with the development and upbuilding of St. Louis and the effect of his labors is immeasurable. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party. He belonged to the Confederate Veterans and in 1897-8 was brigadier general of the Missouri Division. He became one of the organizers of the Mercantile Club of St. Louis and also held membership with the Commercial, St. Louis, and St. Louis Country Club. His religious faith was manifest in his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and at his death his estate was generously shared with eight different charitable organizations and institutions, to which he made liberal bequests. Quietly and without ostentation, he was continually giving for the benefit of his fellowmen through organized benevolences or through individuals and his hand was ever reaching down to those less fortunate than himself that he might aid them to rise to a higher level. He was a man whom the world respected and honored, while those who came within the circle of his close acquaintance greatly prized his friendship.

PETER IBSEN.

Peter Ibsen, active in the public life of Missouri as consul for Denmark, and connected with the commercial interests of St. Louis as a confectioner, was born in Denmark, November 4, 1862. His father, Jens Ibsen, was engaged in a foundry business in Germany, although his ancestors, through several generations had been farmers. The death of Jens Ibsen occurred in 1895. His wife, Ane Kerstine Ibsen, who belonged to one of the old and well known Danish families, passed away in 1870.

Peter Ibsen obtained a public school education in his native country and it was his father's wish that he should become his successor in the foundry business but when Peter Ibsen was seventeen years of age he decided to forego a college education and sail for the United States. He landed at New York and made his way almost immediately to Muskegon, Michigan, where he obtained employment in a foundry occupying that position for two years. He next went to Chicago, and for ten years was employed in a wholesale candy house, thoroughly learning the business. All this time he was practicing economy, as well as industry, and thus laid the foundation for his later success. In 1884 he removed to St. Louis, and established a little candy business on Olive street. This prospered and later he



PETER IBSEN

spent a year in travel in Europe after which he returned to St. Louis and opened a candy store in the Century building. For the past seven years he has occupied his present quarters and his store has become one of the finest in the city and is recognized as one of the exclusive luncheon places in St. Louis. The highest standard is maintained in the meals served and in the confections carried and the business is now one of substantial proportions. Mr. Ibsen has concentrated his efforts and attention in almost undivided manner upon his business and from a penniless and friendless boy—for such he was when he arrived in the new world—he has advanced steadily step by step until he now owns one of the most select and one of the largest establishments in his line in the city. He is perhaps the best known of any of his countrymen west of the Mississippi river and for eleven years has held the post of consul for Denmark.

Mr. Ibsen belongs to St. Louis Lodge, No. 9, B. P. O. E., and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. His pleasures are largely found in music and golf and through these avenues of interest he maintains an even balance which produces a well rounded character and development.

His friends bespeak him as "a good business man absolutely clean and straight, who wants nothing but what is right, works hard and long and is very conscientious." He is also most charitable, quietly and unostentatiously doing much good, seeking out individual cases where assistance is needed.

HENRY G. TRIESELER.

Henry G. Trieseler, lawyer, actively practicing at the bar of St. Louis, was born in said city October 17, 1878. He was the oldest son of the late Henry Trieseler and Charlotte Trieseler whose maiden name was Charlotte Luth. Henry Trieseler, the father, was for a long period of time successfully engaged in the wholesale pork packing and provision business and operated a slaughter house for the purpose of killing hogs in connection therewith. Charlotte Trieseler was a daughter of Louis Luth who settled in St. Louis in 1834 and who was a successful contractor, builder and investor in real estate. Louis Luth served as a soldier in the Mexican war and also as a soldier in the Union army of the Civil war. During his early residence in St. Louis he lived at times outside of the limits of the city and at one time kept the toll-house on the old Gravois road in connection with his other business and became intimately acquainted with many persons passing through the southwest gateway from St. Louis.

Henry G. Trieseler was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and was compelled to abandon his education while in the second year of the old St. Louis high school on account of the death of his mother. He set out to seek his own livelihood and procured employment in the old Fourth National Bank and while working for this institution qualified himself for admission to the law department of Washington University. He entered Washington University in 1901 and was graduated therefrom in June, 1903, receiving his LL.B. degree. Immediately following his graduation he entered into the active practice of his profession in St. Louis and has extended his practice to include all of the courts of Missouri and Illinois and the federal courts of the United States. During the time he has devoted to the practice of his profession he has been connected with many cases of a civil character of great importance and litigation affecting the rights and welfare of the people of his native city.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Henry G. Trieseler answered the call for volunteers and enlisted for military service. He served honorably and with distinction throughout the war and for some time thereafter. At the general election in November, 1908, Mr. Trieseler was elected a member of the general assembly of the state of Missouri from the second representative district in the city of St. Louis and while serving in the session of the forty-fifth general assembly he was selected for membership on the following important committees, to-wit: Judiciary, elections, public health, railroads and revision of the laws of Missouri. He was also a member of various important special committees through-

out the session of the legislature. He devoted a great deal of his time after the session adjourned to the work of revising the statutes of his state.

Mr. Trieseler has held no other public office and has been an independent republican in his politics at all times. He has served as attorney for the Board of Pharmacy and has served as a special attorney for the State Board of Health. During the World war he served the United States first as a member of the Board of Registration under the selective service law and he became chairman of the local board for division No. 8 of the city of St. Louis from the time it was organized until the board passed out of existence. During the twenty-two months of service he devoted his entire time to the duties in connection with the enforcement of the selective service law in his jurisdiction with practically no compensation for his services. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Associated Local Boards of St. Louis organized for the purpose of handling registrations under the selective service law in the city of St. Louis.

Mr. Trieseler was married December 24, 1908, to Miss Emma P. Putting, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Francis Henry and Lena Caroline Putting (Paschedag), both of whom are residents of the city of St. Louis. Two children were born of the marriage, to-wit: Leona Charlotte, born in 1909 and Henrietta Elleanore, born in 1916.

Mr. Trieseler and all members of his family are active members of the Evangelical Lutheran church and have taken an active part in church work and an active interest in various orphan homes and the Old Folks' Home of their religious denomination. Mr. Trieseler has freely contributed his services, time and money to projects concerning the welfare of the city and its inhabitants although he does not aspire to public office. He stands high in his profession and enjoys the utmost confidence and respect of all persons with whom he comes into contact everywhere.

NORTON NEWCOMB.

Norton Newcomb, president of the Newcomb Brothers Wall Paper Company of St. Louis, was born February 13, 1871, in the city which has always been his place of residence. His father, George A. Newcomb, now deceased, was a native of Massachusetts, born February 14, 1841. For a long period he was the president of the Newcomb Brothers Wall Paper Company, so continuing until his death, and through his enterprise and progressive methods developing a business of large and substantial proportions. During the Civil war he acted as secretary to Admiral Lee in the North Atlantic fleet and afterward was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, serving as commander of Ransom Post of St. Louis. He married Julia A. Floyd, a daughter of James Floyd, and they became the parents of five sons and two daughters, of whom Norton is the eldest. The others are: Charles L., vice president of the Newcomb Brothers Wall Paper Company, who married Anna Heron and has three adopted children: George A., who is a traveling salesman for the Newcomb Brothers Wall Paper Company and who married Beryl Roberts, by whom he has two children; Harold B., who is also representing the wall paper company as a traveling salesman and who married Josephine McCrea, by whom he has two children; Floyd T., who is a traveling salesman for the Atlas Powder Company and who married Alvina Conrad, by whom he has two children: Dorothy, who is the wife of Hiram B. Mason, secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club; and Edna:

Norton Newcomb, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in the Central high school. When seventeen years of age he started out in the business world as office boy with the W. P. Nelson Real Estate Company of St. Louis. When eighteen years of age he began clerking for the Newcomb Brothers Wall Paper Company and during the succeeding fourteen years won advancement from time to time until he was made a traveling salesman. When thirty-two years of age he became connected with the National Wall Paper Company, with which he continued for a year as assistant manager. He then returned to the Newcomb Brothers Wall Paper Company as traveling salesman, which position he held until the death of his father in 1906, when he was elected to the presidency of the company and has so acted to the present time. The business has been estab-



NORTON NEWCOMB

lished since 1852 and is one of the largest jobbing and wholesale paper houses in the west. They do a large retail contracting business and in the conduct of their interests the most progressive and enterprising methods are employed. Mr. Newcomb is also the president of the St. Louis Retail Wall Paper Dealers Association and his prominence in trade circles is indicated in the fact that he has occupied this position for fifteen years. He has likewise been president for three years of the National Wall Paper Jobbers Association.

In Racine, Wisconsin, July 17, 1903, Mr. Newcomb was married to Miss Pearl M. Spalding, a daughter of Eugene Spalding, a farmer. They have become the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters: Julia Floyd, fourteen years of age; Norton, Jr., a lad of twelve; Robert S., ten; Louise Christy, eight; James F., five; and Donald, a little lad of two summers. The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb is that of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Newcomb is identified with various organizations, belonging to the Salesmanship Club, to the Chamber of Commerce and also to the Missouri Athletic Association, of which he was president for three years, while for nine years he was a member of its board of governors. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and he recognizes the duties and obligations of citizenship as well as its privileges and opportunities. He is widely known and has long been a man of influence not only in business but in club circles in St. Louis and has done not a little in shaping public thought and action along various lines.

F. ALEXANDER WITTE.

F. Alexander Witte is one of the native sons of St. Louis who has risen to prominence in connection with the commercial interests of the city. He was born here October 2, 1868, his parents being Frederick A. and Cornelia (Lieber) Witte. The father was well known in commercial circles in St. Louis for many years and passed away December 4, 1880. The son obtained his early education in the public schools and afterward attended Smith Academy of St. Louis until May, 1881. He was then sent to Germany where he attended the Real Gymnasium of Oldenburg and was there graduated in April, 1885.

Upon his return to his native land Mr. Witte initiated his business experience by entering the employ of his uncle who was head of the Witte Hardware Company, a wholesale concern, founded by his father, the late Frederick A. Witte, and ranking the third largest in St. Louis. He accepted a clerkship in this establishment on the 1st of November, 1885, and closely applying himself to the work his diligence, industry and determination brought him various promotions until on the 1st of January, 1896, he was elected to official position, being made secretary of the company, while in January, 1910, he became the vice president and in 1919 was chosen president since which time he has been the chief executive officer directing the policies and shaping the further development of the business. There is no phase of the trade with which he is not thoroughly familiar. He has studied every feature of the business and is continually broadening the trade relations by a most efficient method of thorough organization and systematization and by earnest effort to please his patrons for he has ever recognized that satisfied customers are the best advertisements.

On the 10th of April, 1900, in St. Louis, Mr. Witte was united in marriage to Miss Lillian T. Gehner. They are well known socially and Mr. Witte holds membership in the Sunset Hill Country and the Missouri Athletic Clubs, and of the latter he is a member of the board of governors. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Missouri Historical Society and the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra for he is a great lover of music and is prominently known in musical circles. He is a director of the United States Bank of St. Louis, the Traffic Club of St. Louis, the St. Louis Art League and the St. Louis Zoological Society. He is a protestant in religious faith and all of these associations indicate the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct. His political faith is that of the republican party but the duties of business have left him no time nor inclination for public office. He turns to horseback riding and golf for recreation and diversion and his has been an active life in which his interests have been well

balanced. While a most successful merchant he has also been active in the support of music and the fine arts, in fact in all those interests which are of cultural value and he has done much to promote and support the highest musical tastes of the city. At the same time in all business affairs he is most practical, formulating his plans readily and carrying them forward to successful completion and thus he has become a power in the mercantile circles of the city.

EUGENE JOSEPH MUDD.

Eugene Joseph Mudd entered the National Bank of Commerce at St. Louis in January, 1902, as a collector and since that time the steps in his orderly progression have been easily discernible. The usual qualities of diligence, determination and faithfulness have constituted the foundation upon which he has built his success and he today figures prominently among Missouri's financiers as the vice president of the institution which he entered eighteen years ago. He has been a lifelong resident of Missouri, his birth having occurred in St. Charles county, at Boschertown, near the city of St. Charles. His father, Dr. James R. Mudd, was a native of Kentucky and a representative of the branch of the family that was early established in that state. For forty years Dr. Mudd was a practicing physician of St. Charles and at one time was mayor of that place, where his death occurred in 1915. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary C. Boschert, was a daughter of John Boschert, in whose honor Boschertown was named.

In the acquirement of an education Eugene J. Mudd attended the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree as a member of the class of 1901. It was in January of the following year that he secured the position of collector in the National Bank of Commerce and throughout the intervening period has made steady advancement, his capability and merit bringing him to the position of assistant cashier in 1916, while in 1919 he was elected vice president. Throughout all the intervening period he has been a close student of business conditions and particularly of the main features of the financial world and his knowledge is comprehensive and accurate. He is the president of the James R. Mudd Estate, Inc., a company formed to keep intact the estate which was left by his father.

On the 4th of September, 1907, Mr. Mudd was married to Miss Helen Ann Rechtern, a daughter of the late Charles Rechtern, a retired merchant of St. Charles, Missouri. The Rechtern family and the Becker family, of which Mrs. Rechtern was a representative, have long been prominently identified with the history of St. Charles county. To Mr. and Mrs. Mudd have been born four children: Dorothy Margaret, who was born April 30, 1909; Helen Mary, born June 12, 1912; Marjorie Ann, September 12, 1913; and Blanche Loretto, April 20, 1916.

The family are Catholics in religious faith, identified with the St. Rose parish in St. Louis and Mr. Mudd is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus. While Mr. Mudd had passed beyond military age at the time of the World war he had four brothers who were in the service. In politics his family has always supported democratic principles and candidates, but he has not affiliated himself with either party, preferring to cast an independent ballot. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association of St. Louis and he is prominent and popular in that order and wherever he is known. His business interests have brought him wide acquaintance and with its growth the circle of his friends has been extended.

REV. JOHN NEKULA.

The Catholic ministry has many prominent representatives in St. Louis and among this number is the Rev. John Nekula, pastor of St. Wenceslaus' Catholic church, situated at No. 3018 Oregon avenue. He was born in Moravia, in the province of Austria, now the Czecho-Slovakia republic, on the 3d of January, 1871, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Brokes) Nekula. The father died in 1918 and the mother is still living in the old home at Moravia.

Mr. Nekula was educated in the Theological Seminary at Brno, Moravia, and in the Louvain University at Louvain, Belgium. In 1894 he came to St. Louis and completed his studies in Kenrick Seminary. On the 8th of June, 1895, he was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Kane and was thereafter appointed assistant priest to St. John of Nepomuk church, where he served for five years. In 1900 he was appointed pastor of St. Wenceslaus' parish, over which he has presided for the past twenty years. The parish has been built up from about ninety families to three hundred families and the school has an enrollment of about one hundred and seventy children, making this one of the strong and important parishes of the city. The membership of the church is composed wholly of Bohemian families and Rev. Mr. Nekula is proving a most able leader of his flock, working earnestly for the establishment of the highest Christian principles among his people and laboring untiringly for the upbuilding of the church.

Mr. Nekula belongs to the Knights of Columbus and gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. He was sent to Europe in November, 1919, by the Catholic National War Council of Washington, D. C., to study conditions abroad and to lecture in the Czecho-Slovakia country. He spent seven months traveling throughout that country, also through France, Italy and Switzerland, and in Rome made a report to the pope. He returned home on the 28th of May, 1920. While in Europe he crossed the battle fields of France eight times as he traveled from point to point and gained a most intimate knowledge of conditions which then existed and of events which had taken place while the war was in progress.

HON. E. L. MORSE.

Excelsior Springs, with its modern improvements and air of general progress and prosperity, largely stands as a monument to the enterprise and business ability of Hon. E. L. Morse, who when a lad of eight years was working as errand boy and general assistant in a little bank and drugstore, the two business interests occupying one room. Since then Mr. Morse has proved his ability as a member of the bar, has been connected with the promotion of electric lights and water plants, with railway building, with real estate dealing and with many other business enterprises which have been dominant factors in the upbuilding of Excelsior Springs. His entire career might be summed up in the one word, advancement, but justice demands a fuller exposition of his life because this advancement has ever been of a character that has contributed to the welfare and benefit of community, commonwealth and country, while at the same time as the architect of his own fortune he has builded wisely and well.

Mr. Morse is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Binghamton, Broome county, New York, March 10, 1866, his parents being Benjamin Whitney and Emeline (Bissell) Morse, who were natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. The father was a contractor and builder of Binghamton and conducted a very profitable business. In 1872 he came to Missouri, settling at Osborn where he purchased a farm, continuing its cultivation until his death in 1894. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New York and tradition has it that seven brothers of the name came to America from the old world at an early period in the colonization of this country. Both the father and the grandfather of Hon. E. L. Morse prospered in business, but the Civil war brought on some reverses.

The educational opportunities of E. L. Morse were extremely limited owing to the fact that when eight years of age he began to work in the bank and drug store of Osborn, spending eight years in that connection. He was sixteen years of age when he came to Excelsior Springs and established a drug store of his own, having thoroughly acquainted himself with the business in his previous employment. He was a registered pharmacist and knew every feature of the trade. He opened his drug store in 1880 and carried on the business for a year, at the end of which time he sold out. He then went to Kansas City where he entered the Kansas City School of Law, pursuing his studies for two years, after which he was admitted to the bar in 1883. Returning to Excelsior Springs he began the practice of his profession and was elected to the office of city attorney in which capacity he served

for eight years, making a most creditable record by the prompt and faithful performance of his duties. The limitless field of business, however, called to him and in 1888 he built and operated the Excelsior Springs Light & Water Plant. Still the chance for the expansion of his interests made demand upon his energy and in 1893 he built the Kansas City, Excelsior Springs and Northern Railway, which he afterward sold to the Wabash system in connection with which the line is now operated. Mr. Morse also promoted and became the president of the company that built the Elms hotel. In this undertaking he was associated with the same people that were connected with him in the railway building. Later he organized the Excelsior Springs Land & Investment Company which owned the town site. This company took over all the assets and holdings of the original Townsite & Land Company in 1893 at the time of the building of the railroad. It is due to Mr. Morse's energy, enterprise and foresight that Excelsior Springs is the attractive city one finds today. He still owns a large amount of property here, including eight blocks of the improved property in the business district. He organized the Excelsior Springs Trust Company. Opportunity has ever been to him a call to action—a call to which he has made ready response.

In 1887 Mr. Morse was married to Miss Kate Lemon who passed away in 1893, leaving three children. Benjamin W., deceased; Wallace M. and Howard Holden. In 1895 Mr. Morse was again married, his second union being with Harriett C. Chamberlain of Denver, Colorado, and they have become parents of three children: Kate, Marguerite and William. The son Howard served through the World war. He is a young man of attractive personality and very popular in Excelsior Springs. He made a most creditable record while in the service being with General March and General Goethals. He was overseas five times and was with General Pershing when the armistice was signed.

In his political views Mr. Morse is a republican and is a recognized leader in the ranks of the party in this state. In 1892 he went to the state legislature and was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill enabling Excelsior Springs to build its sewer system. In 1900 he made the big fight whereby the streets in Excelsior Springs were paved. Though he was strongly opposed in this undertaking at the time there is now no one but what feels that his course was most wise and justifiable. Mr. Morse has a wide acquaintance among prominent political leaders of the country and numbers among his friends Ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois and Senator James E. Watson of Indiana. There is perhaps no record in this volume which indicates more clearly that notwithstanding the advantages one may or may not have in the way of education he must eventually formulate and determine his own character. His life record also proves that the strongest and best in men is brought out through the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition. With but limited advantages at the outset of his career he has made notable progress, accomplishing great things in the way of city building and there is no one to whom Excelsior Springs is more deeply indebted than to E. L. Morse.

HERMAN LOUIS NIETERT, M. D.

Dr. Herman Louis Nietert, an able surgeon of St. Louis, was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, February 22, 1866. His father, Frederick Nietert, was a native of Germany and came to America in 1845, when twenty years of age, originally settling in Cincinnati, while during the '50s he removed to Edwardsville, Illinois. He was a farmer and stock raiser, conducting his business very successfully. He passed away in September, 1919, at the notable age of ninety-four years, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Minnie Slueter, passed away in 1910, at the age of eighty-six years. She too was a native of Germany and came to the United States prior to the Civil war. By her marriage she became the mother of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters.

Herman L. Nietert, who was the sixth in order of birth, was educated in the public schools of Edwardsville and at Shurtleff College at Alton, Illinois. His early life to the age of sixteen years was spent upon the home farm, and after completing his studies in the local schools, he entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1889. After winning his degree he served for



DR. HERMAN L. NIETERT

one year as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital and then spent two years abroad, studying in Heidelberg and in Vienna. Returning to St. Louis he entered upon the private practice of his profession, in which he has since continued but for some time has specialized in surgery. In 1902 he was superintendent and surgeon in charge of the St. Louis City Hospital, continuing in that position from 1899 until 1902, a period of four years. He was also post mortem physician for four years or until 1899. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State, and American Medical Associations. He is now surgeon for the Deaconess Hospital and the Lutheran Hospital, and he has an extensive private practice which is indicative of the confidence reposed in his professional skill and ability. During the war he served as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps and was commissioned captain.

On the 30th of November, 1902, Dr. Nietert was married in St. Louis to Miss Katherine Ziegenhein, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Henry and Katherine (Hinkel) Ziegenhein. Fraternally Dr. Nietert is a Mason belonging to Meridian Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and to Ascalon Commandery, K. T. of St. Louis. He also has membership in the Sunset Inn Country Club. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, and he keeps thoroughly in touch with the questions and issues of the day but has never had ambition for office outside of the strict path of his profession. The thoroughness with which he has devoted his attention to his practice has led to the attainment of the enviable position which he now occupies as one of the leading surgeons of St. Louis.

OLIVER DWIGHT FILLEY.

Oliver Dwight Filley, a man of the strictest integrity and probity of character, actuated at all times by marked devotion to duty during the most troublous period in the history of Missouri as well as in the days of calm and orderly progression, left the impress of his individuality in unmistakable manner upon the annals of city and state. While he never sought to figure in public life, he was the associate and was recognized as the peer of many of the ablest of the prominent men of Missouri. His birth occurred at Wintonburg, now Bloomfield, Connecticut, May 23, 1806, and his ancestral record is traced back to the earliest settlement of New England. When many were fleeing from the mother country to seek religious liberty in the new world, William Filley aided in founding the town of Windsor, Connecticut, in 1633 and thus established the Filley family on American soil.

Oliver D. Filley was one of a family of six children, five sons and a daughter, whose father, Oliver Filley, Sr., was a tinner by trade and in his establishment the son began learning the business at an early age. He also attended the district schools and early in life became a factor in the industrial activity of Bloomfield. On attaining his majority he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and worked at his trade in the shop of his uncle, Harvey Filley. He afterward removed to Pittsburgh, where he was employed for a time at his trade and then returned to Bloomfield but after residing there for a brief period started for the middle west, with St. Louis as his destination. He was accompanied by his brother, M. L. Filley, and the two made the trip in 1829, at which time Oliver D. Filley was but twenty-three years of age. On reaching this city he entered the employ of a Mr. Mansfield, for whom he worked as a journeyman tinner and about a year later purchased the business from his employer and for more than forty-three years was one of the prominent factors in the industrial life of St. Louis. In 1834 his brother, Giles F. Filley, entered the establishment as an apprentice and after completing his term of indenture was admitted to a partnership in the business—a relation that was maintained for four years and from the business conducted by the brothers there developed the extensive stove works that constituted one of the important business enterprises of St. Louis, conducted by Mr. Filley up to the time of his retirement in 1873. In that year he sold his interests to Rodney D. Wells and put aside the more active cares of business life, having in the meantime through his capable management, unflinching enterprise and sound judgment acquired a handsome fortune. In no section of the country, especially in the west and northwest, was Mr. Filley unknown, his business relations extending to all parts of the United States, St. Louis being at that time the distributing point for

the Mississippi valley and the great middle western country. His plans were always carefully formulated and promptly executed and his determined purpose and enterprising methods enabled him to overcome all the difficulties and obstacles in his path and ultimately reach the point of substantial success.

While ever averse to holding public office, Mr. Filley was yet an active worker in the ranks of the Benton and Jackson democracy and was an intimate friend of both Thomas Benton and Andrew Jackson, the latter always making Mr. Filley's residence his headquarters on every visit to the city, while Benton upon his return from Washington to St. Louis always made it a point to call at Mr. Filley's office and extend to him his first greeting. The latter was also a close friend and supporter of General Frank P. Blair. He stood with Benton in the split which subsequently led to a split on the nomination of General Cass for the presidency as against Van Buren, Mr. Filley following the fortunes of the latter. For a time Mr. Filley was a director in the Bank of the State of Missouri and resolutely opposed the policy of recognizing and dealing in the doubtful currency that prevailed in the west prior to 1857. In 1858 he actively entered public life as mayor of St. Louis and his administration was characterized by various reforms and improvements. The free soilers in that year made him their candidate for mayor, much against his wish, but he was persuaded to accept the nomination, as he was convinced by his friends that he was the only man upon whom all the discordant elements would unite and thus prevent the defeat of the party. He was elected after a hot contest by a handsome majority and served for two years. He gave his support to the Union during the troublous times following the declaration of war in 1861 but strongly opposed the military levies of money on all who were not considered loyal, believing this to be an act of injustice. Under his administration many improvements were made in St. Louis. The fire alarm telegraph system was installed and a paid fire department was established. At the inauguration of the war he was given the chairmanship of the committee of safety, serving with James O. Broadhead, Samuel T. Glover, John How and J. J. Witzig. Mr. Filley stood as a strong Blair man in the difficulties originating in the removal of John C. Fremont from the command of the military district. His position was never an equivocal one. He stood loyally for what he believed to be right and a sense of justice and honor guided him in all things.

At Bloomfield, Connecticut, in 1835, Mr. Filley was married to Miss Chloe Varina Brown and at his death left six children: Oliver; John D.; Mrs. Ellen Richards; Mrs. Maria J. Davis, the wife of John T. Davis; Mrs. Alice Moore; and Mrs. Jeanette Morton, the wife of Isaac Wyman Morton mentioned elsewhere in this work.

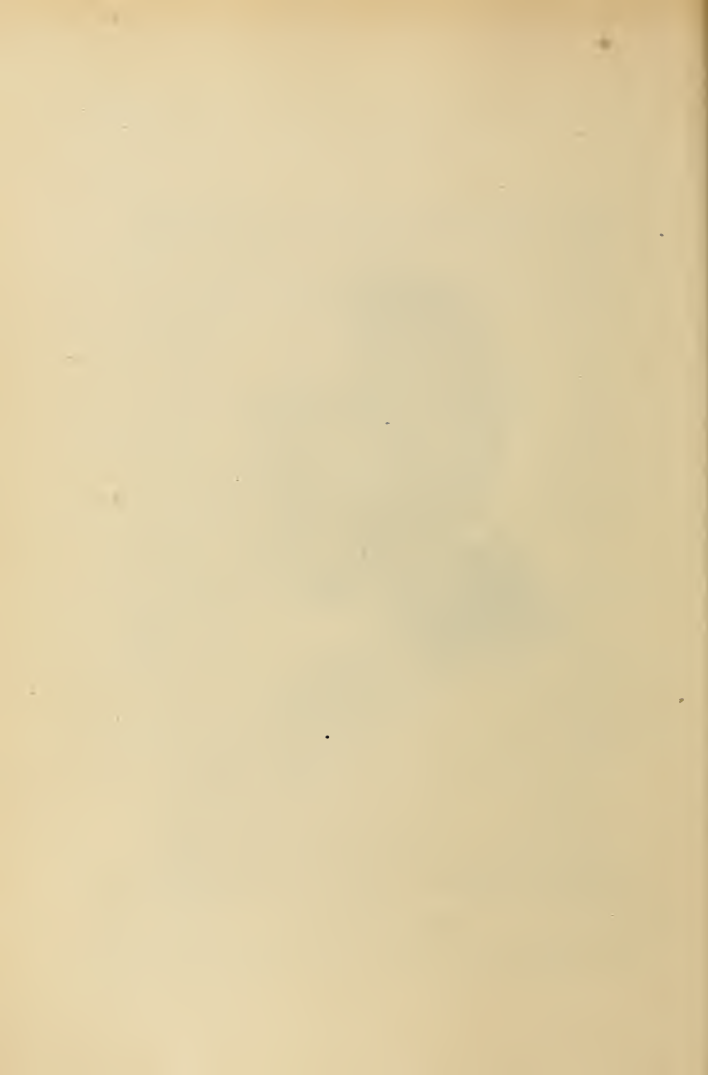
Mr. Filley passed away in St. Louis, August 21, 1881. He was a man of the strictest honor and integrity who could be trusted at any and all times to stand loyally by his beliefs and in support of the high principles which guided his life. He was liberal in his charity to those in need and gave generously where he believed assistance would be of real value. He made his life count for good at all times, on the side of progressive citizenship, of municipal reform and progress, of commercial and industrial development and also on the side of that broad humanitarianism which seeks to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. He was one of the city's most honored and respected residents, a public benefactor and a noble representative of true manhood.

HAMPTON ROTHWELL.

Hampton Rothwell, who is engaged in the general practice of law in both the state and federal courts at St. Louis, was born in Callaway county, Missouri, January 20, 1877, his parents being Alexander and Sallie (Price) Rothwell, the latter a daughter of Captain Joe Price, of Callaway county. The father was a Kentuckian who came to Missouri about 1865 and continued a resident of this state until his death in 1912. His widow is still living. In their family were three sons: Fount, who is collector of United States customs in St. Louis; Hampton, of this review, known to all of his friends as Hamp; and Allen, who resides in Columbia, Missouri, and is conducting business under the name of the Columbia Printing Company.



HAMPTON ROTHWELL



Hampton Rothwell pursued his early education in the public schools of Ashland, Missouri, and was graduated in 1902 from the State University of Columbia with the LL. B. degree. He devoted five years to the profession of teaching in the southern part of the county. He afterward pursued post graduate work in the State University and has since given his attention to law practice. He followed the profession for four years at Moberly, Missouri, and in 1915 came to St. Louis where he has since conducted a general practice in the state and federal courts. He is recognized as an able attorney and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association, the Randolph and Boone County Bar Association, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations. While residing at Columbia, he served as city attorney for eight years making an excellent record in that office.

In August, 1917, Mr. Rothwell was appointed oil inspector for the city of St. Louis by Gov. Gardner. The commission is for a period of four years. Mr. Rothwell is a director of and St. Louis attorney for the American Mutual Indemnity Association of Missouri, and the American General Indemnity Corporation of Missouri, both companies being incorporated under the laws of Missouri, and doing a general automobile and plate glass insurance business. Mr. Rothwell is also president of the Security Stucco Company, of St. Louis, a Missouri corporation.

Mr. Rothwell has two sons, Frank and Fount. He left behind him many friends when he removed from his old home, but he has made many new ones in St. Louis, where he has since gained a creditable social as well as professional position. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and with the Elks and his political belief is that of the democratic party, while his religious faith is that of the Baptist church. He has been particularly active in politics throughout his entire life and is well known to many of the leading statesmen of Missouri. He was chairman of the city democratic committee of Columbia, and secretary of the Boone county central committee for a number of years. He has always done everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party because of his firm belief in its principles, and his position upon any vital question, political or otherwise, is never an equivocal one.

A. N. ALTRINGER, M. D.

Dr. A. N. Altringer of Kansas City, devoting his attention to diseases of the ear, nose and throat, was born in Denver, Colorado, March 17, 1891, his parents being Edward W. and Mary Frances (Crowell) Altringer, who were natives of Virginia and Missouri respectively, the father becoming well known as a banker of Kansas City, Kansas.

Dr. Altringer pursued his primary education in the public schools and also attended St. Benedict's College in Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1908 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He took up the study of medicine in the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, and won his M. D. degree in 1912. Later he spent three years in hospital work as an interne in Johns Hopkins Hospital, gaining broad and valuable experience in that connection. He was afterward connected with St. Mary's Hospital in Kansas City and also studied in the Chicago Eye and Ear Hospital, pursuing post-graduate work there in 1915.

After America's entrance into the World war Dr. Altringer was for twenty-one months connected with the army. He first went to Base Hospital No. 28 and was commissioned first lieutenant. There he remained for four months and was then transferred to Mobile Hospital, No. 3, a French hospital, and was captain of the unit. He remained in service until April, 1919, when he received an honorable discharge and returned to Kansas City. He then resumed practice here and has since specialized in the treatment of the ear, nose and throat. He is constantly broadening his knowledge in that field of practice and his ability is manifest in the excellent results which have attended his professional labors. He belongs to the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations, and the American Academy—Oto Rhino Laryngologists.

In 1916 Dr. Altringer was married in Kansas City to Miss Pauline Bracken. He is a communicant of the Catholic church and also has membership with the

Knights of Columbus. Politically he is a republican but while well informed on the questions and issues of the day has never been an office seeker. Appreciative of the social amenities he now has membership in the Mission Hills and University Clubs. He is a young man of sterling personal worth and of most creditable professional attainment and is spoken of in terms of high regard throughout Kansas City and this section of the state.

ALFRED GERNE.

A jeweler of St. Louis prominent in the trade is Alfred Gerne, whose birth occurred at Lebanon, Illinois, on the tenth of October, 1870. Conrad Gerne, his father, was a German butcher who emigrated to the United States as a youth and established a business in Lebanon, Illinois. Christina (Dolle) Gerne, his mother, likewise of German parentage and birth, also grew up in Lebanon. Their family consisted of four girls and four boys of whom Alfred was second from the youngest.

Educated in the public schools of Lebanon, Illinois, Alfred Gerne began to learn the watchmaker's trade when he was fourteen years of age and has continued in the jewelry business since that time. He came to St. Louis in 1893 and established the A. Gerne Jewelry Company of which he is the president.

Mr. Gerne is a republican partisan. His only fraternal affiliation is with the Knights of Pythias in which he has uniform rank. He is a member of the North St. Louis Turnverein. Mr. Gerne is unmarried and maintains a home for his sisters.

JOSEPH GOLDBERG.

Joseph Goldberg, senior member of the firm of J. Goldberg & Sons, structural steel workers, was born in Austria, May 12, 1864. His father, Meyer Goldberg, was a silversmith who during the childhood of his son Joseph removed to Russia and there the lad attended school. Before leaving Russia Mr. Goldberg was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Polak and to them have been born seven children: Rebecca, who is now the wife of Joseph Roseman, of Kansas City; Jacob; Max; Meyer; Harry; Lillie; and Minnie. To Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg had been born their eldest daughter when they left Russia and crossed the Atlantic to the new world. They made their home for a time in New York city and in Brooklyn.

Before leaving Russia Mr. Goldberg had attended school to some extent and had become a sheet metal worker, being employed on the construction of high buildings and church steeples. After coming to America he worked by the day for two years and during that period he attended night school in order to acquaint himself with the English language. From New York he went to Seattle, Washington, and spent some time in the northwest, where he continued to work at his trade. The year 1898 witnessed his arrival in Kansas City, since which time he has been engaged in structural steel work. For a time he was in partnership with L. J. Coen and after the memorable flood in Kansas City carried on business independently until his sons grew to manhood, when they were admitted to partnerships. Mr. Goldberg gave his children excellent educational advantages, thus qualifying them for life's practical and responsible duties and the sons have received thorough business training under the direction of their father. The plant was largely used for turning out war material while America was in the world conflict with Germany. The son Max served as sergeant and was assigned to Camp Funston. The firm of Goldberg & Son helped complete the contract, under an emergency, of laying the steam pipe for heating the barracks at Camp Funston in November, 1917. They also during that period fabricated steel for the locomotive repair shops at Logansport, Indiana, which entailed the manufacture of about one thousand seven hundred and fifty tons of steel, of which Austin & Company of Cleveland, Ohio, were the engineers.

The company has supplied the steel for many great buildings in Kansas City

and in other parts of the country. In Kansas City their structural steel has been used in the building of the plant of the Southwest Milling Company, the Bray hotel, the public library, the Ford Motor Company, the First Presbyterian church, Father Key's church and various school buildings, including the Bancroft, Linwood, Benjamin Harrison, Longfellow, Gladstone, Switzer, Thackeray, Whittier, Mark Twain, Kump, Garfield and Sugar Creek. At Newton, Kansas, they erected the high school building and have also put up extension buildings in Oklahoma, Texas and Iowa.

Mr. Goldberg takes an active interest in civic affairs and lends the weight of his aid and influence to all projects for the public good. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Builders' Association of Kansas City. Fraternally he is a Mason, loyally following the teachings and purposes of the craft. While he has been a very successful man, he takes little credit to himself, saying that the right kind of a man can succeed under most any conditions and anywhere. Nevertheless those who know aught of his career recognize the fact that his advancement has resulted entirely from his industry, determination and indefatigable energy and his life should serve to encourage and inspire others, showing what can be accomplished through individual effort.

RICHARD SIMRALL HAWES.

Richard Simrall Hawes is the senior vice president of the First National Bank of St. Louis and that as a financier his vision is broad, his policies well defined and his methods progressive is indicated in the fact that in 1919 he was elected to the presidency of the American Bankers Association, the highest honor to be conferred by the banking fraternity of the country. His opinions have long carried weight and influence among the leading American financiers for the soundness of his judgment and his enterprise have been manifest in a career that has brought him from the humble position of bank messenger to a position of administrative and executive control of one of the largest financial concerns of the Mississippi valley.

Mr. Hawes was born in Covington, Kentucky, December 15, 1873, and is a direct descendant of the Nicholas, Carter, Smith and other prominent old families of Virginia. His grandfather in the paternal line was Hon. Richard Hawes, of Paris, Kentucky, at one time governor of that state. His parents were Smith N. and Susan Elizabeth (Simrall) Hawes. The former was a merchant of Covington and during the Civil war served as a captain of the Confederate army while his father was acting as Confederate governor of the state and at different periods was also a judge in Kentucky and representative of his district in congress. The son was a youth of nineteen when he joined the First Regiment of Missouri Confederates, serving throughout the entire period of the war. He passed away in 1889 at the age of forty-five years, in St. Louis, Missouri where he had resided for several years prior to his death, during which time he had engaged in the wholesale lumber business. His wife was born in Madison, Indiana, was a representative of an old Kentucky family and was of French Huguenot descent in the maternal line while on the paternal side she came of Scotch ancestry traced back to the fifteenth century. She died in St. Louis in 1899 at the age of fifty-four years. She had but two children, Richard S. and Major Harry B. Hawes.

The former was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and of Kansas City, Missouri, and at the age of fifteen years started out to provide for his own support by securing employment with the Altman Jewelry Company of Kansas City. In 1889 he became connected with the Mississippi River Commission at St. Louis and his connection with the banking business dates from 1892, at which time he became messenger for the Chemical National Bank of St. Louis. In March, 1897, this bank was consolidated with the Third National Bank and Mr. Hawes advanced through various positions in that bank until he was made vice president in 1911 and became senior vice president in 1918. In July, 1919, the Third National Bank consolidated with the St. Louis Union and Mechanics American Banks to form the First National Bank of St. Louis and Mr. Hawes is now senior vice president of the newly created organization. He has long figured prominently among the bankers of the state and nation and in 1912 was elected treasurer of the Missouri Bankers Association, while in 1913

he was chosen vice president and in 1914 was elected to the presidency. In 1915 he was made a member of the executive council of the American Bankers Association and was appointed to the finance committee. In 1916 he became a member of the administrative committee of the American Bankers Association, in 1918 was elected to the vice presidency, was made chairman of the finance committee and in 1919 was elected president which office he is now holding.

The banking interests of Mr. Hawes, however, constitute but one phase of his public activity. He has always been a stalwart champion of interests and movements which relate to the public welfare of St. Louis and has done most effective work in connection with the Chamber of Commerce. In 1912 he was made chairman of the members conference and the following year was elected to the vice presidency of the chamber. In 1916 he was re-elected to that office and in 1917 was made president. He has been president of the Association Reserve City Bankers, was chairman of the free bridge campaign and also chairman of the Buy in St. Louis League. In 1916 as America more and more closely approached a break with Germany he was made chairman of various war activities and in 1916 became chairman of the bankers' committee on Liberty loans, of the Red Cross and other war activities. In 1918 he served as chairman of the United War Work Campaign and was chairman of the Home Guard committee. He likewise served as state treasurer of the United War Work Campaign and was a captain of the Y. M. C. A. drive.

On the 30th of June, 1897, Mr. Hawes was married to Miss Mary Theresa Kemp, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Thomas and Jennie (Hart) Kemp, the latter a native of Dublin, Ireland. Her father is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Hawes have been born four children: Richard S., Jr., Mary Bartow, Robert N. and Susan Elizabeth, all natives of St. Louis.

Mr. Hawes is a member of the St. Louis Club, the Missouri Athletic Association, the Algonquin and several other social clubs, but while well known in these organizations he is a man of domestic habits and next to his home enjoys social affairs among his intimate friends rather than the larger activities of the club. He is a man of pleasing personality whose life has been characterized by industry, who is fair and impartial in dealing with employes and who has ever manifested the ability to approach a subject with an open mind.

ISAAC H. CADWALLADER, M. D.

Time gives the perspective that places each individual and each event in its proper relation to the history of the world. The memory of some men passes into oblivion while that of others becomes brighter as the years go by owing to their valuable contribution to the world's work. Such is the record of Dr. Isaac H. Cadwallader who for many years was in charge of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium of St. Louis and who was a specialist on gynecology and displayed expert knowledge and skill in the field of professional duty. The story of his life contains much that is of exceptional value and sets an example that may well be followed by younger representatives of the profession.

Dr. Isaac H. Cadwallader was born in Warren county, August 29, 1850, and was the son of Dr. John T. and Rachel (Farquhar) Cadwallader who moved with their family to Illinois. The son Isaac, therefore, became a pupil in the public schools of Lincoln, Illinois, and later continued his education in the Lincoln University from which he was graduated in 1868. In the choice of his profession he followed a course pursued by several of his ancestors including his father, and was, as it were, to the manner born. At an early age he became interested in the practice of medicine in which some of the representatives of his family had won fame and prominence and he determined to enter the medical profession with the hope of himself making valuable contribution to the world's work through that avenue. A contemporary writer has said of him, "From his early years all his aspirations were in that direction, a predisposition he may be said to have inherited from his father; while from his mother—a woman of rare force of character, yet withal gentle, unassuming, self-sacrificing, ever seeking the welfare of others rather than her own—he received as a precious heritage those ideals which have characterized and dominated his life and which should be the peculiar endowment of all who aspire to that noblest of



DR. AND MRS. ISAAC H. CADWALLADER



professions, whose guerdon is humanity and whose watchwords are loyalty, service and sacrifice."

Dr. Cadwallader pursued a course in pharmacy as well as a thorough course in the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in preparation for his professional duties and won his M.D. degree upon graduation with the class of 1875. In the same year, he opened an office in St. Louis and won success and prominence in the general practice of medicine, his business assuming large proportions as the years passed by. To his scientific knowledge and training he added broad human sympathy which contributed much to the understanding of his patients and his consequent success. In 1891 he was made a member of the medical staff of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium and his valuable hospital work lead to his appointment in 1900 as physician in charge of that institution. He became the director of one of the large and fine hospitals of St. Louis. The brick buildings are commodious and stand in the midst of a three acre tract of land made beautiful with fine shade trees and flowers. Dr. Cadwallader surrounded himself with an able staff of physicians and surgeons and more than that he had the assistance and wise council of his wife, who was made superintendent of the institution. In fact Dr. Cadwallader always attributed much of the success of the sanitarium to Mrs. Cadwallader, whose kindly nature, whose tact and sagacity were continuously manifest in her work. The activities of the hospital were thoroughly systematized and a New York health report called attention to the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium an "an institution second to none of its kind in the country, where high quality in such institutions is readily conceded by the medical profession of the entire civilized world. From whatsoever viewpoint we consider it, the establishment in question is entitled to foremost rank, and a consideration of its essential features will demonstrate good reason for singling it out from among similar establishments in St. Louis.

"Primarily, the selection of a location for this institution indicates noteworthy judgment, for while wisely situated sufficiently near leading car lines to be readily accessible, it is located far enough away from the hurly-burly of downtown to escape the dust, noise and confusion accompanying the daily traffic and business turmoil naturally incident to a large city. Moreover, its environment is of healthful character, and this fact, in connection with most excellent advantages of drainage and readability to ventilation, gives the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium decided sanitary features not often found.

"In point of equipment this sanitarium deserves unqualified praise, for few of the magnificently endowed hospitals found in the eastern states are as thoroughly prepared in this respect, and we know of none in our own city of New York that has more promptly availed itself of modern hospital equipment or demonstrates greater zeal in securing for its use the auxiliaries for treatment offered in the steady progress of advanced surgical knowledge and evolution in the field of medicine. Every authentic appliance recognized by the leaders of the mastermarch of curative science is made use of; every commendable feature is utilized, and keeping, as it does, in close touch with the advancement of the science of medicine, nothing for the benefit or the convenience of its clientele is overlooked; and herein is found one of the salient reasons for the popularity of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium both with the laity and with the recognized leaders in the medical profession throughout the state and even adjacent states.

"Dr. Pancoast once declared that the physician offered one-third and the nurse offered two-thirds toward the recovery of the patient, and conceding the truth of this statement, there is but small cause for wonder at the remarkable successful record of this sanitarium, the nursing afforded is such as to exact praise from every physician familiar with the routine work of the corps of trained and intelligent nurses connected with this institution. With neither space nor inclination for personal eulogium, we cannot but mention the recognized skill and high personal worth of the physician in charge and the earnest, conscientious efforts of the superintendent that have aided so materially in placing this establishment in the high position this institution occupies. These are some of the essential features that help make it a leader among its kind and entitle it to the unreserved editorial endorsement of the New York Health Reports."

In his profession, Dr. Cadwallader long specialized on gynecology and obstetrics and became a recognized authority on that branch of professional service. He carried his researches far and wide and learned many scientific principles which he

generously shared with his professional brethren. He belonged to the St. Louis Medical Society, Missouri State Medical and American Medical Associations, and through their proceedings kept in touch with the advanced thought of the profession.

It was in 1896 that Dr. Cadwallader was united in marriage in St. Louis to Miss Ella C. Brown, a sister of George Warren Brown, chairman of the board of the Brown Shoe Company, and of the late A. D. Brown of the Hamilton and Brown Shoe Company, a most noted philanthropist, both brothers being pioneer shoe manufacturers of St. Louis, their efforts being a most potent force in making this one of the great shoe manufacturing centers of the country. Dr. Cadwallader was appointed head of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium and Mrs. Cadwallader was made superintendent, and throughout her connection with the institution manifested marked executive ability and administrative force. She studied every phase of the hospital life and her ideas were at once practical and progressive. Dr. Cadwallader was continually giving her credit for the successful development of the institution. However, their aims and interests were one and their labors were most harmoniously carried on to the benefit of the sanitarium which they represented. Both Dr. and Mrs. Cadwallader had membership in the Third Baptist Church and the doctor attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite Masonry. He belonged also to the Missouri Athletic Club, the Amateur Athletic Association and the Ohio Society. His associates in professional and in private life ever spoke of him in terms of the warmest regard. His philanthropy ever constituted an even balance to his scientific knowledge and professional skill. He passed away July 22, 1919, but it will be long ere his influence ceases to be a factor for good in his profession and in the lives of those with whom he came in contact.

REV. FREDERICK G. HOLWECK.

For seventeen years Rev. Frederick G. Holweck has presided over St. Frances de Sales church of St. Louis as its pastor and through this period has accomplished great good in the organization of the work of the church and the extension of its influence among the people of his parish. Rev. Mr. Holweck was born in Wiesloch, Baden, Germany, on the 29th of December, 1856, and is a son of Sebastian and Mary Holweck, who came to the United States in 1886, settling in Ste. Genevieve county, Missouri. In 1888 they removed to St. Louis, where they resided until called to their final rest.

Frederick G. Holweck acquired his early education in Ettenhelm, Germany, where he attended the Real Gymnasium, there studying for three years. He next entered the Freiburg Gymnasium, where he continued his classical course and subsequently completed the course at Karlsruhe Gymnasium in 1875. In the year 1876 he came to the United States and entered the Salesianum at St. Francis, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, there pursuing his studies in philosophy and theology. On the 27th of June, 1880, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Heiss, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and following his ordination he served for a few months in the absence of the priest, at Jackson, Cape Girardeau county, Missouri. In November he was sent to Jefferson City as assistant to Father Hoog, pastor of St. Peter's church, and in April, 1883, was appointed assistant at St. Francis de Sales church in St. Louis. In August, 1884, he was assigned to the pastorate of St. Joseph's church at Louisiana, Missouri, and in December, 1885, he was sent to River aux Vases, Missouri, as pastor of SS. Philip and James parish. He remained there until July, 1888, when he returned to St. Francis de Sales church of St. Louis as assistant and remained in that position for four years. On the 27th of May, 1892, he was appointed the first pastor of St. Aloysius church and remained in that position for eleven years. On the 27th of May, 1903, he was appointed pastor of St. Francis de Sales church, over which he has since presided. For the third time he thus took up his labors in this parish and has remained its pastor for seventeen years. While in River aux Vases he built a parish house and school. At St. Aloysius he completed the church structure and built the basement for a new church. He also was instrumental in erecting a school building and a Sisters' house at that place. Since assuming his pastoral labors at St. Francis de Sales he completed the upper structure of the church, which is now one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the city of St. Louis, having been erected at a cost of

more than three hundred thousand dollars and at a time when all building materials were much cheaper than today. He has also built the Sisters' house and in September, 1920, opened a free school in the parish which has an enrollment of about seven hundred and fifty pupils. The parish numbers twelve hundred families, this being one of the largest in the city.

St. Francis de Sales' church was founded April 22, 1867, and dedicated on the 24th of May, 1868. The first pastor was Rev. Louis Lay, who officiated there from 1867 through the year of 1868. The second pastor, Rev. P. Wigger, assumed his duties in 1869 and continued his pastorate throughout the succeeding years until 1878, building the first schoolhouse and establishing the convent of the Sisters of the Precious Blood. After his death his assistant, Rev. P. I. Lotz, was appointed pastor and served from 1879 until 1903. He enlarged the church and built the second schoolhouse in 1888. On August 11, 1895, the cornerstone of the new church was laid, the plans of which were designed by E. Siebertz in Berlin, Germany, the architect being Joseph Conradi. In order to finish the basement of the church it was necessary to tear down the old church, this work being providentially done by a cyclone in the year 1896. In 1899 the new parochial residence was built. Father Lotz died May 14, 1903, and one of his former assistants, Rev. F. G. Holweck, was appointed his successor. The new residence for the Sisters was built by him in 1904, and the following year the congregation resolved to finish the upper church but the original plans being somewhat enlarged the undertaking was not resumed until April 6, 1907. The church, which is one of the largest in St. Louis, was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day in the year 1908.

Mr. Holweck is a member of St. Francis de Sales Benevolent Society, the largest Catholic benevolent society in the country. He is also president of the Married Ladies' Christian Mottoes Society, which has a membership of six hundred and thirty-two. He is likewise a member of the Western Catholic Union and the work of the church is thoroughly organized in every department and great good is being accomplished among the people of his parish, who are cooperating heartily with him in his efforts to upbuild the church and advance the Catholic cause in the city.

CHRISTY M. FARRAR.

Christy M. Farrar, attorney and counselor at law whose recognition of opportunity and employment of his native talents has brought him to a position of distinction as a representative of the St. Louis bar, was born October 31, 1880, at Higginsville, Missouri. His father, William C. Farrar, is a native of St. Louis and a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the city originally from Carter county, Virginia, and of English descent. The family was founded in the new world by Nicholas Farrar who came to America among the colonizers who established Jamestown, Virginia. The great-grandfather, Dr. Bernard G. Farrar, was the first representative of the name in Missouri. He arrived in St. Louis in 1803 and was the first American physician to settle in the city. He was also the first president of the first medical society of St. Louis and he passed away during the cholera epidemic of 1849. William C. Farrar, father of Christy M. Farrar, is mentioned at length on another page of this work. He wedded Clara Jennings, a native of St. Louis and a granddaughter of James G. Jennings who was a prominent agriculturist and in whose honor Jennings Station was named. The family came originally from Virginia and is of English lineage. To Mr. and Mrs. William C. Farrar were born two children: Christy M., of this review; and a daughter, Katherine, at home.

Christy M. Farrar began his education in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school and afterward attending Washington University from which he was graduated in 1904 with the LL. B. degree. He was admitted to practice, however, in May, 1903, and with the exception of the years 1917 and 1918, while serving with the army, has been continuously in active and successful practice, concentrating his attention upon civil law. He is a member and secretary of the St. Louis Bar Association.

During the war period he went to the Second Officers' Training Camp where he remained from August, 1917, until sent overseas. He was with the army until April 1, 1919, and spent one year and two months in France. He served with the heavy artillery and fought in a number of engagements in France. He was commis-

sioned a captain April 1, 1919,—a fact indicative of his excellent military record. He is now commander of Richard Anderson Post of the American Legion of St. Louis. Since his return he has concentrated his efforts and attention largely upon the practice of law but is also one of the directors and the treasurer of the Farrar Pump & Machinery Company.

Mr. Farrar belongs to two Greek letter fraternities, the Phi Delta Theta and the Phi Delta Phi. He is a member of the Racquet Club and the City Club and also of St. John's Methodist church in which he is serving on the board of stewards. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he served as assistant circuit attorney in 1910 and 1911. He is now the secretary of the City Club and is active in all civic matters. He served as chairman of the speakers committee which was instrumental in promoting the completion of the free bridge. His aid and cooperation have been matters of moment in the adoption of many plans and projects for the general good and his relation to all interests of general welfare is that of a public-spirited citizen.

ANTHONY F. ITTNER.

Anthony F. Ittner, city court judge of St. Louis and an able member of the Missouri bar, was born at Berlin Heights, Erie county, Ohio, November 23, 1872, his parents being Conrad S. and Sarah C. (Hill) Ittner. The father, a native of Ohio came to St. Louis from Lebanon, that state, when his son Anthony was but four years of age, and afterward engaged in the contracting business in St. Louis. The mother was of English lineage, although the family was founded in America several generations ago. Her grandfather, Samuel Butler of Saybrook, Connecticut, was an orderly sergeant in a Connecticut regiment during the Revolutionary war and was a brother of Colonel Zebulon Butler, commander of Fort Wyoming, in Pennsylvania, where the terrible Indian massacre occurred, the history of which is given much prominence in the stories of early days in Pennsylvania. In the maternal line Anthony F. Ittner is also connected with the Buckingham family of Connecticut, which included the Rev. Thomas Buckingham, who was one of the eight founders of Yale College and the most active in the college work among the eight, having much to do with the success of the university from its inception.

Anthony F. Ittner obtained a public school education in St. Louis and afterward attended Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, while subsequently he attended the Washington University Law School and won his LL. B. degree in 1897. In the same year he entered upon the general practice of law in St. Louis. In 1898, when the call came for military aid following the inauguration of the Spanish-American war, he enlisted in Company G of the First Missouri Volunteer Infantry and served as sergeant until mustered out.

When peace was restored Mr. Ittner returned to St. Louis and resumed the general practice of law in the civil courts, never taking up any criminal cases. He was very successful in all of his law work and as an attorney is quick in perception and accurate in his judgment of the law concerning the specific case at issue. At present his time is taken up entirely with his duties as city court judge, for which he is admirably fitted. Those who know him speak of him as a man of scholarly attainments and as an attorney of marked ability.

In 1911 Mr. Ittner was elected to the house of delegates of St. Louis and served in that official position from April, 1911, until April, 1913. In 1918 he served on the board of equalization for the city of St. Louis and in December, 1918, was appointed judge of city court one and entered upon his duties on the 1st of January, 1919. He has since occupied the bench and stands very high as a fearless judge who is at all times thoroughly just in his decisions. He has always regarded the law as made for all, rich and poor alike, and no political prejudice has ever marred the impartiality of his court. He is also a member of the public safety council and takes a very active part in its work.

On the 20th of March, 1911, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Judge Ittner was married to Miss Maud R. Flickner, a daughter of John S. Flickner, who served in the Civil war as a member of the Fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. At the time of their marriage



JUDGE ANTHONY F. ITTNER

Mrs. Ittner was in reality a resident of St. Louis, being at the head of the department of domestic science in the Central high school. She is a valued member of the Wednesday Club of St. Louis and during the war period she was chairman of the Eighth Food District under Dr. Gephart, which position she filled until March, 1918, at which time she accepted a position with the home demonstration office, established and maintained jointly by the United States Agricultural Department and the State Agricultural Department for the purpose of aiding in food conservation, and in this connection she labored until after the close of the war in May, 1919. She is now serving as state chairman of the Home Economics department of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs and is a member of the executive board of that organization. Judge Ittner was also very active in connection with war work and was in charge of the Red Cross Christmas drive in a part of the fourteenth district and was legal advisor of the fourteenth district and also a member of the board of instruction there. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ittner are of the Unitarian faith, having membership in the Church of the Messiah. Their home has been blessed with one daughter, Martha Antoinette.

Judge Ittner is a member of the Century Boat Club and is one of the well known Masons of the country. He belongs to the lodge, chapter, council, commandery, the Scottish Rite bodies and to Moollah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has been a most active worker in the order, is a past master of his lodge, past high priest of the chapter and was the founder of Alhambra Grotto No. 47 of the Mystic Order of the Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, of which he became the first monarch. He started in line in the supreme council of the Grotto in Buffalo, New York, in 1915 and has since advanced until he is now grand orator. The local Grotto has a membership of over six thousand. As grand orator he is a member of the supreme council, the governing body of the order, and in a very few years he will be grand monarch of this organization, which has a membership of over one hundred thousand. He is regarded as one of the finest orators the order has ever produced, being a forcible and convincing speaker, with a ready command of language, always able to give expression to his thoughts in well chosen words. Judge Ittner is also an officer of the grand lodge of Masons of Missouri, being now senior grand marshal, and he is past district grand lecturer and past district deputy grand master of the thirty-third Masonic district. He has been very active in all Masonic work for more than seventeen years and has been in office throughout the entire period. He is also a subscriber and life member to the Masonic Temple fund for the erection of a million dollar temple. His membership relations extend to St. Louis Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F., which is said to be the wealthiest Odd Fellows lodge in the world. He is also a member of Wildey Encampment. He is the founder and a charter member of the Missouri Beta chapter of the college fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, which was organized at Washington University and of which he was presiding officer. Judge Ittner is also the second national vice president of the National Exchange Club and organized the local branch in St. Louis last May and is the local president. The National Exchange Club is today the fastest growing Noonday Club in the country. Almost all of his time outside of his home and his official duties is given to Masonry, however, and he is now in line for the highest office in the grand lodge and in the Grotto. From various sections of the country where his Masonic connections have made him known there come words attesting his "high personal worth and unimpeachable character and unassailable integrity." One who has long known him well speaks of him as "a gentleman in every sense of the word and a leader of men."

ISAAC WYMAN MORTON.

Isaac Wyman Morton, of St. Louis, long prominent in the commercial circles of the city, was a man to whom life was earnest and purposeful. Opportunity ever meant a call to action and one to which he made ready response and throughout his entire career there was never an esoteric phase in his history and the most envious could not grudge him his success, so worthily was it won and so honorably used. His example remains as a source of inspiration and encouragement to those

who knew him and his memory is cherished by all who came within the close circle of his friendship.

Isaac W. Morton was born May 4, 1847, in Quincy, Illinois, a son of Charles and Rebecca (Wyman) Morton, the former a native of Halifax, Massachusetts, while the latter was born in Charlestown, that state. The father died in the year 1851, when Isaac W. Morton was but four years of age. The latter was educated in the Wyman Institute and in Washington University and when seventeen years of age made his initial step in the business world by accepting a position as collector with the Second National Bank of St. Louis. There he remained until he resigned in order to enter the employ of the Simmons Hardware Company, which in January, 1872, became the firm of E. C. Simmons & Company, Mr. Morton at that time becoming junior partner. In 1874 the business was incorporated under the name of the Simmons Hardware Company, Mr. Morton being elected to the vice presidency. He held this position for twenty-four years, when he retired from active management, although retaining official connection with the business as director. Mr. Morton was a man of very sound and discriminating judgment and keen sagacity. He early recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement and inaugurated a policy whereby every effort was put forth to please customers. The most harmonious relations always existed between the two men who were at the head of the concern and the labors of the one amply supplemented and rounded out the efforts of the other.

Mr. Morton was widely known by reason of his energy and determination that never allowed him to stop short of the successful accomplishment of his purposes, which were ever of a most honorable character. Honesty was not a matter of policy with him but a matter of principle, and he would countenance no method which at any time sought disguise.

On the 19th of January, 1877, Mr. Morton was married to Miss Jeannette Filley, a daughter of the Hon. Oliver Dwight Filley, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Morton were born three daughters: Alice, now the wife of H. H. Langenberg, residing at No. 49 Westmoreland place; Janet, the wife of H. M. Kauffman, of 51 Portland place; and Helen, at home.

Mr. Morton was a democrat in his political interests and support, but while he usually voted with the regular organization of the party he did not hesitate to cast an independent ballot if his judgment so dictated. Mr. Morton was president of the Mercantile Library Association for two years, was also connected with the Ethical Society and was a trustee of the Self Culture Association. Educational interests found in him a stalwart champion and he was a member of the board of directors of Washington University for a number of years. He passed away October 18, 1903, and a life of great usefulness was thus terminated. He was a broad-minded man whose vision was comprehensive in its scope and who while holding to high ideals utilized the most practical methods for their accomplishment. In all of his business career he followed constructive methods and his path was never strewn with the wreck of other men's failures. There is no name that deserves a more honorable place upon the pages of commercial history in St. Louis than does that of Isaac Wyman Morton. Mrs. Morton retains her residence in St. Louis, where her entire life has been passed and where she occupies a most enviable social position, accorded her by reason of her innate culture and refinement and true personal worth.

WILLIAMSON POPE HOWARD.

The interests and activities in the life of Williamson Pope Howard made his an evenly balanced character for he never sacrificed developments along one line to progress in another. His keen discrimination enables him to put a just value upon all of the interests of life, and so directed his efforts that when he passed away in 1900, St. Louis mourned the loss of one of her representative and honored citizens. He won success but he also won the respect of his fellowmen, for at all times his course was such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. A native of Virginia, he was born at Charlottesville, September 3, 1822, and he was therefore in the seventy-eighth year of his age when he passed away. He came of a family of



WILLIAMSON P. HOWARD

English lineage, and in fact his ancestors belonged to the nobility of England, being of the same family as the Duke of Norfolk, having the same coat of arms. Mr. Howard, however, was a modest man, who did not prate on his royal ancestry, but felt that to be a good American citizen should be sufficient for any one. It was at an early period in the settlement of the new world that representatives of the family came to the United States, establishing homes in Maryland and Virginia.

The education of Williamson Pope Howard was largely acquired under the personal instruction of an uncle, William Pettit, a brother of Mr. Howard's mother. The latter was, in her maidenhood, Miss Virginia Sidney Rout Pettit, representative of one of the prominent families of the Old Dominion. William Pettit, the uncle, became one of the pioneer educators of Saline county, Missouri, and W. P. Howard moved to this state in early youth with his father, John Howard, the family settling in Saline county, where the boy was reared in the usual manner of a farm bred lad, utilizing every available opportunity to acquire an education, for he was ambitious to improve his mind and thus qualify for life's practical and responsible duties. He benefited thoroughly by the instruction of his uncle, and also gained many valuable lessons in the school of experience, especially concerning the work of force, of energy and of perseverance. He was nineteen years of age when occurred the death of his elder brother, who had gone to Savannah, Missouri, where he was engaged in business. Following his demise the father sent W. P. Howard to Savannah to settle up his brother's affairs and he displayed marked capability in business management there. He afterward established a general merchandise store in Savannah, where he made his home until 1857 and then came to St. Louis. Here he organized the W. P. Howard Commission Company, and conducted a business that extended throughout the state. He handled pork, tobacco and hemp, and became one of the foremost commission merchants of Missouri, at a time when practically all shipments were made by boat. When the government removed the duties from him he fought hard to kill the bill in order to protect the industry in the South. As the years passed on his commission business constantly increased in volume and importance and he handled as many as a million pounds of meat at a time. Later he confined his attention to the conduct of a wholesale bag business, which business in time passed into possession of his family. He contributed much to the business progress and development of St. Louis and won for himself a most enviable reputation by the reliability and progressiveness of his business methods. He built up his fortunes along the lines of a legitimate trade, and was a great opponent of gambling in stock or in any other form. Because of his attitude on this question he was called to Washington to speak upon the subject before the board of agriculture, for that board was planning to take steps to legislate against gambling. Mr. Howard knew from experience that straightforward business methods could win success if the required industry and sound judgment were brought to bear upon business problems, and his clear exposition of his opinions did not fail to make a deep impress upon the agricultural board in the national capital.

Mr. Howard was married twice. His first wife bore the maiden name of Miss Catherine Clark, and in her maidenhood was a resident of Terre Haute, Indiana. She passed away in 1860, leaving three children: Thomas Weston, now deceased; Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. R. A. Quarrels of Fairhope, Alabama; and Kate, who married Dr. Thomas A. Smith of Saline county, Missouri, and both died in 1919, leaving three daughters. In 1866 Mr. Howard was again married, Miss Mary Fisher becoming his wife and the mother of eight children, only three of whom are living; Frank F.; Adele; and Lucile, all residents of St. Louis. The daughter Adele, is the wife of David Fentres, their son Frank wedded Miss Van Cleave, who passed away leaving a daughter, Wilhelmina Van Cleave Howard.

The death of W. P. Howard occurred on the 27th of January, 1900, when he was more than seventy-seven years of age. In the review of his life one should not overlook the fact that he served as a private under the command of Doniphan in the Mexican war; that he was one of the ablest and strongest business men of St. Louis; and that he was a man of most charitable purpose and kindly disposition. He became one of the early members of the St. Louis Club, and when he passed away was the oldest member of the Merchants Exchange, in the work of which he had taken an active and helpful part. Both he and his wife belonged to the Episcopal church and Mr. Howard served as vestryman of St. John's church for many years. He contributed generously to various church organizations, however, for he

was a broadminded man, who recognized the good in all. He was charitable in his opinions, kindly in his purposes and most honorable in every relation of life. He passed on to a ripe old age. His record was as the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed and successful efforts, ending in the quiet rest of the night and he passed on "as one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

JAMES ALVA CLARK.

A man prominent in the financial circles of Perry is James Alva Clark who has been connected with the Perry Bank since 1887, which institution he has served as president since 1919. He was born on the 16th of May, 1853, on a farm two miles southeast of Frankford, on what is now known as the Sanford Wright place, in Pike county. His parents were Martin J. and Mary E. (Ringo) Clark, the former born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, June 7, 1825. Martin J. Clark removed from his native state about 1850, spent a year in Illinois and then came to Missouri, settling in Pike county. After two years spent in Pike county he removed to Monroe county where he bought a farm near Florida and resided there for some time. He later made his home in Florida, Perry and Hannibal, at which latter place he died in 1904. He was a man of extraordinary energy and business ability and was authority on all classes of stock. It was his enthusiasm for mules that inspired the farmers of Monroe county to engaged extensively in that industry. He was connected with the sales stables of Edwards, Irvin & Clark of St. Louis for a long period of years and as auctioneer he was a leader in the conduct of the firm. Mr. Clark was not only well known in the community in which he resided but was known as far south as New Orleans as the "Mule King." In Illinois on the 23rd of March, 1851, Martin J. Clark was married to Miss Mary E. Ringo, a native of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and a daughter of Alvin Ringo. Her family removed to Illinois at an early day. To this union the following children were born: J. Alva, the subject of this review; Alice R., who is the wife of Dr. Thomas Chowning, surgeon of the Levering Hospital of Hannibal; and Joseph L., who is residing in Perry, where he is conducting a milling industry. Mr. Clark died in November, 1904, and his wife's death occurred the following year. The grandfather of the subject of this review was James Clark who was born in Culpeper county, Virginia. He emigrated to Kentucky at an early day and there remained until far past middle life, when he removed westward and finally located in Monroe county, Missouri, and engaged in farming and stock raising until his death in 1863. His wife was Eliza A. Burroughs, also a native of Kentucky. James Clark participated in many of the Indian outbreaks and was a veteran of the war of 1812.

In the acquirement of an education James Alva Clark attended the common schools of Monroe county, Missouri, until he was about fourteen years of age, at which time he entered Westminster College at Fulton. In due time he entered the University of Missouri and there remained until 1874. Some time after putting his textbooks aside he went to St. Louis where for a period of two years he was engaged in the commission and feed business and in a sales stable of horses and mules, thereby stepping into the business in which his father had been so successful. He returned to his father's farm in Monroe county where he worked a year and in 1875 came to Perry and became associated in the drug business. For two years he continued in this connection and then selling his drug interests established the first livery business in Perry. After he had engaged in this business for a year he added a star mail route and had the mail contract from Laddonia and Mexico to Perry. In 1887 he sold out these interests and entered the Perry Bank as assistant cashier. This bank was founded in September, 1885, and he was one of the original stockholders. Mr. Clark proved his ability in this capacity and at the end of a year he was made cashier, serving as such until 1909 when he was elected to the office of vice president. In 1919 he was made president of the bank and is still holding this position, and he has been a director since its organization. Although he is not actively connected with farming he has never been without a large responsibility in the profitable conduct of his real estate, owning land in Monroe, Ralls and Audrain counties. In addition to his prominence in banking circles he is also one of the well-known feeders of cattle, mules and swine of this section.

On the 17th of October, 1876, occurred the marriage of Mr. Clark to Miss Georgia C. Gill, a daughter of Thomas F. Gill. Mr. Gill was born in 1831 in Bath county, Kentucky. At the age of twenty-one he married Sarah A. Moore of near Olympian Springs, Kentucky. They came to Ralls county in 1852 and settled on a farm near Perry. Ambition led this early settler to expand his financial ability and so he moved to Perry and became a pioneer in the upbuilding of the town. He was organizer and president of the Perry Bank, acquired large land holdings and dealt extensively in live stock and city property. In 1892 he moved to Biloxi, Mississippi, and there continued his investments until his death in 1897.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark: Gill L.; and Charles Martin, who was born September 9, 1883. Gifted with a strong personality, ambition and a keen sense of finance, Charles early in life became associated with the New England National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, where he remained until his death in 1911; Gill L. was born on the 6th of February, 1881, and is now engaged in the banking, loan and investment business in Billings, Montana. He married a Miss Naomi Mitteu of Moberly, Missouri, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Helen. Gill Clark laid the foundation of his present day success by obtaining a splendid education. He graduated from the Hannibal high school, took a two years course in a Chicago law college and graduated from New York University School of Finance, Commerce and Accounts.

Since age conferred upon Mr. Clark the right of franchise he has been a staunch supporter of the democratic party and of the principles for which it stands. He has never taken an especially active part in political affairs, however, and has evinced no desire to hold any public office. The family are consistent members of the Christian church of Perry and Mr. Clark is serving as elder. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Lick Creek Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 32. He is likewise president of the Commercial Club of Perry. The home of the Clark family in Perry is one of the most beautiful residences in this section of the country and is widely known for its warmth of hospitality. Mr. Clark is noted for his progressiveness and capability and is a dominant figure in the financial circles of northeastern Missouri.

JAMES ADELBERT McMILLEN.

James Adelbert McMillen, who since the 1st of July, 1919, has been librarian of the Washington University in St. Louis, was born January 23, 1889, near Maryville, in Nodaway county, Missouri, his parents being Cyrus Grant and Mary Ann (Warner) McMillen. The father was born in Hancock county, Illinois, June 30, 1864, and his parents were James B. and Margaret S. (Evans) McMillen. The former was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1828 and became one of the early settlers of Hancock county, Illinois, having removed to that state in 1849. There he remained for many years and in 1881 became a resident of Nodaway county, Missouri. His son, Cyrus Grant McMillen, has now for almost forty years been a resident of Missouri and is engaged in general merchandising at Pickering. His wife, Mrs. Mary Ann McMillen, was born in Richland, New York, December 30, 1868, and was a direct descendant in the ninth generation of Andrew Warner, one of the original settlers of Newtowne, now Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was on the 15th of March, 1885, that Mary Ann Warner became the wife of Cyrus G. McMillen.

James A. McMillen was a pupil in the public schools of Maryville until graduated from the high school with the class of 1906 and later attended the University of Missouri, being graduated with general honors in 1913 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He afterward entered the New York State Library School at Albany, New York, and the B. L. S. degree was conferred upon him in 1915. Throughout the intervening period he has devoted his attention largely to library work. He was assistant librarian at the Maryville (Mo.) Free Public Library in 1906-07 and librarian there from 1907 until 1909. Throughout the ensuing year he was a representative of publishing interests in the employ of the King-Richardson Company and in 1910 he accepted the position of assistant at the University of Missouri Library, there remaining until 1913. In July, 1914, he became a cataloger in the New York Public Library filling that position until the following September when he was made library assistant of the New York State Library and so served until 1915. In the latter year he became librarian of the

University of Rochester, where he remained until 1919 when he returned to his native state to become librarian of the Washington University on the 1st of July, 1919.

Mr. McMillen enlisted on the 17th of May, 1918, for service in the World war and was sworn in on the 17th of June. He became chief quartermaster of the aviation department, U. S. N. R. F. He was stationed with the Naval Aviation Detachment at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts, from July 17, 1918, until November 21, 1918, and has since been on inactive duty.

In politics Mr. McMillen is an independent democrat, voting according to the dictates of his judgment rather than according to party ties. His religious faith is indicated in his connection with the Disciples of Christ, oftentimes known as the Christian church. He belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa and is a member of the City Club of St. Louis, also of the American Library Association and the New York Library Association.

REV. JOHN F. STEVENS.

Rev. John F. Stevens, pastor of SS. Peter and Paul Catholic church at the corner of Eighth street and Allen avenue in St. Louis, was born January 11, 1875, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Henry and Catherine Stevens, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they came to the new world with their respective parents. The father, now deceased, was a carpenter by trade.

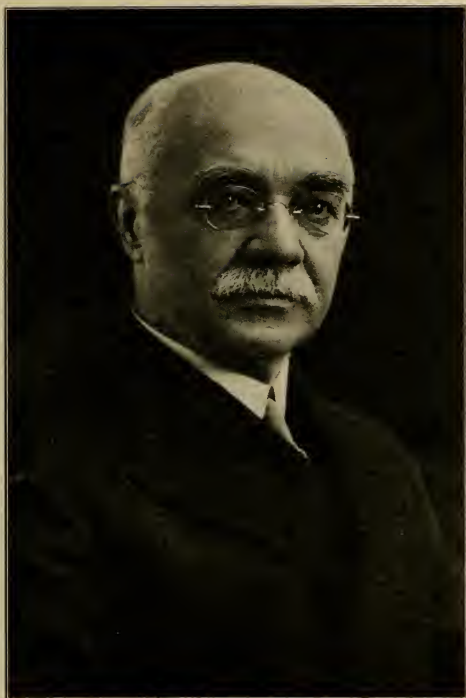
The son, John F. Stevens, was born and reared in the parish of which he now has charge. He attended the parochial school of SS. Peter and Paul church and later became a student in St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he pursued his classical and philosophical studies. Subsequently he took up the study of theology in Kenrick Seminary of St. Louis and when he had completed his course he was too young to be ordained to the priesthood. He was then sent to Louvain, Belgium, attending the great university there and on the 8th of September, 1897, was ordained to the priesthood, after which he returned to St. Louis and was appointed assistant to the Rev. Mgr. F. Galler, pastor of SS. Peter and Paul church.

In 1910 Mgr. Galler passed away and was succeeded by the Rev. Mgr. O. J. S. Hoog, V. G. Owing to illness the latter retired from active work in the ministry in 1913, since which time Father Stevens has been in charge of the parish which is one of the oldest in the city of St. Louis, having been founded in 1849. The parish school has an enrollment of more than eleven hundred pupils. The work of the church has been thoroughly organized in its various departments and is one of the strong moving forces among the Catholic people of the city.

Father Stevens has membership in St. Paul's Benevolent Society, also in the Western Catholic Union and is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus, having been one of the founders of Lafayette Council, No. 1940, in March, 1919. This council now has a membership of two hundred and fifty. Father Stevens is a man of scholarly attainments who exerts a strong influence over the lives of those with whom he comes in contact and his labors for the church and the upbuilding of the cause are far-reaching and resultant.

WILLIAM COX BROWN.

William Cox Brown is the treasurer of the Pioneer Cooperage Company of St. Louis, which had its inception at an early period in the industrial development of this city. In fact the name of Brown has been closely associated with business enterprise here for three-quarters of a century, for in 1845 William Brown, father of William Cox Brown, arrived from the east and thereafter remained a factor in the industrial and business development of the city to the time of his death. The son was born in St. Louis, January 23, 1858. He pursued a public school education and received his early business training under the direction of his father, who established a lumber and milling company at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. After a brief period, however, he returned to St. Louis and became one of the organizers of the enterprise that eventually assumed the name of the Pioneer Cooperage Company.



WILLIAM C. BROWN

Following the death of the father in 1888, Daniel S. Brown, brother of William Cox Brown, became the head of the company and so continued until his demise. Both the father and brother are mentioned at length on another page of this work. William Cox Brown remained an active factor in the management and control of the business in association with his brother for a number of years and eventually was elected treasurer of the concern, which is one of the most important enterprises of the kind in this section of the country. He also spent a part of his time with the branch house that was established in Chicago but later concentrated his efforts upon the further development of the St. Louis business in association with his brother, Daniel S. Brown.

In 1889 William Cox Brown was united in marriage to Miss Ottilie Eisenhardt, and by this marriage has one daughter, Dorothy Lydia Brown. Mrs. Brown passed away in 1893, and in 1896 Mr. Brown wedded Miss Edna Histed, of St. Louis, and they have become the parents of two sons, William Cox, Jr., and Warren Elliott.

Mr. Brown is a man of most charitable and kindly spirit who makes generous response to many calls for aid and is always willing to extend a helping hand to a fellow traveler on life's journey. He is a member of the Missouri Athletic Club, but his time outside of business is largely devoted to his home, where his interest centers for he finds his greatest happiness at his own fireside. In business affairs he fully sustains an honored family name and manifests the same spirit of enterprise that has characterized the entire connection of the Brown family with the coöperation development of St. Louis. At all times he keeps in touch with the trend of public thought and feeling and his aid and influence are ever on the side of progress and improvement.

WILLIAM N. KLETZKER.

William N. Kletzker, the president of the Central Engraving Company of St. Louis, of which city he is a native son, was born August 6, 1885, his parents being Albert J. and Elizabeth M. (Buhman) Kletzker, the latter also a native of Missouri. The father started out in the business world in connection with the Levison-Blythe Stationery Company and worked his way steadily upward until he was admitted to a partnership in the business. Subsequently he was proprietor of the St. Louis Engraving Company, a co-partnership, and remained with the firm to the time of his death, which occurred on the 13th of May, 1908. His widow survives and is yet a resident of St. Louis. There were four children in their family, three sons and a daughter, all of whom are living in this city, namely: George S., secretary and treasurer of the Central Engraving Company, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Wallace J. Kletzker, vice president of the Central Engraving Company; and Etta, who is now making her home in Oakland, California.

The other member of the family is William N. Kletzker of this review who is indebted to parochial and public schools of St. Louis for the educational opportunities which he enjoyed and which fitted him for life's practical and responsible duties. He started out in the business world in the employ of the St. Louis Engraving Company, with which firm his father was connected. His original position consisted of office work but gradually he worked his way upward, winning advancement by reason of his fidelity, capability and willingness to work. He remained with this firm up to the time of his father's death in 1908 and then organized the Central Engraving Company of which he became the president, so continuing throughout the intervening years. The company does photo engraving, half-tones, zinc etching, and three and four color process work, also illustrating and art work. The firm is now well established in business receiving a liberal patronage. Mr. Kletzker has figured in the business circles of St. Louis for thirteen years as head of one of its growing enterprises and is widely and favorably known throughout the city and surrounding country. The company occupies nearly all of the fourth floor of the Calumet building. The offices and work-rooms are well equipped with everything necessary for carrying on a progressive engraving business, and an average of twenty-four clerks and skilled engravers and workmen are employed.

On the 14th of November, 1914, in Springfield, Illinois, Mr. Kletzker was married to Miss Agnes Bushek, a daughter of James Bushek of St. Louis who has now retired from active business. Mr. and Mrs. Kletzker have but one child, a sweet and winning little daughter, Virginia, two years of age. Mr. Kletzker is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Advertising Club, Kiwanis Club, Missouri Athletic Club and St. Louis Art League. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with the engraving business and the thoroughness with which he has undertaken his work has brought about a degree of skill and efficiency that places him in a most creditable and enviable position among the leading engravers of the city.

HENRY QUELLMALZ.

Henry Quellmalz, head of the H. Quellmalz Lumber Company of St. Louis, has been a lifelong resident of this city and is a self-made man for he started out on his own account when a lad of but thirteen years and since that time has depended solely upon his efforts and energies for his business advancement and success. He was born in St. Louis, November 27, 1857, his parents being Henry and Elizabeth (Hofner) Quellmalz, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1850, settling in St. Louis, and in this city was married in 1854 to Elizabeth Hofner. He engaged in the machinery and blacksmithing business to the time of his death, which occurred in 1881. To him and his wife were born three sons and two daughters.

Henry Quellmalz, the eldest of the family, was a lad of but thirteen years when he started out in the business world by learning the blacksmith's and machinist's trade. Later he was connected with the wood stock manufacturing business and afterward organized the Lloyd D. Harris Manufacturing Company. He was associated with the business until 1907 and then bought out his employers and organized the H. Quellmalz Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of which he is the president. In this connection he has developed one of the important lumber interests of the middle west. He has large land holdings, embracing extensive tracts of timber land and he has five sawmills located in Clay and Greene counties of Arkansas. During the World war he supplied the government with material for tent pins and also wagon material. His trade relations cover a very extensive territory, for he ships lumber into various sections and the business is now a very profitable one.

On the 27th of December, 1881, Mr. Quellmalz was married to Miss Annie Selhoefer, a daughter of Henry Selhoefer, a prominent contractor of St. Louis. To this marriage have been born four children: Henry, Mary, Edwin and Telka.

In his political views Mr. Quellmalz is a stalwart democrat and for four terms served as state committeeman from the tenth district, continuing in the position from 1898 until 1918. He has been very active in democratic politics and his opinions carry weight in the councils of his party. He belongs also to the Western Rowing Club, to the Chamber of Commerce and along the line of his business is identified with the National Hardwood Lumber Association. He studies closely everything that relates to the trade and his enterprise, comprehensive knowledge and indefatigable energy have been the salient features in the attainment of his present-day-success.

J. D. PERRY LEWIS.

J. D. Perry Lewis, president of the Lewis Automobile Company of St. Louis, was born in this city September 11, 1873. His father, William J. Lewis, was a well-known merchant and manufacturer who was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, October 27, 1825, his parents being Thomas and Jedida (Whitehead) Lewis, who were also natives of the Old Dominion. The father died a few months prior to the birth of William J. Lewis, who was the youngest of six children. In 1831 the family removed to the west, settling in Howard county, Missouri, where the representatives of the Lewis family became interested in the tobacco industry,

with which their ancestors in the maternal line had been connected in Virginia. A relative, W. D. Swinney, was at that time proprietor of the largest tobacco factory in Missouri and there Benjamin Lewis, the eldest brother of William J. Lewis, found employment. After learning the business he established a factory of his own and William J. Lewis, then nine years of age, worked in the factory during the summer months. The business developed into the largest enterprise of the kind in the state and William J. Lewis gained valuable experience therein in connection with the tobacco trade. In 1847 he removed to St. Louis, where he established business on his own account in partnership with his brother, James W., under the firm style of Lewis & Brother and this business prospered and grew to a gratifying degree. In 1854 they were joined by a brother-in-law, John D. Perry, and for many years the business was conducted under the style of Lewis, Perry & Company. In 1870 William J. Lewis turned his attention to the commission business, with houses in St. Louis, New York and New Orleans, and the same qualities which had promoted the steady and substantial growth of the tobacco business now brought success to the new undertaking. Later Mr. Lewis became interested in the Memphis Packet Company, which at that time was in a precarious financial condition, and soon placed it upon a substantial business basis. In 1870 he was chosen the first non-partisan to fill the office of president of the Merchants Exchange and most commendably and efficiently administered the affairs of the organization. In 1866 he became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Commercial Bank and was elected its second president, continuing in the office for a decade without salary. He also became identified with the insurance business and with the development of the coal and iron trade in St. Louis. He was very active in the attempt to restore to St. Louis the trade which it had lost during the Civil war and his labors in this direction were highly successful. A contemporary writer has said of William J. Lewis: "His high spirit of unselfishness invited and secured the confidence of his associates in business and he was recognized as a man whose ability to achieve success by upright and honorable means was a guarantee that no enterprise committed to his management would ever be tarnished with even the suspicion of unfairness. One of his traits was a quick sympathy with deserving young men struggling against obstacles to make their way in the world and there are not a few who, at this day, remember his helping hand with lively gratitude. He was a successful man, but his success never lifted him above his early friends, nor altered his unpretentious manners. He always remained approachable, simple and sincere, and he never lost his youthful intolerance for affectation and pretense."

In 1852 Mr. Lewis wedded Rebecca Turner, daughter of Talton Turner, of Howard county, Missouri, and they became the parents of six children: Mrs. Julia L. Knapp, Talton Turner, Mrs. Sallie L. Johnson, Benjamin W., William J. and J. D. Perry. The death of the father occurred July 14, 1879, at which time the St. Louis Republican said editorially: "There could be no death in St. Louis that would have given a greater shock to the whole community than that of William J. Lewis, which occurred very suddenly yesterday. He was a man esteemed in all circles. Of thorough business habits, enterprising and progressive, he seemed to influence all by whom he was surrounded. In social life he was genial and unselfish. He was devoted to everything that meant prosperity, fame or honor." Mrs. Lewis long survived her husband, passing away in September, 1908.

In the acquirement of his education J. D. Perry Lewis, the youngest of the family, attended the public schools, the Smith Academy and the Manual Training School. He started out in the business world in the employ of the telephone company and afterward became connected with the Halsey Automobile Company, with which he remained for twelve years. Actuated by a laudable ambition he at all times looked forward to the day when he might engage in business on his own account and in September, 1912, he organized the Lewis Automobile Company, of which he is the president. Long before reaching his present prominent position in connection with the automobile trade of St. Louis he had built the first motor car constructed west of the Mississippi river, his efforts in this direction reaching fruition in 1893. He had always been a student of electricity and when people began talking about the possibilities of a practical horseless carriage decided to convert a light road wagon which he owned into an electric machine. This proved successful in a way, after which he had a carriage-maker build him a large body,

which he fitted up with thirty storage batteries and the new car was a decided success as automobile successes were then rated. He was always followed by a crowd as he would drive his machine through the city and he continued to run the car for about two years, at the end of which time he lost interest in it because it had cost him about fourteen hundred dollars to build and he did not believe that anybody would ever want to pay that much money for a horseless machine. It was then that he became connected with the telephone company, but later realizing what the future had in store for the automobile he returned to that field of business. As the years have passed he has kept pace with the progress in the automobile trade and today is president of the Lewis Automobile Company, which is conducting an extensive and profitable business as dealers in motor cars. The industry today justifies his early vision and belief and he has lived to reap the benefits of his early labors in the substantial success that has come to him through the sale of motor cars.

On the 19th of January, 1897, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Sallie E. Turner, of Glasgow, Missouri, and to them have been born three children: Ericson, who is an ensign in the United States navy; Abbie, sixteen years of age; and Lucy, nine years of age.

Mr. Lewis maintains an independent course in politics nor has he ever sought political preferment. He belongs to the St. Louis Auto Club and has a wide social acquaintance in his native city. During the war he served as captain of one of the divisions in connection with the Red Cross drive and at all times he is keenly interested in everything that pertains to the welfare and upbuilding of community, commonwealth and country, his stalwart Americanism and his progressive citizenship being never called into question.

JOHN J. MILLER, M. D.

Dr. John J. Miller had passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey when on the 17th of September, 1920, he was called to his final rest. For many years he had been a well known and successful representative of the medical profession in St. Louis and his hospital work was particularly notable and valuable. He was born at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, on the 3d of May, 1842, his parents being James and Martha J. (Woodson) Miller, the former a son of James Miller of Martinsburg, Virginia, whose brother, John Miller, was colonel of the Nineteenth United States Infantry in the War of 1812 and became the third governor of the state of Missouri, filling the office for two terms or from 1825 until 1832. The family name is one long associated with the history of this state.

Reared under the parental roof, excellent educational advantages were accorded Dr. Miller, who eagerly improved his opportunities of this character and was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Nashville and the Western Military Institute at Nashville, Tennessee, in June, 1860. On completing his course in the latter institution he received a lieutenant's commission from Governor Isham G. Harris of Tennessee. A desire to make the practice of medicine his life work led to his matriculation in the St. Louis Medical College in January, 1862, and he was graduated therefrom with the class of March, 1864. In May of the same year he was appointed assistant army surgeon of the Confederate army and was on duty at the Winder General Hospital and also at the Libby Prison Officers' Hospital at Richmond, Virginia, until the occupation of Richmond by the Federal troops in 1865. While at the Winder Hospital he instituted the practice of turpentine dressings as a remedy for, and preventive of, hospital gangrene.

When the war was over Dr. Miller located for practice in the western suburbs of St. Louis and for many years was one of the most able and successful physicians of that section of the city. He was also physician to the German Protestants' Orphan Asylum, to which position he was called in 1874. In April, 1892, he took up his abode in the city of St. Louis and through all the intervening years until his death remained a most active and valued member of the profession. He kept in touch at all times with the latest scientific researches and discoveries concerning the laws of health and the treatment of disease, and in all of his practice his efforts brought results that indicated a most careful diagnosis and a thorough understanding of the



DR. JOHN J. MILLER

best remedial methods and agencies. He held membership with the St. Louis Medical Society, was a life member of the American Medical Association and belonged also at one time to the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, in which he served on the judicial council in 1888. He likewise had membership in the Missouri State Medical Association and his writings and contributions to medical literature made him widely known to the profession in various parts of the country.

On the 28th of December, 1865, Dr. Miller was married to Miss Mary E. Burd, the eldest daughter of John W. and Eliza A. Burd, of St. Louis, and they became parents of three children. The only son, Richard Burd Miller, was born in St. Louis county, September 26, 1866, and attended the manual training school of Washington University and also the Bryant & Stratton Business College. When a youth of sixteen he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Alkire Wholesale Grocer Company, by which he was employed from 1882 until 1886, and through the succeeding eleven years was bookkeeper to president of the Collins Brothers Drug Company. In 1897 he became secretary and is now president of the O. J. Lewis Mercantile Company of St. Louis. He is a Methodist in religious faith, a Mason in fraternal connections and is a member of the Midland Valley Country Club. The elder daughter of the family, Evelyn, born in St. Louis county, July 24, 1872, was educated at Hosmer Hall and on the 11th of June, 1901, became the wife of Frederick Vierling, of St. Louis, by whom she has one son, John Frederick, born in St. Louis, September 7, 1905. The second daughter, Clara Maud, born in St. Louis county, May 28, 1878, is a graduate of the Beethoven Conservatory of Music and Hosmer Hall. On the 29th of January, 1908, she became the wife of Edwin B. Sherzer, of St. Louis. Both Mrs. Vierling and Mrs. Sherzer became charter members of the University Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Dr. Miller was never active in fraternal circles, preferring always to concentrate his interests upon the home, and he was never happier than when with the members of his family at his own fireside. He was a devout Christian, living always as a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father had been one of the founders of the old Eden Chapel, later the Mount Auburn church, and Dr. Miller held membership in the Cabanne Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Bartmer and Goodfellow avenues. He also belonged to Camp No. 731 of the Order of Confederate Veterans and was one of the active spirits in placing the Confederate veterans' monument in Forest Park. His widow and daughters are members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the two daughters are also members of the Daughters of the American Revolution through their descent from Captain Obadiah Woodson and Captain John Morton on the paternal side, while the son is a member of the Sons of Veterans. The Miller family has long been socially prominent and their own home has ever been the center of warm-hearted hospitality. Dr. Miller always gave his political allegiance to the democratic party but had no desire for public office. He was most conscientious in the performance of all of his professional duties and to this end he constantly read and studied that he might promote his efficiency and make his life of greater service to his fellowmen. His professional ability, his genial nature and his sterling worth made him a most valued and honored resident of St. Louis, and the news of his demise was received with a sense of deep sorrow on the part of all who were associated with him in any way.

WILLIAM HENRY WEEKS.

Alert and enterprising, ever watchful of opportunities and readily recognizing advantages which others pass heedlessly by, William Henry Weeks, through unaided efforts, has worked his way steadily upward, his energy and ability gaining for him the prominent position which he now occupies as the vice president of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company. He was born at Battle Creek, Michigan, March 1, 1871, and is a son of Joseph H. and Marion (Kingsley) Weeks, the former a native of Michigan, while the latter was born in Buffalo, New York. The father was an expert draftsman and millwright and became identified with the Nordyke Marmon Company, of Indianapolis.

William Henry Weeks acquired a common school education, pursuing his studies to the age of sixteen years, when he took up shorthand and also entered

the employ of the Nordyke Marmon Company. He afterward went to Cairo, Illinois, where he was connected with the Cotton Belt Company for three years in the position of chief clerk. On the expiration of that period he removed to Fort Worth, Texas, and was for three years secretary of the Southwestern Fuel Company, wholesale coal dealers. Later he was identified with the Cotton Belt Company, of Fort Worth, as chief clerk to the assistant general freight agent and later was made assistant general live stock agent and filled the position of general live stock agent for four years at Fort Worth for the Cotton Belt. He came to the Kansas City Stock Yards Company in 1900 and for one year was the southwest representative in Oklahoma and Texas. He was general passenger agent for the Cotton Belt for three years and in 1904 he was made traffic manager of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, having charge of the solicitation of business and of shipments. He was assistant general manager from 1913 until 1918 of the Kansas City Stock Yards and on the 1st of April, 1918, he was elected to the vice presidency and still fills this office. He is thus active in directing one of the most important business enterprises of the west and his long experience in connection with railway interests constituted excellent training for the duties that now devolve upon him. He has closely studied every phase of the business connected with the management and direction of the stock yards and displayed marked initiative, combined with splendid powers of organization. He readily coordinates interests bringing them to a unified and harmonious whole and has become a dynamic force in the business circles of the west.

Mr. Weeks was married to Miss Louise N. Shiner, of San Antonio, Texas, in which city the wedding was celebrated. She is a daughter of H. B. Shiner, a prominent cattleman and rancher of the Lone Star state. They have become the parents of one son, W. Henry, Jr.

Mr. Weeks is well known in club circles. He is vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Kansas City Club, a director of the Hoof and Horn Club, which he aided in organizing, a member of the Blue Hills Country Club, a member of the Knife and Fork Club, a director of the Convention Hall and a member of the Automobile Club.

FREDERICK CASIMIR SIMON, M. D.

Dr. Frederick Casimir Simon, who in the practice of his profession is confining his attention to the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, with offices in the Arcade building in St. Louis, is a native son of the city in which he yet makes his home, his birth having occurred at the southeast corner of Sixteenth and O'Fallon streets on the 7th of January, 1875. His father, the late William Simon, was a native of Germany and came to America when a lad of fifteen years while subsequently he brought his parents to the new world. William Simon arrived in the latter part of the '40s and made his way direct to St. Louis where he resided until his death, which occurred July 12, 1914, when he had reached the age of seventy-two years. He had long engaged in the grocery trade and was very successful in his merchandising efforts. He married Rebecca Bammann, who was born in Germany and arrived in St. Louis when a young maiden of eighteen years. They were married in St. Louis and to them were born four children, three sons and a daughter, all of whom are living. The mother, however, passed away in this city June 15, 1912, at the age of seventy years.

Dr. Simon, the youngest of the family, was educated in public and private schools, attending the Toensfeldt's Educational Institute, after which he entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and was there graduated in 1896 with the Ph. G. degree. He next took up the study of medicine and completed his course in the St. Louis Medical College in 1899, being graduated with the M. D. degree. In the same year he was appointed a junior interne in the St. Louis City Hospital, which position he occupied for a year and then entered upon the general practice of medicine, in which he continued for six years. On the expiration of that period he went abroad for post-graduate work in Berlin and Vienna, specializing on diseases of the ear, nose and throat. Following his return to St. Louis he confined his attention to these branches of practice and has attained notable success in his chosen field. In 1917 he attended the University of Pennsylvania for post-graduate work and throughout his entire career has remained



DR. FREDERICK C. SIMON

a close student of the profession, keeping in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and progress and manifesting the utmost conscientiousness in the performance of his duties. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society, the Medical Society City Hospital Alumni Association, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association and is also a member of the Air Service Medical Association of the United States. He likewise has membership in the Nu Sigma Nu, a medical fraternity, and he is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the St. Louis Ear, Nose & Throat Club and now treasurer of the St. Louis Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Infirmary, and also treasurer of the St. Louis Medical Society. He has been the secretary and also the president of the Alumni Association of the Washington University Medical School and he formerly held both offices in connection with the Medical Society of the City Hospital Alumni. He was second vice president of the St. Louis Medical Association in 1920. He enjoys the high regard of his professional colleagues and contemporaries because of his close conformity to the highest standards and ethics of his chosen calling.

During the World War Dr. Simon was one of the first to volunteer his services beginning September 18, 1917, with rank of captain. His early duties were those of medical member of the examining board of the aviation section at St. Louis. Later he was sent to Mineola, Long Island, New York, for special research work in the aviation section. In June, 1918, he was sent to Hampton, Virginia, for duty as flight surgeon of Langley Field, being the first flight surgeon this flying field ever had. His duty as flight surgeon was to keep the flier mentally and physically fit for flying duty. This necessitated frequent and regular flights in order to study the various conditions the aviator had to undergo while doing stunt work and altitude flying. In the fall of 1918 he was flight surgeon at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Florida, where he continued until the termination of his service, January 13, 1919. At the present time he is major in the Medical Reserve Corps.

On the 24th of May, 1918, in St. Louis, Dr. Simon was married to Miss Clara Sorber, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Mrs. Augusta Sorber and the late Carl Sorber, representatives of one of the old families of this city. To Dr. and Mrs. Simon has been born a daughter, Rebecca Andrew, whose birth occurred in St. Louis, September 5, 1919. The family residence is at No. 3523 University street. Dr. Simon is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M. He has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, belonging to Missouri Consistory, and he is also identified with Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and the Alhambra Grotto. He is likewise a member of Lloyd B. Boutwell Post, No. 136, of the American Legion. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association and in politics maintains an independent course, supporting those measures that he deems of advantage to the city and country. All interests, however, are made subservient to his devotion to his profession and as the years have passed he has built up an extensive practice. At the present time he is serving on the staff of the St. Louis City Hospital, the Deaconess Hospital and St. Anthony Hospital as oto-rhino-laryngologist and is instructor on diseases of the ear, nose and throat in the St. Louis University. Thus he performs additional duties to his private practice, which is extensive and of an important character, his patients including many of the most prominent and influential residents of St. Louis.

H. H. SIMMONS.

H. H. Simmons, boy scout executive at St. Louis, has been identified with the movement since its introduction, and has contributed much to the development of the organization throughout the intervening years. Mr. Simmons is of English birth. He was born January 19, 1871, and is a son of Charles and Jane (Rawlinson) Simmons, both representatives of old English families. They became the parents of thirteen children, of whom but three are living, H. H. being the third child. One brother died while in the service of the British navy. The mother passed away in 1913 while the father survived until 1914.

H. H. Simmons acquired his early education in his native country, attaining the equivalent of a high school course. He entered the British army as a boy, learning music, and served for seven years, being discharged as warrant officer.

He was on duty in England, Ireland, Scotland, Malta, India and Egypt, and landed at Alexandria under Lord Charles Beresford at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. He also participated in the campaign of Tel-el-Kebir in the Sudan and Nile expedition and crossed the desert for the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum.

Mr. Simmons came to America when seventeen years of age and joined the American army winning promotion to the rank of corporal and sergeant, after which he took a competitive examination for instructor of cavalry and was assigned to Jefferson Barracks for two years. He was then transferred to the First United States Cavalry and was promoted to first sergeant and squadron sergeant major. He campaigned against the Indian chief, Geronimo, in New Mexico and Arizona and later took part in the White Bird Canyon Indian campaign in Idaho. For one year he was instructor in the White Bird Indian Agency school for boys and girls, and later took a station at the Yellowstone National Park. He spent two years at Mud Geyser station in charge of the game districts of Hayden valley but with the outbreak of the Spanish-American war entered upon more active service on foreign soils.

At that time Mr. Simmons went to Cuba with the First Immunes under Lawton, and later sailed to the Philippines with the first expedition under General Otis. He campaigned northern and southern Luzon under Generals Lawton and Swan and was instrumental in bringing about the surrender of Philippine forces under General Canon, operating in northern Luzon, and aiding in the recapture of five hundred Spanish and American prisoners who had been held by the insurgents for years. Mr. Simmons was commissioned by the president of the United States for meritorious service in the field. He also campaigned against the Moros on the Island of Mindinao under General Leonard Wood and received personal mention by General Wood for service in the field. Later he was wounded in action against the Moros and was invalided to the United States for medical treatment which he received in the General Hospital at the Presidio in San Francisco.

After serving six years continuously in the Philippines Mr. Simmons resigned, due to disability, and the next four years were a convalescent period in his life. When the Boy Scout movement first became an absorbing topic in this country he was called upon to enlist one hundred and fifty or more boys in Chicago and take them into camp as the guests of the Miller Brothers, owners of the One Hundred and One Ranch, and to train them in all the phases of scouting, and as a result the American Boy Scout organization was launched in Chicago. Immediately after the big mass meeting and banquet in New York and the organization of the national committee of the Boy Scouts of America, the organization, then known as the American Boy Scouts was absorbed by the present organization and Mr. Simmons became the field secretary for the district of Chicago. He has served continuously with the Boy Scout Movement since its inception in this country and on the 4th of February, 1921, will have completed eight years as scout executive in St. Louis. In 1911 and 1912, following Colonel Wakefield of England, he conducted the Scout leaders training classes at Williams Bay, on Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. On the day that America severed diplomatic relations with Germany Mr. Simmons assisted in organizing the First Battalion of the First Regiment of the Home Guard of Missouri. He has been most actively and helpfully identified with the movement which is based upon the recognition of the fact that Americanization can be greatly promoted by the wise training of the youth of the land—that "the boy is father to the man." He has done most splendid work in connection with the now worldwide organization that is seeking the mental, physical and moral development of boys with a view to having them reach the highest point of efficiency, imbued at all times with the highest sense of honor and with the greatest love of country. It would be impossible to mention the extensiveness of his work but there are hundreds and hundreds of boys who bear testimony in their life to what he has accomplished through his training in the Boy Scout Movement.

On the 22d of May, 1896, Mr. Simmons was married to Miss Abigail Prosser, a representative of an old American family, and they have become parents of three children, two sons and a daughter: Walter; Edward; and Eula, the last named is now the wife of Robert Fross of Chicago.

Mr. Simmons belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and also to the St. Louis Automobile Club. He is at all times approachable, genial and kindly so that he

easily wins the confidence of boys, while as a disciplinarian he commands their entire respect, and the same qualities have established him high in public regard, so that he stands today a splendid example of American manhood and chivalry.

ERNEST E. KOKEN.

Ernest E. Koken, who was long connected with the commercial interests of St. Louis and for many years directed an important manufacturing enterprise under the name of the Koken Barber Supply Company, was born in Aerzen, Hanover, Germany, April 3, 1855, and represented a family of Holland origin that had removed to Germany in the eighteenth century. His parents were Theodore and Augusta (Blume) Koken and both families were well known and prominent in the kingdom of Hanover. Coming to the new world they settled in St. Louis in 1860 and Ernest E. Koken was educated in the public schools of this city. He started upon his business career with the Weissburger Company, manufacturers of druggists' and barbers' glass labels, and was thus associated from 1872 until 1874. His initial business step undoubtedly directed his activities in later life, for in 1874 he started out independently in the manufacture of barbers' furniture and steam grinding and concaving work. In 1881 the business was reorganized by the firm of Koken & Boppert, but the junior partner passed away several years later and Mr. Koken conducted his interests alone under his own name from 1886 until 1889, when the business was incorporated as the Koken Barber Supply Company, of which he became president. He remained at the head of the enterprise until his demise and developed it into one of the important productive enterprises of St. Louis.

In 1881 Mr. Koken was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Johnson, of St. Louis, and they became the parents of five children. Walter F., who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Ellen A., now the wife of T. W. Van Schoick; Minnie L.; Olive R.; and Theodore W.

Mr. Koken was a most thorough student of philosophy and was familiar with the works of all the great authors upon philosophical subjects. He was an extremely well read man and one could not help but be broadened and benefited by association with him.

WALTER F. KOKEN.

Walter F. Koken, who since 1918 has been president of the Koken Companies of St. Louis, was born in this city, December 28, 1881, and is a son of Ernest E. Koken, who passed away July 12, 1909, and who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Ernest E. Koken wedded Ellen Johnson, who is still living in St. Louis. She is a daughter of Benjamin Terrell, who was known during his business life, however, as Benjamin Johnson. The family settled in Virginia at an early day and later generations removed to Kentucky and thence to St. Louis. Jesse Terrell, a brother of Benjamin, owned what was known as Terrell's farm, near the present site of Webster Groves, and the family came of English ancestry.

Walter F. Koken obtained his early education in the public schools of St. Louis. Later he continued his studies in the Central high school and afterward attended the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904. While a student there he became a member of the Kappa Sigma, a Greek letter fraternity.

Walter F. Koken started out in business in connection with his father, who was then engaged in the manufacture of barbers' supplies. From the beginning he has been associated with this undertaking and thoroughly mastering every phase of the business he was elected to the presidency of the company in 1918 and is now largely directing its activities. In this connection a business of extensive proportions has been built up and the conduct of the enterprise makes heavy demands upon his time and energies.

On the 15th of October, 1907, Mr. Koken was united in marriage to Miss Alice Woodward, a daughter of Charles B. Woodward, senior member of the C. B. Woodward Printing Company of St. Louis, who is mentioned in connection with the sketch of

Walter Woodward on another page of this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Koken have been born five children: Ellen, Jane, John, Ernest and Anne.

In religious faith the family are Unitarians, their membership being in Unity church, over which Dr. Dodson presides. In his political views Mr. Koken is a republican and fraternally he is connected with Westgate Lodge, No. 445, A. F. & A. M., and is also a Scottish Rite Mason. His membership relations are extensive, connecting him with the Algonquin Country Club, the Missouri Athletic Association, the St. Louis and the National Chambers of Commerce, the Perfumers Association of America, the National Metal Trades Association, in which he is serving as a member of the executive committee, the Manufacturers Association, the Employers Association of Missouri, the St. Louis Employers Association, the St. Louis Furniture Board and all the leading organizations having to do with this line of business. He has never had time for fads or fancies, his attention being always claimed by his business and his family. He resides at No. 364 Jefferson road, Webster Groves, where he has established an attractive home for the members of his household.

GEORGE R. MERRELL.

George R. Merrell, vice president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company of St. Louis, in which city he was born November 13, 1869, is a son of Jacob Spencer Merrell, a native of New York, who became the founder of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company of St. Louis in 1845. Through the intervening period this business has remained one of the substantial commercial interests of the city and is still successfully operating. Mr. Merrell was one of the comparatively few St. Louisans who assisted in recruiting men to fight against slavery and rebellion in the south and was quite active in local politics, serving as city treasurer of St. Louis from 1880 until 1884 and at all times doing everything in his power to advance the political principles in which he strongly believed. He married Kate Kellogg, a daughter of Warner Kellogg, and they became the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, and five of the number died in infancy. The father has also passed away, his demise occurring in 1885, and the mother died in 1911.

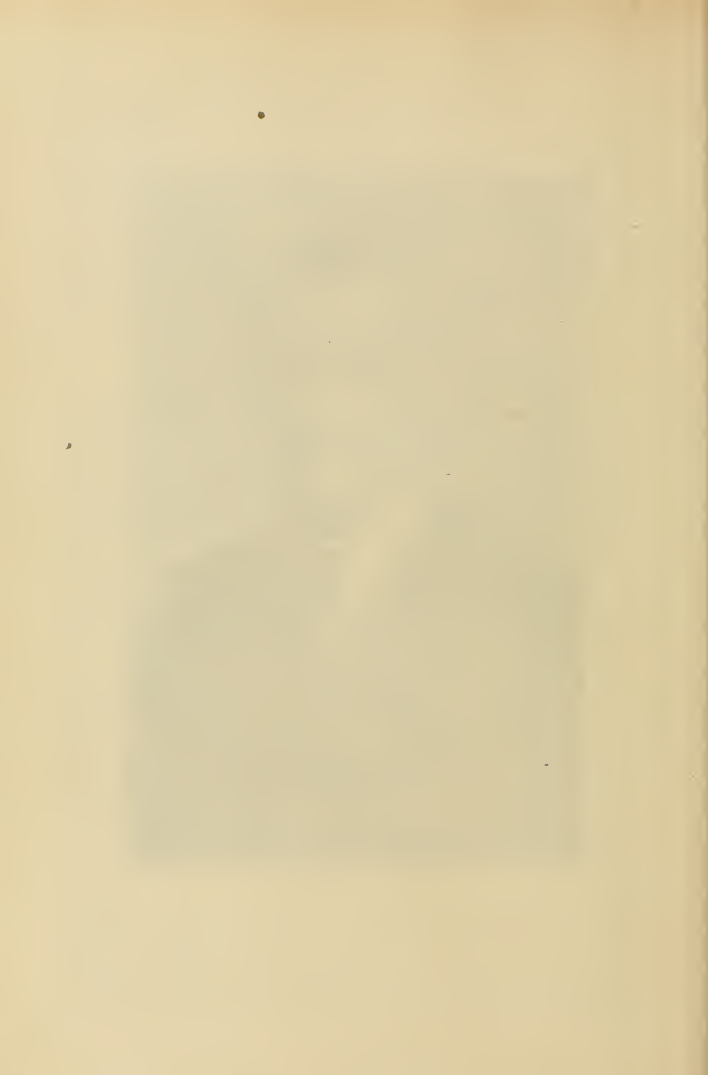
The son, George R. Merrell, was the ninth in order of birth in the family. The others were: Lottie G., whose death occurred December 31, 1901; Hubert S., who died November 29, 1911; Lizzie M., who became the wife of Cyrus P. Walbridge, of St. Louis, and died January 5, 1912; and Ashbel M., who passed away January 30, 1915.

George R. Merrell acquired his early education in the Franklin school and afterward attended Smith Academy of St. Louis, while later he was graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in June, 1889. He began work in his father's store, entering the retail department of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, and advancing steadily step by step as he acquired a knowledge of and experience in the business and developed his powers in handling and promoting the trade, at length reached the position of vice president and general manager of the company after having previously served in the positions of manager of the city department, sales manager, second vice president and first vice president. This company is now conducting an extensive wholesale drug business, having the oldest drug house west of the Mississippi and one of the largest in St. Louis.

On the 12th of April, 1893, in St. Louis, Mr. Merrell was united in marriage to Miss Alice Atkins, a daughter of Andrew Atkins, a native of England. Their family of three sons and two daughters includes Spencer Atkins, who was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point and served for four years on active duty with the American army, which covered the period of the World war. He entered as a second lieutenant and resigned as major. He was with the infantry forces at Chateau Thierry and also in the Argonne forest. He also did much training in France at Braum University in the infantry branch of the service. He married Lee Fowler, of Harpster, Ohio. George R., the second son, volunteered for the aviation service, in which he became a first lieutenant, and was ready to sail from New York when the armistice was signed. He is now completing his university course at Cornell University in New York. Charles Marquis, the third son, is a freshman at Cornell. The daughters, Ruth Porter and Alice Jane, are attending Mary Insti-



GEORGE R. MERRELL



tute. The family has always been characterized by public-spirited citizenship and patriotic devotion to duty. Two on the father's side and two on the mother's side from the family served in the Revolutionary war and through all the intervening period representatives of the name have been loyal to the best interests of the country, seeking ever to promote national as well as community progress.

In politics Mr. Merrell is a republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party as factors in good government. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist, belonging to the First Congregational church of St. Louis, in which he has served as vice president of the board of trustees since 1918. He belongs to Tuscan Lodge No. 360, A. F. & A. M., in which he was raised June 15, 1912. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason, having connection with Missouri Consistory No. 1, in which he took his work in April, 1913. He has also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine of St. Louis. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum and is a well known member of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he is now serving as chairman of Division No. 5, having charge of drug and chemical interests. He belongs also to the St. Louis Drug & Chemical Club, and since its organization has been chairman of the membership committee. He is a member of the St. Louis Club, the Algonquin Golf Club and the Rotary Club. The interests and activities of his life are well balanced and his has been a useful and well spent career. In his business he has been watchful of all the details and all indications pointing toward prosperity and from the beginning has had an abiding faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise; yet this has not been alone the goal for which he has striven, for he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests.

ELBRIDGE MILTON DEARING.

Elbridge Milton Dearing, judge of the circuit court and numbered among the honored residents of Potosi, Washington county, was born on his father's farm near Blackwell, in that county, December 20, 1867, and is a son of Richard H. Dearing, who engaged in farming in Washington county throughout his life, and his death in 1893 was an occasion of deep bereavement in the community. His birth occurred near Old Mines and his father, Addison Dearing, was born in Kentucky and came to Missouri in 1820 as a married man with a family, settling in Washington county. The wife of Addison Dearing was Miss Elizabeth Preston, a member of the prominent family of that name in Kentucky. The Dearing family was originally from Virginia, where it was founded in the colonial days, thence removing to Kentucky. When Richard H. Dearing commenced farming in Washington county, Missouri, he had to cut down the trees and make his own road to the wooded tract where he made his home. He was a prominent man in the community and for four years was presiding judge of the county court. He was a zealous Baptist and an exemplary member of the Masonic order, being a charter member of Blackwell Lodge, No. 535, A. F. & A. M. He married Miss Eliza C. Cole, who was born in Washington county, a daughter of Micajah and Larinia (Turley) Cole, both natives of Kentucky but early settlers of Missouri. Mrs. Dearing died on the 11th of June, 1917. She was the mother of eight children.

The early education of Elbridge M. Dearing was obtained in the common schools of Washington county and Cape Girardeau State Normal School. After completing his course in that institution he taught school for a period of four years, studying law in his spare time under the direction of his brother, Frank R., who was practicing law in De Soto and was at that time holding the office of prosecuting attorney. In 1892 Elbridge M. Dearing was admitted to the bar and immediately entered upon practice in partnership with Frank R. as Dearing Brothers at Hillsboro and Potosi, taking entire charge of the firm's business at the latter place. Frank R. Dearing died in 1904 while holding the office of circuit judge, and Governor Dockery appointed Elbridge M. Dearing to fill the unexpired term, from June, 1904, to January 1, 1905. Previously he had served as prosecuting attorney for Washington county in 1896 and had been re-elected in 1898. In the year of his brother's death, 1904, he was elected to the legislature from his county and served on the judiciary committee of the house of representatives. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1910 he

was elected to the office of circuit judge for the twenty-first judicial circuit for a term of six years and in 1916 was re-elected and is still serving in that office. His circuit consists of Jefferson, Washington, Iron, Wayne and Reynolds counties.

It was on the 4th of September, 1895, that Mr. Dearing was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Bust, a daughter of Robert Bust who was born in England in 1834, came to America in 1855, and located in Washington county, Missouri, where he engaged in the milling business. He married Miss Lucy McGready, a daughter of Dr. James H. and Mary Ann (McClanathan) McGready. Mrs. Dearing was born September 25, 1868, and died at her home in Potosi on January 26, 1921, of heart failure. The business was founded by a relative, Robert Hornsey, and was in possession of the family until his death in 1897. It is one of the oldest mills in the vicinity and for many years was run by water power. The father of Robert Bust was Joseph Bust, a native of England. Four children were born to Judge and Mrs. Dearing: Elizabeth, who received her education in the Potosi high school, Stephen's College at Columbia, Maryville College at Maryville, Tennessee, and is now residing at home; one child who died in infancy; Will Bust, attending the University of Missouri and preparing to enter the legal profession; and Lucy Beatrice, attending the Potosi schools.

Judge Dearing has always been a staunch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. In its interests he has taken an active part and has served on many of the party committees. He was a delegate to the famous Baltimore convention in 1912 which nominated Woodrow Wilson for president. Fraternally he is a Mason, being a member of Blackwell Lodge, No. 535, at Blackwell, Consistory No. 1 of St. Louis, and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. The religious faith of the family is that of the Baptist church. As a prominent and progressive citizen, Judge Dearing is interested in the development and improvement of his community, and in the financial affairs he takes an active part, being a director in the Bank of Potosi. He has always been a staunch advocate of education and to this end has been a member of the board of education for a number of years. In connection with his profession he has membership in the American and Missouri State Bar Associations and he has been president of the bar association of his judicial circuit. He finds recreation in hunting and fishing, in which sports he is proficient, and he is also interested in farming. He owns land near Potosi which he cultivates and which is considered one of the finest farms in that section of the county.

Judge Dearing is a representative of Missouri's most progressive citizens and during the World war he took an active part in all local affairs, being chairman of the Fourth Liberty loan drive, the Red Cross Association and was a Four Minute man.

WALTER WELLS NALL.

Walter Wells Nall, clerk of the United States district court for the eastern district of Missouri, was born in Washington county, this state, June 15, 1859, and is a son of Greenbury Blackstone Nall, now deceased, who was a native of Kentucky and a representative of one of the old families of that state, while more remote ancestry lived in Virginia and came of French and Scotch lineage. Greenbury B. Nall was reared and educated in Kentucky and in 1862 became a resident of St. Louis but in 1863 removed to Washington county. He followed general mercantile pursuits there very successfully until 1868 when he established his home in Iron county and resided at Ironton to the time of his death which occurred in 1907 when he was seventy-seven years of age. He also followed merchandising at Ironton and in fact devoted his entire life to commercial pursuits. In early manhood he wedded Sally A. Wells who was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, and belonged to one of the old families of that state. Her father, George B. Wells, was a Confederate soldier who was killed during the Civil war. The death of Mrs. Nall occurred at Ironton, Missouri, in 1909, when she was sixty-seven years of age. By her marriage she had become the mother of five sons and three daughters, but only two are living, Walter Wells and H. A. Nall, the latter of Jefferson City, Missouri.

Walter W. Nall pursued his education in Arcadia College of Iron county, Missouri, being there graduated in 1878. Both before and after leaving college he was employed in his father's store and when in 1878 his father was elected county clerk of Iron county the son served as his deputy. In 1887 he came to St. Louis and was appointed chief deputy United States marshal for the eastern district of Missouri, continuously and acceptably filling that office for twenty years or until the 1st of April, 1907, when he was appointed to his present position—that of United States district court clerk, in which capacity he has since served and by virtue of the length of his service he is the oldest executive in the United States custom house of St. Louis. The office of clerk of the United States district court requires familiarity with federal practice, promptness and exactness in the keeping of papers and records, strict integrity in the handling of money belonging to litigants and the government, courteous treatment of the public and great discretion in giving out information, all of which qualities Mr. Nall possesses in an eminent degree. His appointment to his present office came to him through Hon. David P. Dyer, who said: "Nothing can be said that will give a correct and faithful statement of his worth as officer, friend and citizen. There are few men as good and none any better. No dishonest dollar ever came to his hands and in all things he is accurate and faithful."

At Ironton, Missouri, June 19, 1880, Mr. Nall was married to Miss Florence M. Sanner, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Jacob and Margaret J. Sanner. They have become parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, who are with them in a pleasant home at No. 4122 Botanical avenue. Mr. Nall has always given his political endorsement to the democratic party. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the motive springs of his character are found in his religious belief which is evidenced in his membership in St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, South.

CHARLES CUNLIFF.

Charles Cunliff, a prominent building contractor of St. Louis whose activities in this direction make heavy demands upon his time, yet finds opportunity for co-operation in many civic matters of broad scope and value, and he can be counted upon in support of all those interests which make for the uplift of the individual and the benefit of the community at large.

Mr. Cunliff was born in Manchester, England, February 12, 1861, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Redfern) Cunliff. The father was born in Manchester, England, and became extensively engaged in the tanning of leather, conducting a business that was established by his father. He continued a resident of his native land until 1883, there passing away at the age of fifty-three years. His wife was a daughter of Benjamin Redfern, a leading contractor of Manchester, England. Following her husband's death she came to the United States in 1894 to make her home with her son.

Charles Cunliff spent the first twenty-two years of his life in his native country and in 1883 crossed the Atlantic to New York, spending one year in the eastern metropolis, after which he resided for one year in Boston. He then made his way westward to Chicago where he continued for a time, but thirty years ago came to St. Louis. He was associated with the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company for seven years when he resigned to take up the business of building and contracting which he has successfully followed for a period of twenty-three years, during which time he has erected more than five hundred homes and buildings in St. Louis, over two hundred of which are in the Cabanne district. He is now specializing in the construction of depots for railroad companies.

In 1888 Mr. Cunliff was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Lewis and they have become the parents of eight children: Nelson, who is commissioner of parks and recreation for St. Louis and has done much notable work for the city, being mentioned at length on another page of this volume; Charles J., who is superintendent of the Zoo in Forest Park; Benjamin L., who is connected with the Barrett Company of Tennessee; Harold S., who is assistant superintendent of the Pioneer Coopers Company of St. Louis; William H., who is with the Unit Construction Company;

Ruth, at home; and Violet and Albert, Jr., who are attending school, the last named being a high school pupil. The family record is a notable one inasmuch as Charles, Benjamin, Harold and William all volunteered for service in the World war, joining the army as privates and returning either as first or second lieutenants, a record of which the parents certainly have every reason to be proud.

Mr. Cunliff has ever been interested in the cause of education and put forth every effort to provide his children with good opportunities in that direction. He has been particularly interested in maintaining a high standard of instruction in the graded and high schools and is active in the Parents Club for the Clark and Soldan schools. He belongs to the City Club and fraternally is connected with Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Kilwinning Chapter, R. A. M.; St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T.; and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a charter member of the Maple Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, which he has served as treasurer and trustee. In politics he is independent, supporting the men whom he regards as best qualified for the offices sought. He is keenly interested in civic matters and is active in support of all interests pertaining to the good of St. Louis.

SIMON FREUND.

The poet has written:

"How blessed is he who crowns in shades like these
A youth of labor with an age of ease."

These words find fitting exposition in the life record of Simon Freund, whose intelligently directed business activity has brought him to a point of notable success, enabling him since 1902 to enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life without further recourse to business beyond the supervision which he gives to his invested interests. For more than four decades he was an active representative of the bakery trade in St. Louis, where he has made his home since 1849. He was brought to this city when but two years of age, his birth having occurred in Pilsen, Austria, April 30, 1847, his parents being Maurice and Yetta Freund. The father had learned and followed the bakery business in his native country but in 1849, attracted by the opportunities of the new world, he came with his family to the United States and crossed the continent to St. Louis. Here he continued in the same line of business which he had followed in his native land, opening a bakery at 917 Soulard street. While his establishment was at first small because of his limited capital he built up a large and prosperous business in the course of years. This business was at length turned over to his sons when in 1872 the father was called to his final rest. For ten years he had survived his wife, whose death occurred in 1862.

In early boyhood Simon Freund, whose name introduces this record, became a pupil in the public schools of St. Louis and thus continued his education until it became necessary to take his place as an active assistant of his father in the bakery. He thoroughly learned every phase of the business so that he was ever able to direct carefully the labors of the men in his employ. For many years, however, his own activity was concentrated upon the administration and executive management of the business and he made the notable record of never being absent from his office for a single day in forty-three years. Following the death of his father in 1872 the business was incorporated under the name of the Freund Brothers Bread Company and was carried on under that style until they sold out to the trust at a profitable figure, at which time Simon Freund retired from business life to enjoy in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. An analysis of his record shows that his prosperity is the direct outcome of indefatigable effort, wisely directed, and unflinching enterprise combined with the strictest business integrity.

On the 25th of February, 1872, Simon Freund was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Schwartz and they became the parents of ten children, namely: Mrs. Martha Mang; Samuel; Louis S., who wedded Miss Helen Weill; Albert B., who married Miss Stella Mayer; Charles J., whose wife was formerly Miss Hulda Arenson; Mrs. Jennie Gutfreund; Mrs. Augusta Littman; Walter L.; Eleanor; and Florence, now the wife of Dr. Julius A. Rossen of St. Louis. There are also sixteen grandchildren. The family home is a most attractive residence at No. 3011 Longfellow boulevard and



SIMON FREUND

hospitality and good cheer constitute most pleasing features of this household. Mr. Freund has always shown great appreciation for the best in literature and is the possessor of a fine library of the old classics as well as the modern literature. A contemporary writer has said: "Mr. Freund takes a great interest in everything which pertains to the higher development of men and is a broad-minded, cultured gentleman who has reason to be ranked as connoisseur in art, his home containing some beautiful paintings which are the works of noted artists of the old world. He is also fond of dogs and horses and those which he keeps are of the highest breed. His kennels and stables are attractive to all who love these two most intelligent of all the animals." Mr. Freund gives his political support to the republican party and has ever been a staunch advocate of its principles. He holds to the religious faith of his forefathers, is a member of the Liederkranz Club and the B'nai El Society. He is also well known in Masonic circles and has the distinction not only of being a thirty-second degree Mason but of having five sons who have taken the consistory degrees, and all are most loyal and exemplary representatives of the teachings and purposes of the craft, which recognizes the brotherhood of man and the obligations thereby imposed. Mr. Freund is now nearing the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey and his record throughout the entire period of his residence in St. Louis—and this covers practically his entire life—has been such as to win for him the confidence, regard, respect and honor of his fellowmen.

CHARLES E. WILLIAMS.

Charles E. Williams, president of the C. E. Williams Shoe Company conducting business at Sixth street and Franklin avenue in St. Louis, was born in Edinburg, Illinois, July 29, 1873, his parents being Benjamin F. and Anne Eliza Williams, both of whom were natives of Illinois where they were born, reared and married. The father was of Welsh descent, while the mother belongs to one of the old American families. The father was a farmer of Fayette county, Illinois, for a number of years, but through the influence of many friends he was induced to become a candidate for the position of circuit court clerk and was elected to that office, so that he retired from agricultural pursuits and continued to serve as circuit clerk for a number of terms, in fact he was continued in the office for eight years or until his death, which occurred in 1895. His widow survives and is now making her home in St. Louis. Their children were six in number, four sons and two daughters, of whom but three are living, these being: Mrs. Frank Eardley, the wife of Frank Eardley, living at 6026 McPherson avenue in St. Louis; a brother, J. Bertram, also makes his home in St. Louis. He was with the Pierce Oil Corporation of this city for seventeen years and at the present time is an automobile salesman.

The other surviving member of the family is Charles E. Williams, whose name introduces this review. He was educated in the public schools of Fayette county, Illinois, and in the high schools of Vandalia, Illinois, after which he pursued a special business course at Terre Haute, Indiana. He started out in the business world as a general utility clerk with the C. E. Hilt Shoe Company at Sixth and Franklin avenue, at the small salary of five dollars per week. Gradually he worked his way upward as his knowledge and experience in the business increased, becoming shoe salesman, bookkeeper, and at length secretary of the firm. On the retirement of C. E. Hilt in 1913 the business was reorganized under the name of the C. E. Williams Shoe Company and in March, 1913, Mr. Williams was instrumental in instituting plans whereby each manager of the various departments became a stockholder in the business and was manager of his own department, looking after the buying and selling of such stock as appealed to him. The system instituted by Mr. Williams has proved very successful in building up the trade and the business is steadily increasing. Today the C. E. Williams Shoe Company is one of the foremost enterprises of the kind in St. Louis and Mr. Williams attributes his present prosperity to this plan of organization. It largely solved the problem of unrest which is manifest in many houses by the employees. It gives each man an interest in the business with a stimulus to put forth his best efforts to the upbuilding of his department and make it one of thorough success. The company handles everything in the general line of footwear, carries an extensive stock and is now doing

a business of very gratifying proportions. It handles a popular line of shoes, and its thoroughly reliable business methods, combined with its enterprise and energy, have brought most desirable returns. Mr. Williams has been at his present location as a salesman and as proprietor of the store for more than twenty-eight years. The company owns and occupies a building fifty by eighty-five feet, three stories in height with basement, and the entire space is utilized by the firm and is well stocked with a most attractive line of goods. The salesroom is on the first floor of the building and the retail trade is now very extensive. In the year 1900 the store had the distinction of serving one out of every seven of the population of St. Louis as indicated by the census of that year. The firm specializes in popular price footwear and keeps on an average of thirty-five employees.

On the 18th of September, 1906, Mr. Williams was married in Vandalia, Illinois, to Miss Hallie M. Eshleman of that city. They occupy a beautiful home at No. 7100 Pershing avenue in University City, which is a lovely, quiet suburban town where the business man can spend his evenings away from the noise and confusion of the city. The Williams household is a most hospitable one, its good cheer and cordial welcome being greatly enjoyed by many friends. Mr. Williams is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, as well as with the Associated Retailers Organization for which he has been the vice president. He is likewise president of the Missouri State Retailers Salesmen Association. In politics he is a republican but without ambition to hold public office. For twenty-eight years he has made his home in St. Louis and throughout the entire period has steadily progressed in his business life. Determination and energy have been the crowning points in his career and the integrity of his purpose has ever been above question.

REV. WILBERT C. SHUPP.

Rev. Wilbert C. Shupp, largely devoting his life to the temperance cause and head of the Anti-Saloon League in Missouri, was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, November 16, 1867, his parents being Elias and Christiann (Zimmerman) Shupp, who were farming people of the Buckeye state. They had a family of seven children, of whom four daughters died in infancy, the others being: Ida, who became the wife of J. W. Cook and is deceased; Wilbert C.; and Edward.

Wilbert C. Shupp attended the public schools near Bucyrus and in 1899 completed a language course in a theological seminary. For nine years he engaged in preaching the gospel, occupying several pulpits in Ohio, and in 1909 he came to Missouri, settling at Springfield, where he became district superintendent of the Missouri Anti-Saloon League, residing there until 1913 and then removed to St. Louis. Always a stalwart champion of the prohibition cause he became a most active worker in support of the dry issues and since 1908, has devoted practically his entire time to this work. He became state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Missouri in 1913 and is one of the best known temperance workers of the country. The purpose of the Anti-Saloon League is the overthrow of the liquor traffic and this necessitates large political activity. Under the leadership of the Anti-Saloon League the state of Missouri has largely changed from a wet régime to a dry one and politics have been largely divorced from the saloon element. The work of the Anti-Saloon League is conducted solely by religious bodies and Mr. Shupp has succeeded in enlisting the entire body of evangelical religious organizations in the state in the work of eradicating the saloons. He speaks constantly in the interests of temperance reform, occupying the pulpits of the largest churches of all denominations, and is a very earnest and effective speaker. Moreover, he not only presents his cause with clearness, force and logic, but possesses that executive ability which has enabled him wisely to select leaders as his assistants in the work. Now that the prohibition amendment has gone into effect the Anti-Saloon League is directing its efforts not only to the enforcement of the law, but also to securing the election of such men as will not attempt its repeal. The temperance forces recognize that their work is by no means over, that the wets are determined if possible to secure legislation that will do away with the prohibition amendment. The Anti-Saloon League is proceeding with its usual energy to support candidates



REV. WILBERT C. SHUPP

for Congress and the Legislature who will support the program for a dry America, and officials who will maintain in force what has already been accomplished through legislative enactment.

One of the strong elements in the work of Mr. Shupp and his associates is that they are looking ahead to meet not only the problems of the moment but the exigencies of the future. They are also cooperating in the great work to extend prohibition into other lands and Mr. Shupp is at all times thoroughly conversant with the temperance situation throughout not only this country but foreign lands as well.

On the 28th of December, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Wilbert C. Shupp and Anna May McCracken, who is of Scotch-Irish descent. Three generations ago the McCracken family was founded in America by ancestors who came from Scotland and who were among the direct descendants of Mary, Queen of Scots. To Mr. and Mrs. Shupp have been born nine children, of whom eight are living, Ralph Talmage having died at the age of two and a half years. The others are Bessie, Howard, Raymond, Homer, Helen, Glenna, Lucile and Wilma. All of the family have been active supporters of war measures and the daughter Bessie has been a most earnest Red Cross worker. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church, their local membership being in the King's Highway Presbyterial church.

Mr. Shupp is identified with the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis and his political support is given the democratic party. When leisure permits, he enjoys going back to nature for his rest and recreation and is more or less interested in agricultural pursuits, having been reared on a farm. Through the war period he did everything possible to assist in raising funds through the sale of Liberty Bonds and in every possible way advancing the interests of the country and, moreover, instructed those who work under him in connection with the Anti-Saloon League to put forth their efforts in the same direction. He had three sons as well as a daughter actively engaged in war service, Raymond being a radio operator in the Navy, stationed at Plymouth, England, connected with the work of determining the U-boat activities, while Homer was a member of the Students Army Training Corps and Howard was at Camp Funston. The daughter Bessie, joining the Red Cross, was in the department of hospital canteen service at St. Louis, where the soldiers passing through the city were received and their needs met.

Such in brief is the history of Rev. Wilbert C. Shupp, but who can measure the extent of his influence and his labors? Regarding intemperance as one of the greatest evils of the country, the producer of crime, the handicap of industrial and economic interests as well as a blight on thousands of homes, he has sought to introduce higher standards through the instruction of the individual and through legislative enactment, upholding in his campaign work those men who have ever stood for law, order and civic righteousness. The results already achieved by the Anti-Saloon League are so tangible and beneficial that thousands have expressed their thanks to Mr. Shupp for what he is doing in this direction and from these results he and his associates have gained inspiration and encouragement for the labors which yet await them and which it is to be hoped will be crowned by the fullest success.

AMEDEE V. REYBURN.

Amedee V. Reyburn, safe deposit manager with the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, is a representative of two old and well known families of this city. He was here born February 3, 1857, his parents being Thomas and Juliette (Valle) Reyburn. The father, a practicing physician, was a son of Thomas G. Reyburn who came to St. Louis from Baltimore in 1844 and who had previously served as a soldier in the War of 1812. The mother, Juliette Valle, was born in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, a daughter of Francis B. Valle and a granddaughter of Francois Valle who came from Canada and was one of the five original settlers of Ste. Genevieve.

Amedee V. Reyburn completed his education in St. Louis University which conferred upon him the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. He initiated his business experience as an employe of the Harrison Wire Company of St. Louis. He after-

ward entered the employ of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis at the time of its incorporation in 1899 and has since been connected therewith, covering a period of twenty-one years, having thus attained his majority in the service of the company which he is now representing as safe deposit manager.

Mr. Reyburn was married in St. Louis, May 23, 1878, to Henrietta L. Patterson, a daughter of Henry L. Patterson of this city. His wife died in less than a year and Mr. Reyburn afterward married Charlotte Mercer, daughter of Dr. William M. Mercer of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Their children are Amedee V., Jr., who passed away February 10, 1920; Charlotte M., Juliette K., Henrietta H. and Mary G., all yet at home.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Reyburn is a member of the Holy Name Society and also of St. Vincent de Paul Society. In politics he is a democrat where national issues are involved but at local elections casts a non-partisan ballot. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and was first territorial deputy west of the Mississippi river. He served as district deputy of district No. 1 for two years and was one of the charter members of St. Louis Council, which was the first council west of the Mississippi. His attention and activities have largely been concentrated upon the work of the church and upon his business and he has never sought to figure prominently in political or club circles. He is widely known among the representatives of the old and prominent families of St. Louis and has himself been a resident of the city for more than sixty-three years.

GUSTAV F. KELLER.

Gustav F. Keller is the president of the Kansas City Marble & Tile Company, a business formerly conducted by the Voska-Bremer Marble Company. He was born in Switzerland, November 10, 1874. His father was also a native of the land of the Alps, while his mother was of Canadian birth. The grandfather on the maternal side had come to the new world and here married but afterward returned to Switzerland.

Gustav F. Keller pursued his education in his native country, attending the graded schools and afterward the high school at Rheineck. He was also a pupil in the technical school at St. Gall and in young manhood determined to try his fortune in the United States, crossing the Atlantic in 1892. He at once made his way to St. Louis and was first employed there by the Pickel Marble & Granite Company as a laborer, working on the Union Station. He afterward won promotion to the position of draftsman in the office and when thirteen years had passed he became the head of a department with the Andres Stone & Marble Company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He continued with that firm for nine years and during that period was in charge of the marble work on the Missouri state capitol in Jefferson City. He also had charge of the marble work of the city hall in Cleveland, Ohio, and the Continental & Commercial National Bank in Chicago. In 1910 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since engaged in the same line of business, in the course of which he had charge of the marble work in one hundred and fifty-five bank buildings, located in various parts of the United States. He did the marble work in the Cosden building of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and remodeled the Fidelity National Bank & Trust Company building in Kansas City, Missouri. He is now president of the Kansas City Marble & Tile Company, the successors of the Voska-Bremer Marble Company. This firm has an extensive patronage of a most important character and its business is constantly increasing in scope. Large contracts are awarded them and the excellence of their work insures to them a liberal support.

Mr. Keller was married in St. Louis, in 1898, to Miss Frieda C. Walter, who was born in Germany, and they have become parents of four children: Virginia, Walter T., Thalia and Marion.

Mr. Keller belongs to the College Avenue Baptist church and is a Mason of high rank, having become a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Builders' Association. His life has been one of intense and intelligently directed activity. He was a youth of eighteen when he left his native land and sailed for the United States and he has never had occasion to regret his determination to try his fortune on this side of the Atlantic.

Here he has found the opportunities which he sought and has steadily worked his way upward until his position is one of prominence as a representative of industrial activity in Kansas City.

REV. JOSEPH R. WATSON.

Rev. Joseph R. Watson, pastor of the Catholic church of Our Lady of Good Counsel at Eleventh and Destrehan streets in St. Louis, was born March 20, 1866, in the city which is still his place of residence, his parents being Henry R. and Mary (Murray) Watson, both of whom were natives of Ireland whence they came to the United States in young manhood and womanhood. For a time after crossing the Atlantic Mrs. Watson was a resident of New Orleans but Mr. Watson came direct to St. Louis, being a member of the Watson family that is numbered among the early settlers of this city, taking up their abode on what was known as Watson's Fruit Hill. The first brick house in St. Louis county was built by John Watson, a cousin of Henry R. Watson. The latter was a practical miller and was employed as head miller at Tolle's mill on Cherry and Collins streets for many years. He was drafted into the service during the Civil war but was exempted on account of the need of the government for expert millers.

Joseph R. Watson began his education in the St. Lawrence O'Toole's parish school and subsequently attended the Jesuit school and afterward St. Vincent's College and Seminary at Cape Girardeau, where he completed his studies and on the 25th of April, 1891, was ordained to the priesthood in St. Anthony's church of St. Louis by Archbishop Kenrick.

Father Watson served as assistant priest at the Holy Name church for a short time and was then transferred to St. Lawrence O'Toole's church. Later he was made assistant at the old cathedral and from there was transferred to St. Matthew's church as assistant. In 1906 he was appointed pastor of St. Columbkil's church at Byrnesville, Missouri, and also had charge of St. Philomena's church at House Springs, Missouri, where he remained for three years. In May, 1909, he was made pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel at St. Louis, over which he has since presided. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and keeps in close touch with the interests of his parish and his people, doing everything in his power to advance the spiritual growth of the latter and the needs of the former as a factor in the religious upbuilding of the community.

J. A. BECKER.

J. A. Becker, bishop of the stake of the Latter-day Saints at Independence, Missouri, was born October 5, 1874, in Port Washington, Ohio, his parents being Adam and Charlotte (Miller) Becker. The father was a native of Ohio, while the mother's birth occurred in Germany and they were married in the former state. The father, while interested in all matters of public welfare, was a man of retiring nature but a very patriotic and loyal citizen who during the Civil war served as a volunteer in the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry. He had been at the front for nine months when he contracted measles and as a result became incapacitated for further military duty and was honorably discharged.

J. A. Becker was educated in the public schools of Port Washington and in the State Normal School at Ada, Ohio, after which he attended the Northwestern University at Defiance, Ohio, though he did not graduate there but pursued a special course preparatory to teaching. He afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for about five years in Port Washington, Ohio. He then turned his attention to mercantile pursuits in which he engaged until 1903, when he took up active church work as a missionary. He was for two years pastor in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and in 1905 was sent to the church mission in Germany, making his headquarters at Hamburg. His duty there was to put new life into the work of the church in Germany. He reorganized the church, which was in very bad condition because of the erroneous belief that the Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-

day Saints which he represented was the same as the Mormon church of Utah. Mr. Becker was very successful in convincing the people of Germany that the church had nothing to do with the religious organization in Utah. After completing his mission there he returned to Kirtland, Ohio, where he was ordained a bishop in April, 1808. He then took charge of the Kirtland district, which embraced Ohio, West Pennsylvania and the panhandle of West Virginia. He remained at Kirtland until September, 1818, or for a period of ten years, when he was transferred to Independence, Missouri, and he is now bishop of the Independence stake where are located the general offices of the church.

Mr. Becker was married in Kirtland, Ohio, in 1899, to Miss Anna Young, a daughter of James and Chloe (Notman) Young, the former a native of Scotland while the latter was born in Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Becker were born three children: Pauline Mildred, Diana Charlotte and John Adam.

Mr. Becker has always been a lover of music and is a director of music in his church, also a member of the band and has been active in chorus work. He is a man of rare ability, of strong personality, very magnetic and at all times actuated by the highest ideals.

WALTER N. DAVIS.

Walter N. Davis, attorney at law practicing in the courts which convene in St. Louis, his native city, was born November 29, 1876. He is descended from Welsh ancestry, the family having been founded in America by four brothers who came to the new world in 1700, Nicholas Davis being the progenitor of the branch to which Walter N. Davis belongs. He settled in Cecil county, Maryland, and among his descendants were those who participated in the struggle for American liberty as Colonial soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, George N. Davis, served in the War of 1812. The father, Alexander Davis, was a native of Kentucky, his people having been early settlers of Carter county, that state. He was reared and educated in the Blue Grass state and in 1850 came to Missouri, settling first in St. Joseph. In 1851 he crossed the plains with an organized company from St. Joseph. They traveled over the Santa Fe Trail to California and returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama. In 1867 he was married in Jefferson City, Missouri, and after his marriage took his bride to Montana, a hard and hazardous journey for a woman, but she cheerfully endured the trials and difficulties in order to be with her husband. In fact both displayed a most earnest and courageous spirit in meeting the conditions of frontier life, their strong purpose and good cheer carrying them over the hard places which brought discouragement to so many of the early settlers. In 1869 he removed to St. Louis, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1896, when he was sixty-four years of age. He was a lawyer by profession and was a graduate of Jefferson College. From 1869 until 1876 he was connected with the law department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and was widely known as a prominent representative of the profession. During the Civil war he served with Steen's Division under General Price and was taken prisoner west of Jefferson City, Missouri. Later he was paroled and subsequent to that time removed to Montana, becoming one of the pioneers of that state and the first judge, holding court at Virginia City during the Vigilantes days. A staunch democrat, he was active in politics both in Montana and Missouri. He served as a member of the Missouri state legislature from St. Joseph for two terms before the Civil war period. His religious faith was that of the Methodist church and he was a Knight Templar Mason. He married Alice Edwards, who was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, a daughter of John Henry and Mary (Chappell) Edwards. Her maternal grandfather was from Roxborough, North Carolina, and his wife from Danville, Virginia. The first maternal ancestor who came to America was John Chappell. He was captain of the Speedwell, a vessel that brought the emigrants to Virginia in 1630, and after abandoning a sea-faring life he settled on the James river. To Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Davis were born six children, three sons and three daughters.

Walter N. Davis, who was the fourth in order of birth, was educated in Smith Academy of St. Louis and in the Vanderbilt University, from which he was gradu-



WALTER N. DAVIS

ated in 1898, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. He then entered the St. Louis Law School and won his LL. B. degree upon graduating in 1900. The same year he was admitted to the bar and entered upon practice in St. Louis, since which time he has been a faithful and active follower of his profession. He continues in general practice, trying all kinds of cases and trying them well. He is a member of the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations. In politics he is a democrat and the official positions which he has filled have been along the strict path of his profession. He was special assistant United States attorney in charge of war work from September, 1917, until October, 1918, and handled on an average more than one hundred persons per day. He was the democratic nominee for circuit judge in 1916 and received the hearty support of the local bar, but was defeated in the republican stronghold.

On the 6th of September, 1911, Mr. Davis was married in St. Louis to Miss Roberta Randolph Morrison, a native of Missouri and a daughter of T. Ellis and Margaret P. (Guy) Morrison, the former now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis has been born a son, Robert Morrison, whose birth occurred in St. Louis, July 17, 1915. The family resides at No. 5567 Pershing avenue.

Mr. Davis is a member of Rose Hill Lodge, No. 550, A. F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Normandie Golf Club and he is a member of Sterling Price Chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He is likewise a member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, South, and high and honorable principles have ever guided him in all of the relations of life. He has manifested many of those sterling characteristics which enabled his honored father to meet difficult conditions as a California Argonaut of 1851 and as a pioneer settler of Montana at a period when the work of the Vigilantes was the only thing that prevented an era of unbridled crime. Under different conditions Walter N. Davis has displayed the same substantial qualities and as a lawyer he has been most loyal in upholding the highest standards of the profession, exemplifying in his career its most advanced ethics.

LOUIS P. ALOE.

Louis P. Aloe, born in St. Louis, July 20, 1867, educated in the Stoddard School, the Wyman Institute of Alton and in Washington University, has achieved success in his business career and made that steady progress which results from capability intelligently applied. To those who are at all familiar with the commercial history of St. Louis it is unnecessary to say that the Aloe Optical Company, of which he is president, with stores and offices in its own exclusive building at 513 Olive street, occupies a prominent position in its department of commerce.

For a number of years Mr. Aloe has been a leading figure in civic affairs. Nature has well qualified him for leadership by reason of qualities of professional magnetism, executive ability and keen discrimination. When but twenty-nine years of age he was president of the Merchants League Club of St. Louis, an organization of over eight thousand members.

For four years he was a member at large of the republican state committee and from 1891 to 1894 served as a member of the board of election commissioners of the city of St. Louis. He has twice been elected a delegate to the national republican convention and participated in the naming of both McKinley and Roosevelt for the presidency.

In all progressive civic affairs Mr. Aloe has taken an active part and shown rare initiative and ability. As a member of the board of freeholders he took a leading part in the writing of the present city charter, a monumental undertaking that made possible the unprecedented rapid yet solid growth of the city of St. Louis. Through his initiative the city obtained without cost a six mile levee railroad when the franchise of the Terminal Railroad Association expired and this road, now municipally owned and controlled, produces a revenue of over thirty thousand dollars annually. Likewise the Rankin tract, once famous as a cow pasture in the heart of the city, has been converted into a terminal district having more than thirty tracks with mileage for several hundred cars.

As a member of the City Plan Commission, in the face of popular misunderstandings and even organized opposition, he helped in the formulation and adoption of

the zoning ordinance, a legislative enactment which protects the home from encroachment of industrial structures and protects industrial property by stabilizing values in ample districts set out for such development.

Mr. Aloe was elected president of the board of aldermen of St. Louis in November, 1916. That term of office was so characterized by his great personal initiative, his wonderful capacity for organization and his whole-hearted energy that he was again elected in April, 1919, to fill the position for the full term of four years. In this position he now ably serves the people and from time to time is called upon to act as mayor of the city, wherein he has an even broader field for his energy and ability. While so acting he has shown added ability to grasp quickly and comprehensively to understand suddenly arising situations and promptly to take thorough action, as an example of which might be cited his protection of the city of St. Louis when it was threatened by an epidemic of smallpox through the great influx of negro refugees from East St. Louis during the city's race riots.

In his work during the World war he displayed the same qualities and gained the same success as in civic affairs. As acting mayor in April, 1917, he received the distinguished soldier-statesman General Joffre and Premier Viviani of France. He appointed the local boards to conduct the draft and his record and the records of those whom he selected to conduct the draft was such—a record free from all scandal or criticism—that he was later appointed by President Wilson to act as chairman of the district board of appeals.

In the commercial field Mr. Aloe has likewise held positions of honor, being president of the National Association of Surgical Dealers of the United States and also a member of the executive board of the Chamber of Commerce. He is former president of the Columbian Club, one of the largest and most representative social clubs of the city.

Mr. Aloe married Edith Rosenblatt, daughter of former City Collector Meyer A. Rosenblatt, now deceased, and they have four children: Clarabell, Viola, Isabel and Louisa. The family residence is at No. 36 Kingsbury Place.

BENJAMIN S. ADAMS.

While Benjamin S. Adams has passed away he lives in the memory of his many friends, enshrined in the halo of a gracious presence and charming cordiality. He was in the highest sense of the term a gentleman—one whose interest was in the better things of life and who in the conduct of a large and successful business enterprise was the soul of integrity and honor. He was born in Nashville, Tennessee, February 15, 1854, a son of Adam Gillespie Adams, one of the most prominent business men of that city and also a leader in civic and church work. The home environment of Benjamin S. Adams was such as to develop the best in him. He had good educational opportunities and early learned lessons of life which were of great value to him in shaping his later career. He became a prominent factor in many agencies which contributed to the social, intellectual and moral progress of his community and in business circles he made for himself an enviable position. For many years he was associated with the E. C. Simmons Company and was thus prominently known to the hardware trade of the city. Subsequently he became identified with the Tudor Iron Works of which he was secretary and also of the Republic Iron & Steel Works which took over the organization with which he had formerly been connected. He was successful as a manufacturer of steel and iron specialties and owed his success to his industry and uncompromising integrity. He displayed enterprise, initiative and determination and he carried forward to completion whatever he undertook.

On the 11th of March, 1891, Mr. Adams was married to Miss Madge Updike, a daughter of George Whitman Updike, of St. Louis, for many years a prominent figure in grain trade circles of the city and a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent families of St. Louis, tracing his ancestry back to early colonial days in Providence, Rhode Island. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams were born three children: Madge E., who is now the wife of James Brooks Knight, of St. Louis; Benjamin Strickler; and Ewing, who is the wife of Edwin O. Baker, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, a son of George P. Baker, who is professor of literature and drama at Harvard and is a cousin of the president of Harvard University. The only son died at Hoboken,

New Jersey, just before his regiment sailed for France. He was born in St. Louis, August 27, 1895, and enlisted in May, 1917, in response to the call to the colors. He was trained at Fort Riley and Camp Meyer and was made a corporal of the Twelfth Field Artillery, Headquarters Company. He died of pneumonia on the 12th of January, 1918, in St. Mary's Hospital at Hoboken the night following the one on which his regiment sailed for France, his death being a great blow to his mother, his family and his many friends, for a young life of great promise was thus cut off.

Death had previously broken the family circle when on the 17th of April, 1906, Mr. Adams passed away. He was most widely and prominently known in St. Louis. He was a member of the St. Louis Club, the University Club, the St. Louis Country Club, and the Noonday Club. He was also active in the Mercantile Library Association and was a member of its board for many years. The entire period of his manhood was passed in St. Louis, for he arrived in this city when twenty-one years of age. Through the intervening period to the time of his death he occupied a prominent place in the public life of the community, particularly in connection with civic and church work. One who long knew him said he was "an old-school Presbyterian of the most conscientious type." He never faltered in his allegiance to what he believed to be right and at no time was his position an equivocal one. He possessed many sterling characteristics and not the least of these was his capacity for warm friendship. All who came in contact with him speedily appreciated him at his true worth, recognizing in him a man whom to know was to esteem and honor. Mrs. Adams has always shared in the high regard entertained for her husband. She is a prominent member of the Wednesday Club, of the St. Louis Country Club and also a member of the St. Louis republican committee, but her great work is in the Second Presbyterian church of which she is a most devoted and faithful member.

MARTIN J. COLLINS.

It is a long way from the position of office boy to the vice president of an important business corporation, but this road Martin J. Collins has traveled, progressing steadily until he has reached the second position of executive control, being now vice president of the Graham Paper Company of St. Louis. He was born in this city November 6, 1869, and is a son of Thomas and Bridget Collins, who came from Galway, Ireland, to the new world. His education was acquired in St. Vincent's Catholic school of St. Louis which he attended to the age of eleven years and then started out to earn his living by working as a bobbin boy in a hemp factory in South St. Louis. He afterward acted as messenger boy with the Western Union and later became office boy with the Graham Paper Company. Here his willingness, his industry and faithfulness won him promotion and he steadily advanced from one position to another until he reached the vice presidency and is now bending his efforts to administrative direction and executive control in connection with one of the most important commercial interests of the city.

On the 17th of October, 1895, in St. Louis, Mr. Collins was married to Miss Mary A. McDonough, of Boston, Massachusetts, representative of one of the old New England families. They have become the parents of five sons: Harry J., Charles T., Robert B., William and Thomas. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and in political belief Mr. Collins is a democrat. He belongs to the St. Louis Club, the Missouri Athletic Association and a number of the other leading clubs of the city. He has never filled political office but served as chief of staff under Governor H. S. Hadley, being the first democratic colonel on a republican governor's staff in Missouri. He takes a keen interest in both city and state politics and has been identified with many of those wholesome and purifying reforms which are now common to both parties and which receive the endorsement of all high-minded American citizens who hold to the most advanced standards of civic life. He supports all measures which tend to civic betterment and improvement and is keenly interested in boys and welfare work. He is the vice president of the Big Brother organization, is the president of the Papa Club, is the president of the Missouri School for the Blind and a director of the St. Louis Cardinal Baseball Club. He believes in fostering a love of manly sport among boys and has studied the boy problem from the standpoint of child psychology, while actual experience in his own household has

given him most comprehensive and valuable knowledge. His labors have indeed been a most forceful element in protecting boy life in St. Louis and as vice president of the Big Brother organization he is putting forth great influence in this connection, his labors being at all times beneficial and resultant.

REV. PATRICK PAUL CRANE.

Rev. Patrick Paul Crane, pastor of the Holy Name Catholic church in St. Louis, his native city, was born January 13, 1872, a son of William and Margaret (Lehane) Crane, who were natives of Ireland but came to the United States in young manhood and young womanhood. They settled in St. Louis where they were subsequently married and here resided to the time of their death.

Patrick Paul Crane was educated in St. Bridget's and St. Malachy's parochial schools and also in Christian Brothers College, in which he pursued his classical course. He later entered the Kenrick Seminary and on the completion of his course in theology was ordained to the priesthood in June, 1899, Archbishop Kain officiating.

Father Crane's first assignment made him assistant to Father Tohyn, pastor of St. Mary and Joseph's church, where he labored for six years. On the expiration of that period he was sent by Archbishop Glennon to Washington, D. C., to attend the Apostolic Mission House to prepare for mission work in the diocese. For five years he was engaged in work of that character and in June, 1910, was appointed pastor of St. Lawrence O'Toole's church to succeed the Rev. M. S. Brennan. He remained in that charge for nearly ten years and on the 2d of February, 1920, was appointed pastor of the Church of the Holy Name. While his labors in this parish have covered but a brief period he has already done excellent work in the further development of the parish and in the further entrenchment of the cause in the hearts of the people.

Father Crane is a member of the Seminary board in St. Louis and also president of the Catholic high school board. He is a representative as well of the Catholic orphanage board and is an ex-state chaplain of the Knights of Columbus. He served as a member of the executive board of the National Catholic War Council in connection with the war relief work of the Catholic church. His activities have thus covered a broad field and his labors have at all times been far-reaching and resultant.

JEROME F. DUGGAN.

Among the attorneys of St. Louis who are natives of the city is Jerome F. Duggan, who was born on the 30th of August, 1893. His father, Patrick Duggan, is a native of Ireland and on coming to America first settled at Jerseyville, Illinois, but subsequently removed to St. Louis, where he has since made his home. He is a stationary engineer and followed that business for many years very successfully but is now living retired. He married Ellen Dougherty, also a native of the Emerald isle, and on coming to the new world she took up her abode in Chicago, where they were married. They began their domestic life in Jerseyville and Mrs. Duggan is still living, theirs being a pleasant and comfortable home in St. Louis. They became the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, three of whom have passed away. The record of the family is as follows: Lawrence A.; Mary, deceased; Jerome F., of this review; Margaret, who has also passed away; John J.; Patrick, who is deceased; Richard L.; and Ellen Grace.

Jerome F. Duggan was educated in the parochial and public schools of St. Louis and prepared for his professional career as a student in the Benton College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1915 with the LL. B. degree, while in the following year his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Laws degree. Prior to entering college, however, he was connected for eight years with the St. Louis board of education. Immediately after his graduation he entered upon active practice and while advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, no dreary novitiate



JEROME F. DUGGAN

awaited him. He has made steady progress, devoting his attention to general civil practice, and his clientage has been extensive and important. He is a well known member of the St. Louis Bar Association and enjoys the high regard of many of his professional brethren. Aside from his practice he is also a director and the secretary and treasurer of the Mangold Oil & Development Company, a Missouri corporation.

Mr. Duggan is quite actively interested in politics and for the past four years has been president of the Fifteenth Ward Democratic Club, in which capacity he is still serving. He belongs to the Immaculate Conception Catholic church, is a fourth degree Knight of Columbus and a member of the Western Catholic Union. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World, with the Fraternal Aid Union, and with the Century Boat Club of St. Louis.

After America's entrance into the World war Mr. Duggan on the 13th of May, 1917, entered the officers' training camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was honorably discharged July 7, 1917. He reentered the service July 15, 1918, and was discharged in December following with the rank of second lieutenant of the Reserve Corps. He belongs to the American Legion and is past commander of Jackson Johnson, Jr., Post No. 72 and is a member of the national executive committee for the department of Missouri. He finds diversion and recreation in baseball and in tennis. His record is that of a self-made man, for he paid his own way through college with money he had previously earned and his success is attributable entirely to his own labors, for industry and capability have marked his course at all points, his thorough preparation of his cases being one of the salient features in his continued success.

CLYDE WILLIAMS.

Clyde Williams, attorney-at-law who resides at Hillsboro, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession, was born on his father's farm about ten miles west of that city, October 13, 1873, a son of William Franklin Williams now deceased, formerly county judge of Jefferson county. The father was born in Madison county, Missouri, on the 5th of May, 1825, and was a son of James Williams, a well known Baptist minister in his section of the state. James Williams was a native of Kentucky, born on a farm less than thirty miles from Lexington. He was residing in New Madrid at the time of the earthquake and in recompense for the devastation of his land was awarded a tract by the state. This land, which was situated on the Missouri river in Clay county, never came into his possession, however, for he was so unfortunate as to secure the services of a dishonest lawyer. James Williams was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Jane Waller and they became the parents of nine children, William F. Williams, the father of our subject, being one of the sons. The boyhood of William F. Williams was spent on a farm and his education was such as could be obtained in the old log schoolhouses of those days. He left home at the age of seventeen years and started to learn the cabinet-making business, but not finding this line of work to his liking he gave it up and removed to Washington county where he secured work in the mines. In connection with mining he engaged in agriculture and in 1849 in company with a number of other men he went to California in search of gold. In 1851 he returned to Jefferson county and there was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Manion, a native of that county, a daughter of John J. Manion, who was for many years a leading agriculturist in Jefferson county, and Clyde whose name initiates this review, was one of the children born of this union. A sister, Mrs. Ida Oster, is now making her home in St. Louis and has among her collection of family relics a grandfather clock which is about two hundred years old. This clock was made in England and shows the different phases of the moon as well as the time of day. It is keeping perfect time today and is in a splendid state of preservation. William F. Williams owned five hundred and seventy-five acres of land in Big River which he cultivated and was widely recognized as one of the most successful and progressive farmers of the community. In early life William F. Williams gave his political allegiance to the whig party and in the presidential election of 1848 gave his support to General Taylor. After the passing of the whig party and the formation of the republican party Mr. Williams became a stanch democrat. He

served as county judge for three terms and on the 12th of March, 1909, departed this life, his death coming as a severe blow to his family and many friends.

Clyde Williams received his early education in the common schools of Jefferson county, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age, finishing the high school course. In due time he entered the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where he remained for two years, at the end of which time he became a student of the University of Missouri, graduating therefrom in 1901 in both academic and law courses with the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. He began the practice of his profession in De Soto where he remained until 1903, when he removed to Hillsboro, having been elected prosecuting attorney. Three times he was elected to that office and his service in that connection covered a period of six years. His law practice was for the most part general and he built up a large clientage, becoming one of the most prominent lawyers in the district. In 1911 the Jefferson Trust Company of Hillsboro was organized with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and Mr. Williams was one of the first directors. In 1915 he was elected president of this organization, a position which he has since held. The bank has a surplus of ten thousand dollars and the resources have reached nearly four hundred thousand dollars.

On the 26th of April, 1905, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Lola E. Marsden, a daughter of Cornelius and Mary E. (Whitehead) Marsden, and a granddaughter of Richard Marsden, a native of England who settled in Jefferson county and became one of the most prominent men in that locality. The father of Mrs. Williams is a successful merchant and railroad agent at Victoria. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born two children: Eleanor Doyne, and Merle Lee, both of whom are students in the Hillsboro schools.

Mr. Williams gives his political support to the democratic party in the interests of which he has always taken an active part. He is chairman of the democratic county committee and in 1920 was presidential elector candidate on that party's ticket. Mr. Williams was reared in the faith of the Baptist church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist church and takes an active interest in church and Sunday school work. She is a member of the Woman's State democratic committee and of the Eastern Star, in which she is past matron of the Hillsboro chapter. In social life Mr. Williams has always taken a prominent part and when a student at the University of Missouri he was elected to membership in the exclusive society consisting of ten men and known as the "Q. E. B. H." During his senior year he was president of that organization. He was also a member of Phi Delta Phi, of the Missouri University. During the World war he was especially active in the interests of the country and served as chairman of the legal advisory board in addition to giving his undivided support in the various loan campaigns. Fraternally Mr. Williams is a Mason having membership in Joachim Lodge No. 164 of Hillsboro of which he has thrice been master.

The life of Mr. Williams has been one of diligence and industry and the enterprise and sound judgment which he has displayed have been potent elements in winning for him deserved and continued success. He has never hesitated to take a forward step when the way was open and though content with what he has attained as he has gone along he has always been ready to make an advance.

DANIEL NOYES KIRBY.

Daniel Noyes Kirby, connected with the legal profession as an educator as well as a practitioner at the bar, being a partner in the prominent firm of Nagel & Kirby of St. Louis, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, August 22, 1864, his parents being Eliab Burgess and Caroline L. (Noyes) Kirby. The father was born in Middletown, Connecticut, and in early manhood came to St. Louis, where the years chronicled his progress until he reached a position among the prominent merchants of the city. He was a member of a firm prominent in Civil war days, that of Collins, Kellogg & Kirby. He was also one of the founders of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and he passed away in 1898. His wife, who was born in Lyme, Connecticut, died in 1917. They were the parents of six sons, three of whom are living.

Daniel N. Kirby, who was the third in order of birth in the family, obtained a public school education, passing through the Central high school of St. Louis. He next entered Washington University as a law student and was graduated there in 1886 with the LL. B. degree. He was admitted to the bar upon passing the required



DANIEL N. KIRBY



examination in 1887, and after another year's study was graduated from the Law School in 1888. In that year he entered the office of Mr. Nagel, a well known attorney, as assistant, and later was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of Nagel & Kirby. A change in the personnel afterward led to the adoption of the firm name of Finkelnburg, Nagel & Kirby and following the elevation of Judge Finkelnburg to the bench, a new firm was formed under the style of Nagel & Kirby, the partners being Charles Nagel, D. N. Kirby, G. F. Decker, A. C. Orrick and A. B. Shepley. They specialize in corporation and commercial law and Mr. Kirby has gained comprehensive knowledge of these branches of the profession, on which he has concentrated his efforts and attention. He is a prominent figure in the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations and is also widely and favorably known in the American Bar Association. He is ever careful to conform his practice to the highest professional ethics and standards and he enjoys in an unusual degree the respect and confidence of his professional colleagues and contemporaries. He was for a number of years lecturer before the St. Louis Law School on agency and constitutional law, and lecturer before the Washington University Medical School on medical jurisprudence. He has remained throughout the whole of his professional career a most earnest and discriminating student and hard worker and upon these qualities has been built his splendid success.

Mr. Kirby is a member of the Second Presbyterian church and he belongs to the Noonday, University, Bogey and Florissant Valley Country Clubs, the City Club, and also to the University Club of New York. His political allegiance is given the republican party but he has never sought advancement along that line, content to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his professional interests, which have constantly developed in volume and importance.

GEORGE F. BERGFELD.

George F. Bergfeld, engaged in the real estate business in St. Louis, was born in Chicago, Illinois, October 16, 1865. His father, Alexander A. Bergfeld, who passed away in 1900 at the age of sixty-one years, was a merchant devoting many years to mercantile pursuits in St. Louis. He married Elizabeth Wesseling, who survived him until 1905 and was sixty-six years of age at the time of her demise. In their family were five sons and a daughter but three of the sons and the daughter have passed away. One son, Rudolph, is living in Tyler, Texas, where he occupies the position of vice president of the Citizens National Bank. He married Lena Pabst.

The other surviving member of the family is George F. Bergfeld of this review who was the youngest of the household. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the Central high school in June, 1887. He then entered the real estate business as a clerk for Henry V. Lucas and was with that house between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years, or until 1890. Gradually he had won advancement through intermediate positions so at the time he left the company he had full charge of the office. He was ambitious, however, to engage in business on his own account and organized the George F. Bergfeld Realty Company with office at No. 1027 Chestnut street. From that time to the present he has successfully engaged in the real estate business, although he has not continued at his original location. He removed first to No. 617 Chestnut street and finally to 610 Chestnut street where he is now located. He engages in the buying and selling of real estate and the building of fine residences and he has erected over two hundred and twenty-five fine homes. His company is one of the largest operating in the real estate field in St. Louis. An analysis of the record of Mr. Bergfeld indicates the clearness of his business vision, the thoroughness of his plans and the efficiency with which he promotes his purposes. While he has conducted a business that has brought to him notable success it has been of a character that has contributed to the progress and prosperity of the city.

On the 12th of June, 1889, in St. Louis, Mr. Bergfeld was married to Miss Ella Hufft, a daughter of Judge Hufft of New Orleans, and they have one son, Lucas L., who has become president of the George F. Bergfeld Realty Company and who married Virginia Phillips, a member of one of the old families of St. Louis.

Mr. Bergfeld is a member of Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and he was raised in 1895. He belongs also to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Real Estate Exchange and in addition to the conduct of his important and extensive realty business in which his official position is that of chairman of the board of directors he is now a director of the Liberty-Central Trust Company of St. Louis. His religious belief is Presbyterian, his membership being in the Kings Highway Presbyterian church in which he is a member of the board of trustees. Politically he is a republican but without desire or ambition for public office. His activities have not been withheld from various organized efforts for the public good; on the contrary he supports every measure of progressive citizenship and at the same time his energy and efforts have been so directed in the channels of business that today he stands among the leaders in real estate circles in St. Louis.

BERNARD RILEY HAUKE

A pioneer among the dairymen of the south and southwest Bernard Riley Hauke has established a creamery and supply business whose trade-mark, "The Bee," is known throughout that section of the country. He was born in St. Louis January 8, 1871, the son of William C. Hauke of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Anna (Lambourne) Hauke, a native of England. W. C. Hauke, the grandfather of Bernard R. Hauke, was the captain of a steamer, the Clara Bella, which was sunk during an engagement in the Civil war. Ten sons of whom Bernard R. Hauke is the fifth and of whom six are living, and three daughters, were born to William and Anna Hauke.

Bernard Riley Hauke received his early education in the Ellardsville school in St. Louis. His business career began as a night messenger boy in the employ of the old American District Telegraph Company, under the management of George F. Durant. Presently, however, when he was eleven years old he entered the service of the H. McK. Wilson Company, and traveled through southern Illinois, promoting creameries in most of the prominent towns. Having accumulated sufficient capital he later organized the firm of Blanke and Hauke which remained the Blanke Manufacturing Company after Mr. Hauke sold his interests, and organized the B. Riley Hauke Supply Company. His latest enterprise is The Dairymen's Manufacturing and Supply Company of which he is president. Until the organization of this firm supplies of the sort were not obtainable nearer than New York and other distant points in the east.

During the war Mr. Hauke bought Liberty bonds and war saving stamps liberally. He is a republican and has fraternal connections with the B. P. O. E., the Knights Templar, the Masons and the Knights of Pythias of which he is a charter member of Pacific Lodge. His church affiliations are Episcopalian.

Mr. Hauke was married in St. Louis on Sept. 22, 1892, to Anna F. Ichtertz, and there were thirteen children born of this union: Robert, Nettie, Olivia, Harry, Ruth, Millicent, Evalen, Bernard, Loraine, Virginia, George, and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Hauke's parents, John Ichtertz of St. Louis, and her mother, a native of Cincinnati, are living in St. Louis and are over seventy years of age.

JAMES A. GARVEY.

James A. Garvey is the manager in St. Louis for the Elliott-Fisher Company, handling billing machines. He had formerly been identified with the business before being sent to St. Louis and his splendid salesmanship and executive ability have enabled him wisely to direct the activities of the company in this city and to build up for the firm an extensive and gratifying business. Mr. Garvey was born in Cleveland, Ohio, November 10, 1887. His father, Michael Garvey, came to America from Ireland at the age of eighteen years. He wedded Mary Maher, daughter of James and Mary Maher, who owned a large farm near Avon, New York.

James A. Garvey obtained a common school education by attending St. Augustine's school in Cleveland, Ohio, and later became a student in St. Ignatius' College of that city. He there had the distinction of taking a two years course in one year

and finishing first in the class at the end of the year. The following year he returned to college after the Christmas holidays and repeated the performance, although he was awarded fourth place on account of the faculty rule that a student was compelled to be in attendance throughout the full school year in order to gain one of the first three places.

When his textbooks were put aside Mr. Garvey worked in an insurance office in Cleveland, where an Elliott-Fisher machine was used for writing policies. He saw the possibilities of a flat-bed machine for accounting. He afterward secured a position with the Champion Rivet Company as bill clerk but three years later left that firm to engage in the machine shop business. He soon sold out, however, and entered the employ of the Elliott-Fisher Company, for he had never forgotten his impression as to the effectiveness and value of their accounting machines. It was largely due to his efforts in Cleveland and Akron in educating business men in the possibilities of mechanical accounting that so many up-to-date firms now do not use pen and ink on any of their accounting work, which is all done by machinery. Some of the largest rubber and tire companies in the country are still using accounting methods installed by Mr. Garvey eight years ago. He has devoted the past ten years almost entirely to educating the business public to better methods of accounting, and was sent to St. Louis in 1916 because the city at that time was far behind the rest of the country in mechanical accounting. Here he is rapidly developing a business of substantial proportions. He has been very successful in proving to the business men of the city the value of the machines which he handles and the trade which he has built up is now most gratifying.

On the 30th of November, 1911, Mr. Garvey was married to Miss Louise Hoefler, a daughter of John Hoefler, a cigar manufacturer of Cleveland, and they have become parents of two daughters, Mary Louise and Betty Ellen. The religious faith of the family is indicated in the fact that they are communicants of St. Margaret's Catholic church of St. Louis, and fraternally Mr. Garvey is connected with the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, also to the St. Louis Credit Men's Association and to the Kiwanis Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party where national questions and issues are involved, but in local elections he casts an independent ballot, nor has he ever been ambitious to hold public office, preferring always to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs. He is a good salesman, possessing an analytical mind, and his associates speak highly as to his character and ability, an opinion in which the public concur.

JOHN E. LYNCH.

John E. Lynch, born January 11, 1858, serving for a second term as United States marshal through appointment of President Wilson on the 15th of August, 1914, is not only known by reason of his political activity in the ranks of the democratic party but also owing to the importance and extent of business interests which he has long controlled. In former years he was a most successful general contractor while at the present time he is the head of the Bank of Moberly, one of the strongest financial institutions not only of the city of Moberly but of the state as well. He has spent his life in Moberly, his father, Patrick Lynch, being one of the first citizens there. No special advantages promoted his interests at the outset of his career. The financial resources of the family made it necessary that he provide for his own support at an early age and he began driving a team used in excavation work for the railroad shops and lake at Moberly, receiving therefor a wage of a dollar per day. He was next employed in a blacksmith shop and later became connected with railroad interests as a fireman.

From his youthful days John E. Lynch was interested in politics and has always been a stalwart champion of democratic principles. He was first called to public office in 1880 when he was elected chief of police of Moberly, the duties of which position he discharged without fear or favor for twelve years. He was likewise connected with public affairs of his city for three years as a member of the city fire department and was then reelected to the position of chief of police, in which office he remained for a period of eight years. The splendid record which he made

in this connection led to his appointment to the position of United States marshal by President Cleveland and he remained the incumbent in that office until 1898 when he resumed the pursuits of private life as a contractor for sewers and street paving, extending his operations throughout northern Missouri, the development of his business being marked by an expanding prosperity that enabled him in 1916 to become a forceful factor in the banking circles of Moberly. It was in February, 1916, that he was elected to the presidency of the Bank of Moberly, and is now concentrating his attention upon constructive effort, administrative direction and executive control. The business of the bank is steadily growing and his breadth of view recognizes possibilities for the advancement of its business connections, while his marked initiative and determination enable him to make full use of these possibilities.

In the meantime Mr. Lynch was again called to public office. While engaged in the contracting business his fellow townsmen chose him as their representative to the general assembly of Missouri in 1911-1912 and he was also made a delegate to the national democratic convention which was held in Baltimore and which nominated Woodrow Wilson. On the 15th of August, 1914, he was once more appointed to the office of United States marshal. While the opportunities of his youth were limited he has mastered the lessons of life day by day until his post-graduate work in the school of experience places him with the men of learning and ability who have figured prominently in shaping the material advancement and political history of the state.

Mr. Lynch was married in July, 1881, to Mary Hall, a native of Warren county, Missouri, and they have six living children: George I., Nellie, John E., Jr., Frank, Lucille and Robert Lee.

LEWIS PERRY.

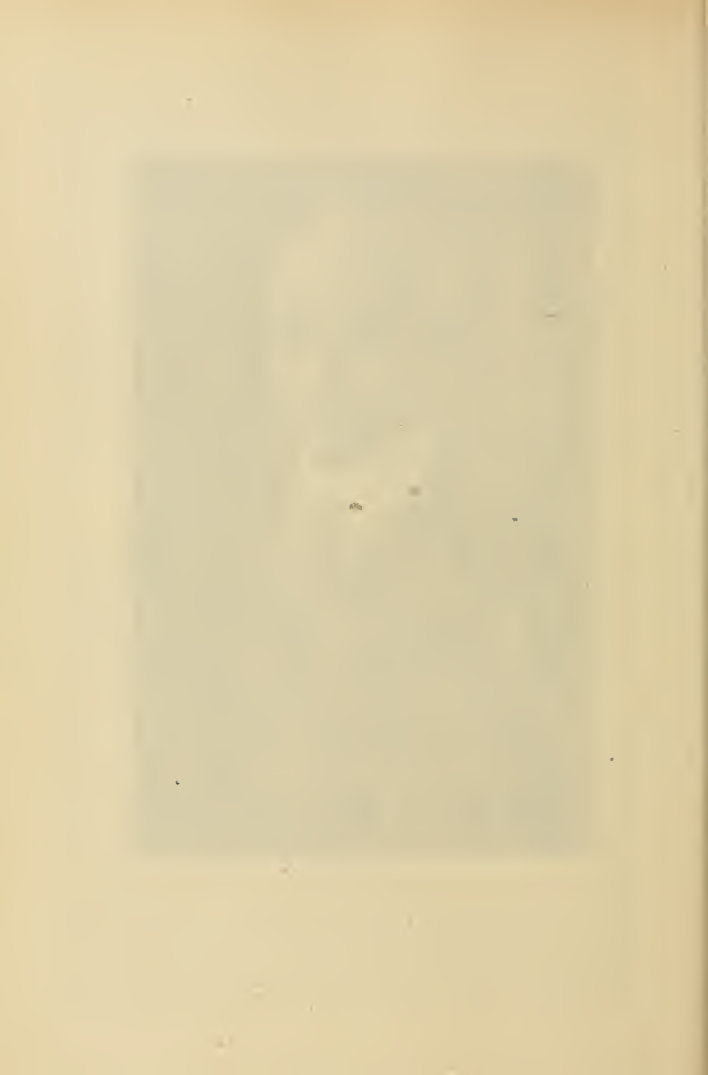
Lewis Perry, who is engaged in the real estate and investment business in St. Louis, his native city, was born December 17, 1855, his parents being John D. and Eliza Jane (Turner-Pulliam) Perry. The father was a representative of an old Virginia family and came to Missouri between 1830 and 1835. He devoted his time to general merchandising, conducting a store in Fayette and afterward in Glasgow, Howard county, Missouri. It was while there residing that he wedded Eliza Jane Turner-Pulliam, daughter of Talton Turner of that city. About 1854 he removed to St. Louis where he became connected with the banking house of Bartholow, Lewis and Company, a firm that was active in financial circles of this city until some time in the '80s. John D. Perry also became president of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and his extensive and important business interests brought him prominently to the front in business circles. He passed away in 1895.

John D. Perry was married twice. His first wife being Julia Broaddus of Missouri, by whom he had two children: Charles W. and Mary E. Perry. After the death of his first wife Mr. Perry married Eliza Jane Turner-Pulliam, widow of Elijah Pulliam, who had two children, Sarah and Annie. Sarah Pulliam married Joseph A. Wherry and they had one child, Eliza P. Wherry. John D. and his wife Eliza (Pulliam) Perry had the following children: Jane, the wife of Hon. David R. Francis of St. Louis, who had six children, namely: J. D. P., David R., Jr., Charles B., Talton T., Thomas and Sidney R., Francis, Lewis, of this review; Richard E., who is with the firm of Carr Brothers, and who married Elizabeth Gibson, and they have become the parents of four children, namely: Laura, Charles G., John D. and Marion; Laura; and two children who died in infancy.

Lewis Perry attended the schools of St. Louis and then went abroad for study, attending schools in Dresden, Stuttgart and Wurzburg, Germany, between 1869 and 1873. Returning to the United States he entered Cornell University as a member of the class of 1877. Following his graduation he was in charge of Perry Park ranch, midway between Denver and Colorado Springs, on which his brother Charles W., was accidentally killed in 1877. Lewis Perry remained upon the ranch until 1879. He then became one of the organizers of the St. Louis White Enamel Company, succeeded by the Standard Stamping Company. He was vice president and treasurer of this company until 1895, at which time he disposed of his interest and



LEWIS PERRY



since that time has not been active in the commercial world, devoting his attentions to the supervision of investments and real estate holdings. He is thoroughly informed concerning the real estate market and has handled his property in such a way as greatly to enhance its value.

Mr. Perry gives his political support to the democratic party. He belongs to the St. Louis Club, to the Bellerive Country Club and has been identified with most of the leading club organizations of the city. He is of a very generous and charitable nature, always extending a helping hand to the younger generation of his family and to others. The success which he has achieved now permits of leisure to indulge his love of golf and he is a familiar figure on the links, largely finding his recreation in that way. He makes his home at the Buckingham Hotel and is widely known throughout St. Louis where he enjoys the high regard of many.

J. SYDNEY SALKEY.

J. Sydney Salkey, member of the St. Louis bar, was born in Los Angeles, California, July 8, 1888. His father, Jacob S. Salkey, was born in Chicago and devoted much of his life to merchandising. He became the treasurer of the Irwin Garment Company of St. Louis and was thus well known in business circles of this city.

J. Sydney Salkey obtained his early education in the schools of Los Angeles, California, but with the removal of the family to St. Louis became a pupil in the schools of this city at the age of twelve years and passed through consecutive grades to the high school. His college training was received in the University of Chicago from which he was graduated in 1910 with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree. With broad literary learning to serve as a foundation on which to build the superstructure of professional knowledge he entered Washington University for the study of law and gained his LL. B. degree in 1911. The previous year he was admitted to the bar and since his graduation he has engaged in general and corporation practice and specializes in federal taxation law. His practice is now extensive and of a very important character and he enjoys the respect and goodwill of his associates in the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Appreciative of the social amenities of life Mr. Salkey has membership in the Westwood Country, the Columbian, the City and the Sunset Hill Country Clubs. He has resided in St. Louis from the age of twelve years and his sterling qualities have made his circle of friends almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

JUDGE WILLIAM K. JAMES.

When a judge has established himself in the public mind as an exponent of justice and equity in the discharge of his legal duties he reaches a point where his probity and integrity are beyond question. Among those whose character and services have lent dignity and distinction to the bench and bar of northwestern Missouri, Judge William K. James stands out prominently, and he is recognized as one of the foremost members of the bar of Buchanan county. For more than thirty years he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in St. Joseph, and is regarded as a man of high attainments and exalted ideals. He displayed signal ability while presiding on the bench of the circuit court and has been a valued factor in the political activities of his section of Missouri as a stalwart and effective advocate of the cause of the democratic party. He always gives hearty cooperation in the furtherance of religious, educational and other worthy purposes, not the least of these being his activity as president of the board of trustees of the Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School at Dalton, Chariton county, for the education of negroes along industrial lines.

William K. James was born in Sussex county, Delaware, August 20, 1852, and is a descendant of families whose names have been long and worthily linked with the annals of American history. He is a son of Urias T. and Eliza J. (Knowles) James, and was a boy of about fourteen years when in 1866 his parents removed

to Missouri and located in Pike county. In 1871 they went to Fremont county, Iowa, and established their home on a farm in the neighborhood of Hamburg, where the father developed a valuable property and became one of the prominent and influential citizens of the county, esteemed for his integrity and lofty character. There he and his wife continued to reside for the remainder of their lives.

The healthy and hardy life of the farm formed the environment in which the boyhood and youth of Judge James were spent in both Missouri and Iowa. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native state and Missouri and Iowa, and he also availed himself of the advantages of the village school at Hamburg. That he made excellent use of the advantages thus offered is shown by the fact that at the age of eighteen he proved himself worthy of pedagogic honors and began teaching in the district schools of Fremont county, Iowa, making daily a three mile trip, morning and evening, between his home and the school. After he had taught for one winter term with marked success, he entered Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, where he pursued higher studies for one semester. Thereafter he taught one term in the graded school at East Nebraska City, Fremont county, Iowa, and in 1872 again entered Central College as a student. Desiring to secure a still broader and more liberal education, he entered Yale University, where he completed the regular classical course and was graduated from the university as a member of the class of 1876, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It was in August of that year that he located in St. Joseph, and in this city he studied law, having for his preceptor the Hon. Willard P. Hall, former governor of the state. Keenly active and devoted to his legal studies, he made substantial progress in acquiring knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and in 1879 was admitted to the state bar.

Judge James virtually set aside all other interests in response to the demands and exactions of his chosen profession, in which he has won advancement and high prestige through his technical ability, close application and conscientious devotion to duty. He has established a just claim as a resourceful and versatile trial lawyer, and his thorough knowledge of legal principles and precedent has given him distinctive priority as an adviser, besides creating an unique position for the exercise of judicial functions. Judge James built up a substantial practice, to which he continued to devote his attention until 1898, when he was elected to the bench of the circuit court. As a candidate on the democratic ticket, he led the same by more than eight hundred votes, which fact indicated his personal popularity and the appreciation of his professional ability and sterling attributes of character. He made an admirable record on the bench, on which he served for four years, and not many of his judgments met with reversal by courts of higher jurisdiction. He retired from office in 1902 and resumed the general practice of the law, having as a partner William B. Norris, and the firm of James & Norris continued to command a large and lucrative law business until it was dissolved by the election of Mr. Norris to the office of city counselor of St. Joseph in 1905, since which time Judge James has continued in practice alone. He has acted as advocate in many noteworthy suits in the courts of this section of the state and has conducted many cases before the supreme court of Missouri.

Judge James has ever given undivided allegiance to the democratic party and has been much sought after as a campaign worker. He is a logical and convincing speaker. In 1896 he delivered many vigorous and telling speeches in all the counties of northwestern Missouri. Sincerity is his keynote in every relation of life, and thus his political addresses have been the more potent and fruitful of good, especially in view of the fact that he is admirably fortified in his convictions concerning matters of public policy and has been a close student of political and economic problems. Judge James has held no other public office with the exception of that on the circuit bench and that of member of the St. Joseph board of police commissioners, to which he was appointed by Governor Folk.

Judge James became a member of the church at the early age of fourteen and during long residence in St. Joseph has been an ardent and valued member of the First Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder for many years. A thorough churchman and one of practical faith, he has ever been influential in the affairs of the local church and of the synod with which he is identified, his knowledge of ecclesiastical law and his ripe judgment having made his counsel particularly valuable. His wife is equally zealous in church affairs. Judge James is president of the St. Joseph Young Men's Christian Association, his interest and services, how-

ever, not being confined to the work of the local organization but extending also to embrace the affairs of the national body. He is president of the board of trustees of the Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School; also president of the St. Joseph Art Society; first vice president of the St. Joseph Commercial Club; and is a liberal minded and public-spirited citizen. He holds membership in the Country Club and the Benton Club, whose headquarters are at St. Joseph, and he is affiliated with Invincible Lodge No. 470, I. O. O. F., of which he is past noble grand.

In 1883 Judge William K. James was united in marriage to Miss Mary Tootle, a member of the influential and honored St. Joseph family of that name, being a daughter of Thomas E. and Ellen (Bell) Tootle. Judge and Mrs. James are the parents of two children: Ellen Tootle James and Thomas Tootle James. As in everything else with which they are identified Judge James and his wife take an abiding interest in the social and cultural activities of the community in which they reside, their aid ever being extended to all movements designed for the welfare of the public.

REV. B. S. A. STOLTE.

The Catholic clergy in St. Louis is represented by many who are native sons of the city and this number includes the Rev. B. S. A. Stolte, who is now pastor of Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic church and who was here born on the 25th of October, 1870, his parents being William and Angela (Waterloh) Stolte, both of whom were natives of Hanover, Germany, whence they came to the United States in young manhood and womanhood. They located in St. Louis, where they were subsequently married, and here the father passed away about 1877, while the mother is still a resident of this city.

The Rev. Mr. Stolte was educated in the parochial schools of St. Libory, Illinois, in which place the family was then living, and in St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kansas, where he pursued his preparatory studies, after which he was sent to Rome, where he studied philosophy and theology in the American College. He was then ordained to the priesthood in St. John's Lateran church in Rome on the 30th of May, 1896, by Cardinal Parocchi. Following his ordination he returned to St. Louis and for three months was assistant at St. Liborius church, after which he was transferred to Jefferson City, where he acted as assistant for two years. Subsequently he spent eight years as assistant at St. John's church in St. Louis and in 1906 was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's church in Farmington, where he labored for fifteen months, during which time he largely built up a run-down parish.

On the expiration of that period Father Stolte was called back to St. Louis to organize Our Lady of Sorrows parish and in the intervening years he has accomplished excellent work here. He has erected a modern hall and school building, which is being used temporarily for church services, and also built the parish residence. These buildings were erected at a cost of thirty-seven thousand dollars, although they could not be duplicated at the present time for a much larger sum.

Father Stolte is a member of the Knights of Columbus, in which he has taken the fourth degree. He is also a member of Our Lady of Sorrows Benevolent Society and is keenly interested in every branch of the church work, which he has thoroughly organized, and in many activities which pertain to the welfare and progress of the city at large.

LOUIS BUSCHART.

Louis Buschart, president of the Buschart Bros. Printing Company of St. Louis, was born March 4, 1868, in the family home, then situated at Second and Walnut streets. His father, Edward Buschart, was a native of Belgium and became a resident of Waverly, Missouri, in 1845, when in 1860 he removed to St. Louis. He was a tailor by trade and conducted a tailoring establishment at Third and Locust streets until 1869, when his place of business was destroyed by fire. He later was connected with and worked for different firms in the tailoring business until the time

of his death in April, 1895. His wife, Mrs. Catherine Buschart, was of German descent, and in their family there were five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. The three brothers are engaged in the printing business as members of the firm of the Buschart Brothers Printing Company, with Louis Buschart as the president, Edward as secretary and treasurer and Charles Buschart as vice president and manager. The two daughters of the family, Ida and Philippine, are engaged in the millinery business at No. 2852 North Grand avenue.

In his youthful days Louis Buschart received but limited educational advantages, for the family was in somewhat straitened financial circumstances and he had to start out in the business world at an early age and aid in providing for the expenses of the father's household. Though he attended school for only a brief period he has since learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience and is now a well informed and practical business man. He had to work hard, however, from the time he was ten years of age but his training was such as laid the foundation for his success in later years. The present firm of the Buschart Brothers Printing Company was organized in 1896, their first location being at No. 1516 Locust street where they had a small printing press. They remained at their original location fifteen years, during which time they built up a good business whose continual growth necessitated their seeking larger and better quarters. Accordingly in 1896 they leased the present site where they have continued to develop their business and where they are conducting a general line of commercial printing, stationery and bookbinding. The building which they occupy is sixty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, a three story concrete structure equipped with modern printing presses and other necessary machinery to carry on the business. The firm employs an average of seventy-five people. They do soliciting in the city and state for stationery and general printing and their business has become one of large and gratifying proportions.

In St. Louis on the 20th of October, 1889, Mr. Buschart was married to Miss Sophie Shattgen of this city, a daughter of Peter Shattgen. They have six children. William Louis, who is with the printing company in charge of the stationery department; Mrs. Ruth Armerding, the wife of Ludwig Armerding, a grain dealer of Chicago; Grace, the wife of George R. Nelson of Minneapolis; Charles, twenty years of age, who is with the Purina Mills of St. Louis; and Catherine and Margaret, who are high school pupils of this city.

Mr. Buschart is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, also a member of the Brethren. In politics he is a republican. He has been a lifelong resident of St. Louis and has witnessed the development and growth of the city for many years. For almost four decades he has been prominently known in business circles here and his position in connection with the printing trade is an enviable one. Step by step he has advanced, his progress being due to his energy and ability, and he has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK PFINGSTEN, M. D.

So thorough has been the investigation into the laws of health and so wide the research of the members of the medical profession that it is impossible for any individual to cover with thoroughness the entire scope of professional practice. Accordingly this has led to specialization along certain lines with the result that expert ability has been developed. Well known among the specialists of St. Louis is Dr. Christian Frederick Pfingsten, who is devoting his attention to the diseases of the ear, nose and throat and who is also well known in the educational field. He was born in St. Louis, May 11, 1875, and is a son of Christian F. and Anna Sophia (Lohmeyer) Pfingsten, both of whom were natives of Germany. The mother came to America when quite young, settling in St. Louis. The father crossed the Atlantic when a youth of eighteen years and he, too, took up his abode in St. Louis where for many years he engaged in the coal business. He passed away in 1897 at the age of eighty-six years and his widow survived him until 1918, her death occurring in St. Louis when she was eighty-three years of age. They were married in this city and became parents of two sons and five daughters, of whom Dr. Pfingsten is the fifth in order of birth.

After acquiring a public school education Dr. Pfingsten received his academic and



DR. CHRISTIAN F. PFINGSTEN

preparatory training at Beloit College in Beloit, Wisconsin, and then entered the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1898 with the M. D. degree. For six years he engaged in the general practice of medicine and then went to Europe to receive special instructions concerning diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He spent one year in Berlin and another year in Vienna, studying under some of the eminent authorities of the old world. Returning to the United States he then opened an office for practice as a specialist on the ear, nose and throat and has won prominence and success in this field. He is now instructor on diseases of the ear, nose and throat in the St. Louis University and is oto-laryngologist at St. John's Hospital.

On the 30th of October, 1909, in St. Louis, Dr. Pfingsten was married to Miss Lillian Janvier Brown, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Swing Brown, the former a prominent wood-working machine manufacturer and representative of one of the old families. Dr. and Mrs. Pfingsten have become parents of three children: Marion Grace, Ruth Janvier and Charles Frederick, who are with their parents at No. 2922 Dodier street in St. Louis. Dr. and Mrs. Pfingsten are members of the Union Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine and is a loyal follower of the teachings and purposes of the craft as well as of the church. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he turns for recreation to automobiling and golf. Along professional lines he has connection with the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons. He is very conscientious in the performance of his professional duties and has made steady progress since entering upon medical practice. Today he occupies an enviable position as an aurist and laryngologist, having developed a high degree of efficiency in this special field. During the period of the World war he was a member of the draft board of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., and also served as captain in the Medical Corps in the Second Regiment of the Home Guards.

CHARLES LUCAS.

Charles Lucas is a representative in the fourth generation of a family that has been most active in contributing to the development and upbuilding of Missouri from pioneer times and is a native son of St. Louis, his birth having occurred in this city June 18, 1892. His father, J. B. C. Lucas, is mentioned at length on another page of this work and in connection with his sketch is given the ancestral record of the family.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof Charles Lucas attended the St. Louis University and afterward pursued his studies in the Fordham University and in the University of New York City. His father died, however, while he was pursuing his studies and by reason thereof he returned home before reaching the point of graduation in the last named institution. He had been made one of the executors of his father's estate which largely consisted of realty in St. Louis. Accordingly Charles Lucas turned his attention to the real estate business and at a more recent date has extended the scope of his activities by the establishment of an insurance department. In connection with his brother, Morton J., and his brother-in-law, John A. Hart, he gives much time to the management of the estate, having control in this connection of many business properties and residences of the city which return to the heirs a most gratifying and substantial annual income.

Mr. Lucas is a veteran of the World war. He enlisted on the 31st of May, 1917, in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Field Artillery and sailed for France on the 22d of May, 1918. He saw fourteen months' service with his command overseas and participated in the St. Mihiel drive and in the sanguinary engagement that was fought through the Argonne Forest as the Americans forced their way through the woods, meeting the fire from machine gun nests and from many a foe sheltered behind hills and rocks or perched with his gun in the trees. In the face of seemingly insurmountable odds the khaki-clad Americans advanced until the woods were cleared of the enemy and the German forces were definitely started on a retreat that continued until the Rhine was crossed. Mr. Lucas was made sergeant of Battery B and after the war closed was returned to the United States, landing in New York on the 20th of February, 1919. He is of the Catholic faith and his political endorsement is given to the

republican party. In both these lines he has followed in the footsteps of his ancestors who have ever been loyal followers of the church and stalwart supporters of the party which has ever stood for reform and progress.

DANIEL F. CROWE.

Daniel F. Crowe, a partner in the bakery firm of Crowe Brothers of Kansas City, was born in county Clare, Ireland, in 1870, while his brother Martin J. Crowe, with whom he is associated in business, was born in the same county in 1872. They are sons of John Crowe, a farmer by occupation. In 1887, when a youth of sixteen years, that Daniel F. Crowe came to the United States and was first employed as stock boy at the Boston Store in Chicago. Steadily he worked his way upward in that establishment as the result of his industry, faithfulness and capability, remaining with the company for seventeen years. In 1913 he came to Kansas City where his brother had located in 1893 and started a bakery in 1904, having learned the bakery business in Ireland. With the removal of Daniel F. Crowe to Kansas City the firm of Crowe Brothers was organized and they have today one of the largest bakery establishments of the city. Their trade is now very extensive and their establishment is one of the foremost business interests of the kind in western Missouri.

In 1913, in Chicago, Mr. Crowe was married to Miss Caroline O'Neill. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and his political allegiance is given to the democratic party. He has never been active as an office seeker, however, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs. His thoroughness, efficiency and reliability are indicated in the fact that he was so long retained in the employ of the Boston Store in Chicago and by his steady progress since he has entered the business circles of Kansas City, his life illustrating what can be accomplished through the utilization of opportunities which come to all.

ROBERT M. ZEPPENFELD.

Robert M. Zeppenfeld, attorney at law, was born in St. Louis, August 11, 1883, and is a son of Robert W. and Eugenia (Bellamy) Zeppenfeld. The father was likewise born in St. Louis and was a son of William and Amelia (Held) Zeppenfeld. The grandfather was one of the German revolutionists who, opposed to the militaristic government of Germany, came to America and made his way to St. Louis with Carl Schurz in 1848. Here he resided throughout his remaining days, passing away in 1903, at the age of seventy-nine. He was a contractor and builder who was very successful, so that he was able to retire when but forty-five years of age. In politics he was a staunch democrat. He possessed great shrewdness and keen sagacity and during the later years of his life acted as his own lawyer and was also active in court matters for others. His wife was also born in Germany, being reared at Albersfeld, and had become the sweetheart of William Zeppenfeld before crossing the Atlantic, making that trip about 1850. She died in 1862, leaving two sons, Robert W. and Maurice. The former was reared and educated in St. Louis and for many years engaged in the contracting business, winning a most liberal patronage and enjoying a gratifying success as the years passed. He is now retired, having put aside business cares in 1912. His wife is a daughter of the late Eugene and Eugenia (Nouss) Bellamy and a representative of a prominent old French family of St. Louis. She also survives and the family circle which numbers three sons and two daughters remains unbroken by the hand of death.

Robert M. Zeppenfeld, the eldest, was educated in the public and high schools of St. Louis and in Washington University, where he prepared for the bar, winning his LL. B. degree upon graduation with the class of 1905. He also pursued a three years' academic course but was obliged to discontinue that on account of ill health. Following his graduation he entered upon the practice of law in the office of Harry Troll, then public administrator, and since that time has specialized in wills and administration law. He entered upon practice independently in 1913 upon leaving



ROBERT M. ZEPPENFELD

Mr. Troll's office, and for a time he was junior member in the firm of Henderson & Becker. The latter association was continued until 1916 and since that time Mr. Zeppenfeld has practiced alone. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

On the 24th of June, 1918, Mr. Zeppenfeld was married to Miss Bertha Schwerdtmann, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Charles and Amanda (Konert) Schwerdtmann.

Mr. Zeppenfeld is a republican in his political views. During the war period he was a member of the legal advisory board of the twenty-fourth ward. He has always been interested in outdoor sports and during his school-days was active in track work and was a well-known tennis player. He yet indulges in that sport and also finds recreation in fishing. In his profession he has made steady advancement and has gained marked ability in the line in which he specializes.

REV. EUGENE COYLE.

Rev. Eugene Coyle, pastor of St. Peters church at Kirkwood, is a native of Ireland, his birth having occurred at Three Mile House, February 15, 1847, his parents being Owen and Mary Coyle. He early resolved to enter the priesthood and his studies were directed accordingly. He attended St. McCarten's Seminary in Ireland, from which in due course of time he was graduated and he pursued his philosophy and theology courses at St. Francis Seminary of Wisconsin, having come to the new world for this purpose. In 1872 he was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church and on the 8th of March, 1873, he was appointed assistant pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at St. Louis, while later he took charge of missions in Missouri. He established a parish in Adair county and was instrumental in building churches in Schuyler and Clark counties. He has labored most zealously and untiringly in behalf of the church and his efforts have been of far-reaching effect. He was made priest in charge of St. Patrick's church in Clark county and there continued his labors for about ten years. Subsequently he became rector of St. Louis Old Cathedral and is now pastor of St. Peters church of Kirkwood. He is well liked wherever known. A man of scholarly attainments he has kept in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress and his deep human sympathy is constantly prompting him to extend a helping hand where aid of every kind is needed. Under his guidance the churches of which he has had charge have steadily grown in numbers and in influence and he is recognized as a potent force in the upbuilding of the Catholic faith in Missouri.

FRED N. REDHEFFER.

Fred N. Redheffer, of the Redheffer Envelope Company of Kansas City, was here born June 15, 1893, and is a son of James and Minnetta R. (Nind) Redheffer and a grandson of James Madison Redheffer. The family came from Germantown, Pennsylvania, to Kansas City many years ago and the grandfather was the owner of a tin shop and hardware store, becoming one of the pioneer merchants of western Missouri. His son, James Redheffer, when only a boy crossed the plains to the gold fields of California with the intention of there engaging in mining, but instead made sluice boxes. At length he returned to Kansas City and upon the death of his father took over the store which steadily developed in accordance with the growth of Kansas City. This pioneer hardware establishment was conducted on Main street until 1912 when a removal was made to 1427 Grand avenue. The father retired from business in 1918 and passed away in September, 1920, when seventy-seven years of age. He was at the time probably the oldest member of the Odd Fellows lodge in Kansas City and he also held membership in the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. He was married twice. He first wedded a Miss Craig and to them were born two daughters and a son, the former being Mrs. Margaret Barnett and Mrs. Annie Hurd of Kansas City. By the second marriage there were six children: Thomas B., who is with the Richards and Conover Hardware Company; Mrs. Frank Harbison, of Fulton, Mis-

souri; Roy, who is with the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company; Fred N., of this review; Emmerette; and Helen. The mother is still living.

Fred N. Redheffer is a graduate of the Westport high school. During his youthful days when not in school he was employed in his father's store. After his school days were over he was connected with the collection department of the First National Bank for three years. He acted as head collector of the clearing house department and later became associated with the Berkowitz Envelope Company at a salary of ten dollars per week. From this minor position he steadily worked his way upward until he became city salesman with the firm. He was advanced rapidly, receiving promotion after promotion until he severed his connection with the business to become sales manager of the Western Envelope Company in 1917. A year and a half later with his present business associate, Rulif F. Martin, and others, he organized the Redheffer Envelope Company, opening business at Nos. 314 to 318 East Eighth street. In the spring of 1920 a removal was made to their present quarters at Nos. 1426 to 1428 Lydia avenue. They employ about forty-five expert workmen and their equipment is of the best.

In young manhood Mr. Redheffer was married to Miss Alberta May Hughes, a daughter of A. M. Hughes, of Kansas City. He had made arrangements to go to the officers' training camp when the armistice was signed. His life has been largely devoted to business activity, for from an early age he has recognized the fact that close application and persistent energy are indispensable elements to success. He has worked diligently, has utilized every opportunity to the best advantage and as the years have passed has gained a most creditable position among the young, progressive and prosperous business men of Kansas City.

ROBERT T. STEPHENS.

Robert T. Stephens enjoys the unusual distinction of having served continuously for eight years as city attorney of Excelsior Springs. He was born in Caldwell county, Missouri, October 10, 1881, a son of Edward and Eliza (Evans) Stephens. The father was a farmer of Caldwell county for many years. Both parents, however, were natives of Wales, where the father's birth occurred in June, 1848, while the mother was born in September, 1849. They were married in Wales on the 16th of July, 1870, and in the fall of the same year left that little rock-ribbed country for the new world. Six weeks were consumed in making the voyage and after landing on the shores of America they did not tarry long in the east but came almost directly to Missouri, settling in Caldwell county where they reared a family of nine children. The father was a man of exceptional qualities in his relations to his family, finding his greatest happiness in promoting their comfort and welfare. He was also a most substantial citizen and while he did not seek nor fill public office he contributed in many ways to the general good and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He passed away August 22, 1888.

Robert T. Stephens obtained a public school education attending the Excelsior high school at Cowgill, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1902. He then entered the William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, from which he was graduated with the class of 1907. Later he became a student in the Kansas City school of Law and in 1910 was graduated with the LL. B. degree, while in 1911 his alma mater conferred upon him the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts.

Mr. Stephens entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Excelsior Springs in 1911 and in April, 1912, was appointed city attorney to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Wyman. At the ensuing election he was chosen by popular suffrage to the office and has been re-elected at each succeeding city election since that time, being once more chosen for the office on the 6th of April, 1920. He has made a most excellent record in this connection and no higher endorsement of the value of his service could be given than the fact that he has so many times been made city attorney. He has much to do with protecting and developing the interests of the city through the discharge of his official duty and Excelsior Springs numbers him among its most valued residents.

Mr. Stephens was very active in all war work. He served on the legal advisory board, and was one of the Four Minute men and also a member of the American

Protective League. He was very anxious to get into the army and it was through no fault of his that he was not able to go overseas. He entered the service but was with the army only one day when the armistice was signed. He is now a member of Clyde Gustine Post, No. 236, of the American Legion. Politically he is a republican and fraternally he belongs to the Masons, having membership with the blue lodge, the chapter, Knight Templar Commandery and Mystic Shrine. His work as a man and citizen is widely acknowledged and all who know him esteem him highly.

AUGUST H. HUMMERT.

August H. Hummert, vice president of the St. Louis Seed Company, was born in Germany, April 1, 1878. His father, Fred Hummert, came to America in 1887 and was a truck market gardener of St. Louis, continuing in the business to the time of his death which occurred in 1913. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Charlotte Schoneweg, was also born in Germany and they became the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom are living.

August H. Hummert, the eighth in order of birth, obtained his education in the Lutheran Parochial schools of South St. Louis. When twenty-three years of age he entered the employ of Louis Mehrhoff of St. Louis in a clerical capacity, his employer being the owner of a grocery store where he remained for a short period and then accepted a position as clerk with the St. Louis Seed Company. During this period he employed his evening hours attending night school, and when thirty years of age he acquired an interest in the business. Two years later he was elected to the directorate and was also chosen vice president of the firm, in which position he has since continued and through the intervening years has been active in shaping the policy and directing the progress of the company. They handle all kinds of garden and field seeds, also poultry supplies and conduct both a wholesale and retail business, having the leading retail store of this kind in the southwest.

Mr. Hummert was united in marriage in St. Louis, October 4, 1908, to Miss Anna Eymann, a native of this city and a daughter of Rudolph and Anna Eymann, both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Hummert have been born two sons and a daughter: Fred, whose birth occurred August 2, 1909; Elveria, who was born November 23, 1914; and August H., Jr., born October 10, 1917. The three children are still under the parental roof at No. 938 Kings Highway Park.

Mr. Hummert is a life member of the National Society of American Florists, also a life member of the Missouri State Florists Club and in 1919 and 1920 was president of the St. Louis Florists Club. He is likewise a director of the Lutheran Hospital of St. Louis and has long been an active and earnest worker in the Lutheran church, serving as elder and treasurer of Emmaus church of St. Louis. In politics he is an independent republican, usually supporting the party yet not hesitating to exercise his own judgment in regard to political affairs. Mr. Hummert is a self-made man and whatever success he has achieved and enjoyed is attributable entirely to his own labors. Starting out in the world with a handicap of limited education and with no capital he has nevertheless worked his way steadily upward, broadening his knowledge, promoting his efficiency and gaining his objective in the business world.

EUGENE D. ANDREWS.

Eugene D. Andrews, an attorney of St. Louis, was born February 6, 1875, in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and is a son of William H. and Fannie D. (Fortner) Andrews. The father was a wholesale merchant of Vicksburg, Mississippi, for about eighteen years, continuing in the business up to the time of his death which occurred in 1879. The family comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry and was founded in Kentucky prior to removal to Mississippi. In both states they took up their abode in pioneer times.

Eugene D. Andrews was educated in private schools of Petersburg, Virginia, and afterward pursued a law course in the University of Virginia from which he was graduated in 1899. At that time he came to St. Louis and entered upon the practice

of law in which he continued for a few years. He then became assistant attorney for the the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, which position he capably filled until July, 1918. He then became associated with E. W. Foristel whom he assisted in the general practice of law and on the 1st of May, 1920, he entered into partnership relations with Arthur Stahl, the firm now occupying a suite of rooms in the Federal Reserve Bank building of St. Louis. They have already gained many clients and are making steady progress as representatives of the bar. Mr. Andrews belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations. In 1903 he was tendered the position of assistant city attorney but his many other duties at that time prevented him from accepting the office. He has served on a number of occasions as judge of election.

On the 23d of April, 1919, Mr. Andrews was married to Miss Martha Hutchinson, a daughter of Randolph Hutchinson of St. Louis, who was president of the Mechanics American National Bank which has been absorbed by the First National Bank of St. Louis. He continued to act as president of the former until 1910, when he retired and his death occurred the following year. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have one son, Randolph Hutchinson. Mr. Andrews belongs to a number of leading social organizations and clubs of the city and is likewise a consistent member of the Methodist church. He gives his political allegiance to the democratic party but has never sought nor desired office. He is a man of genial disposition who has formed a wide acquaintance and has many friends in St. Louis where he is rapidly gaining a position of prominence at the city bar.

CHARLES FRANCIS HAANEL.

Charles Francis Haanel, writer on philosophical subjects, was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, May 22, 1866, a son of Hugo P. and Emeline C. (Fox) Haanel, who removed with him to St. Louis when he was in early childhood. He attended the high school of this city and started upon his business career as a clerk with the St. Louis Stamping Company, for which he worked for a period of fifteen years. At that time the vicinity of Tehuantepec, Mexico, was reputed as being especially adapted to the growth of sugar and coffee. He succeeded in convincing a number of capitalists of the feasibility of taking up land in that section of the country and working a plantation. The land was purchased and the company organized to engage in the raising of sugar and coffee. Of this company he was made president. The plantation was successful from the beginning and soon became an enterprise of considerable financial worth. This was organized in 1898 and in 1905 Mr. Haanel organized the Continental Commercial Company, which was consolidated with the other company and also absorbed six additional companies. It operated under the name of the Continental Commercial Company, with Mr. Haanel as president but since the continued unrest in Mexico, like all other organizations there, has been inactive and will remain so until a stable government is put in power. Mr. Haanel has by no means confined his efforts to these lines, however, but has extended his labors to other enterprises with which he is associated in a prominent capacity. He was one of the organizers of the Sacramento Valley Improvement Company and for some time its president. He was likewise president of the Mexico Gold & Silver Mining Company, a company of some importance in developing the rich mineral resources of the southern republic.

Mr. Haanel is now devoting his time largely to scientific and philosophical writing and is the founder of The Master Key System of Philosophy. His researches and investigations have been carried on broadly and he has evolved from the experiences of the activities of the ages the system of philosophy which he terms The Master Key, looking at life with broad vision and high purpose. He has in his possession many most interesting letters bearing testimony to the worth of his system of philosophy as a factor toward happiness, success and contentment in life. One writing to him, after losing two hundred thousand dollars as the result of heavy real estate investments, said: "I felt that nothing could make life worth living again; was filled with regrets, remorse, fear, and everything but joy, courage and hope. To make a long story short, after reading, studying and appropriating the practical, self-evident statements and logical, scientific plan of life as set forth in The Master Key, everything is changed and I have recovered my health completely, my courage as well, and I am again on



CHARLES F. HAANEL

the road to financial independence with the great joy in sight of repaying every obligation, or I should say, of paying them. The scientific facts as set forth are real, the logic is perfect. It is as good as, yes, better in some respects than a college course so far as education is concerned, aside from giving the absolute knowledge which makes health and true happiness possible." Many letters of similar purport, with changes only as to detail, environment and condition, has Mr. Haanel received and today The Master Key System has thousands of students in every country on the globe.

In 1885 Mr. Haanel was united in marriage to Miss Esther M. Smith. Sixteen years later he was left a widower with one son and two daughters, and in July, 1908, he was married to Miss Margaret Nicholson of St. Louis, a daughter of W. A. Nicholson. They have two children, Beverly and Charles F., Jr. While Mr. Haanel is a republican, his pressing business interests have given him no time to take an active part in politics beyond that of casting his vote and using his influence for the election of the candidates of the party in whose principles he firmly believes. He is a member of Keystone Lodge, a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner.

EDGAR DE FOREST BELL.

Edgar De Forest Bell, the general manager of the Illinois Traction System was born in Hopewell, Indiana, May 6, 1875. His father, a prosperous farmer, was Jesse Bell, and his mother Elizabeth (Hood) Bell, both of whom were natives of that town. Of the three boys and three girls born to them Edgar De Forest Bell was the third. He received his early education in the grade and high schools of Urbana, Illinois, and graduated from the University of Illinois in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Science and Engineering. He began work immediately with the Illinois Traction System and has advanced steadily to his present position as the general manager.

Mr. Bell is one of the stockholders of the University Bank of Urbana, Illinois, and is connected with three prominent building and loan associations in that city. He has participated actively in all Liberty loan drives.

A member of the Rock Springs Country Club of Alton, Illinois, and the Riverview Club of St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Bell is also a Mason who has achieved the Scottish Rites. His party affiliations are republican and his religious faith is that of the Quakers.

Mr. Bell was married in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1905, to Amelia Seifferman, daughter of Charles Seifferman of Urbana, Illinois, of the Transportation Department of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth Bell.

GEORGE J. WANSTRATH.

George J. Wanstrath, president and treasurer of the George J. Wanstrath Real Estate Company and also of the Wanstrath Investment Company, is a self-made man of St. Louis whose record should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, for when he arrived in America as a young man of twenty-one years his cash capital consisted of but five dollars. Since then he has steadily worked his way upward until he is now at the head of business enterprises the capitalization of which is four hundred thousand dollars. He was born January 29, 1866, at Bersenbruck, Hanover, Germany, and is the son of Henry and Minnie (Budke) Wanstrath. His youthful days were spent in his native country and on attaining his majority he sought the opportunities of the new world and made his way across the country to Kansas where he arrived practically empty-handed. For a time he was employed by others but was ever ambitious to engage in business on his own account and carefully saved his earnings until in 1888 he was able to establish a restaurant in Topeka, Kansas, which he conducted for about a year. In 1889 he removed to St. Louis where he again engaged in the restaurant business for three years and then established a grocery store of which he was proprietor until 1901. Every business enterprise with which he has been associated has been wisely and carefully managed and his enterprise, economy and progressiveness have constituted salient features in his growing

success. After withdrawing from the grocery trade he turned his attention to the real estate business and in this field has made notable progress, having developed extensive business interests under the name of the George J. Wanstrath Real Estate Company of which he is the president and treasurer and the Wanstrath Investment Company. These two organizations have an aggregate capitalization of four hundred thousand dollars and conduct business of extensive proportions. They have handled many of the large real estate transfers of the city and Mr. Wanstrath is prominently known in this connection. He is a member of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, of the North St. Louis Business Men's Association, and an old time member of the City Club. In 1907 Mr. Wanstrath subdivided six city blocks in the O'Fallon Park district in North St. Louis, which community is now known as Wanstrath Place.

On the 16th of April, 1891, in St. Louis, Mr. Wanstrath was married to Carrie Alfred and they have two children, George B. and Minnie. George B. the son, is a progressive young man, engaged in the real estate business for himself. He was married June 12, 1918, in St. Louis to Alma Naber, a daughter of Henry Naber, of the Naber Lumber Company. Her grandfather in the maternal line was president of the Bremen Bank for forty-eight years. Immediately after his marriage George B. Wanstrath joined the army and on the 24th of July, 1918, was sent to Camp Funston, where he was assigned to the Tenth Division. He was discharged December 23, 1918, as a sergeant of the Headquarters Company of the Tenth Sanitary Train.

In politics Mr. Wanstrath is a republican. He belongs to the Perpetual Help Catholic church and is a member and trustee of fourth degree assembly of the Knights of Columbus and member of Marquette Council of the Knights of Columbus and for many years has been trustee and later vice president of St. Vincent Orphans' Home. His business record is indeed enviable and he is today one of the prominent real estate dealers of the city.

FOUNTAIN ROTHWELL.

Fountain Rothwell, United States collector of customs in St. Louis, was born in Callaway county, Missouri, February 1, 1868, and is a son of Alexander McKee Rothwell. He comes of a family of early pioneers who removed from Virginia to Kentucky and thence to Missouri and who aided in building the bridges, the schools, the homes and the churches which transformed the wilderness into the beautiful state of today.

Fountain Rothwell was educated in the country schools of Callaway county and in the high school of Ashland, Missouri, to which place the family removed in October, 1881. When sixteen years of age he started out to provide for his own support and was first employed by G. A. Gans, owner of a sawmill at Ashland, his initial salary being ten dollars per month. He there remained for two months and then entered the service of Jack C. Conely who conducted a large ranch and sawmill and with whom he remained for a period of ten years, a fact indicative of his faithfulness and capability. During the last four years of that period he was foreman of the business. He began working at seventy-five cents per day and from a minor position worked his way steadily upward to the foremanship. In 1893 he was married and at that time began farming and stock raising on his own account, thus being identified with agricultural interests until 1896 when practically in a spirit of fun he permitted his name to be entered for the election of constable of Cedar township and to his surprise he was elected by a handsome majority. He served for two years and was then re-elected for a second term. Soon afterward, however, he resigned to accept the position of deputy sheriff at Columbia, Missouri, and removed to that city, taking up the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 1900, and so serving for two years under W. R. Baldwin. The latter was defeated for re-election and as the result Mr. Rothwell was left out of office. During the next four years he served as assistant chief of police and on the expiration of Mayor Parker's term F. W. Niedemeyer, a republican, was elected, he being the first and last republican to fill the office. Mr. Rothwell was requested to continue in his position, which he did through the succeeding two years. He was then induced to become a candidate for sheriff and was elected by a large majority, taking the office January 1, 1905, and acceptably serving for a four years' term. On his retirement from the position of sheriff he engaged in the livery busi-

ness which he followed successfully for a period of five years and was then appointed to his present office, that of collector of United States customs at St. Louis, on the 1st of August, 1914. After four years he was reappointed on the 1st of November, 1918, and is now serving for the second term. Since 1896 he has been very active in local, state and national politics as a supporter of the democratic party, being one of the influential representatives thereof in the state of Missouri. He has always been a man of positive convictions, thoroughly loyal to his friends, and of him it can be said he never placated an enemy nor went back on a friend. He is held in the highest esteem wherever known by reason of his good judgment, his ability to judge character and his loyalty to those with whom he is associated and one of his marked characteristics is his charity in dealing with the faults of others. He is of a social and kindly nature, seeing the good in others and at all times seeking to bring out the best in those with whom he comes in contact.

On the 29th of November, 1893, Mr. Rothwell was married to Miss Anna Harrington, of Ashland, Missouri, a native of Boone county and a daughter of the late Allen G. Harrington and his wife, both representatives of old Boone county families. To Mr. and Mrs. Rothwell have been born three children: Mary McKee, Jack and Allen Harrington, the last named, however, being always called Harry by his family and friends. Jack Rothwell was a member of the Thirty-fifth Division of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Field Artillery. He volunteered at the age of eighteen years, joining the army as a private and coming out as sergeant. With his division he was in the battle of Chateau Thierry and in the Argonne offensive, thus participating in some of the hottest fighting in which the American troops engaged.

Fraternally Mr. Rothwell is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of the Maccabees and is quite prominent in these organizations. Throughout his entire life he has held friendship inviolable and his career has proven the truth of the Emersonian philosophy that the way to win a friend is to be one.

WILLIAM L. ALLEN.

William L. Allen is the vice president of the Laclede Steel Company and as such is prominently connected with one of the important productive industries of St. Louis. A native of Glenwood, Minnesota, he pursued his early education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and his preparatory course at Mercersburg Academy. He then entered the Pennsylvania State College and afterward continued his studies in the University of Pittsburgh, where he specialized in metallurgy of iron and steel. After leaving college he went to work as a common laborer in the mills of the Jones-Laughlin and Carnegie Steel Companies for the purpose of gaining firsthand practical experience. From the position of laborer he progressed through the various departments, later making his way to Moline, Illinois, where he worked for a time in the mill of the Republic Iron & Steel Company. Subsequently he returned to the Carnegie Steel Company where he was associated as metallurgist in the investigation of gas producers, open-hearth furnaces and rolling mill power tests. This was followed by his connection with the armor plate department where he specialized as metallurgical sales engineer in the promoting of the sale and the proper use of the then new alloy chrome vanadium steel, which work involved the installing and organizing of heat treating plants throughout the United States and Canada. In 1916 he went to East St. Louis where he organized the Valley Steel Company, capitalized at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which he was president. This company engaged in the manufacture of ship and locomotive forges and car axles. In 1918 this company was absorbed by the Laclede Steel Company and Mr. Allen was elected to the vice presidency of same. The Laclede Steel Company has three plants—one in East St. Louis, one in Alton and the other in Madison, Illinois. The company is a Missouri corporation and is capitalized for two million two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Allen was married to Miss Helen Armstrong, a daughter of S. C. Armstrong, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they reside at No. 7 Beverly place, St. Louis. They have two sons, William L. Allen, Jr., and Robert Armstrong Allen. Mr. Allen is well known in the club circles of St. Louis, belonging to the St. Louis, Missouri Athletic, University, City, and Bellerive Country Clubs. He has won a notable place in manu-

facturing circles, his thorough technical training and broad experience constituting the basis upon which he has built his later success. As the years have passed his progress has been continuous and his position is now in the front ranks of the industrial interests in the Mississippi valley.

A. SAMUEL BENDER.

A. Samuel Bender, attorney at law, is one of the representatives of the St. Louis bar of Russian birth. Brought to the new world in early life he is a product of the educational institutions of St. Louis and his course has been a credit to his adopted city. He was born at Odessa, Russia, January 31, 1893. His father, Isadore Bender, is also a native of Odessa and engaged in commercial pursuits in St. Louis as a dealer in groceries and sundries. He came to the United States in 1900, making his way direct to this city, where he has since resided and has successfully engaged in the line of business indicated. He married Bessie Swerdlich, who was also born in Russia and who passed away March 7, 1910, at the age of forty-eight years. In the family were seven children, five of whom have passed away, Louis and A. Samuel, both of St. Louis, being the surviving members of the family.

The latter was the youngest of the family and was educated in the public and high schools of St. Louis and also in the Washington University, in which he pursued his professional course, being graduated in 1914 with the LL. B. degree. He had started out to earn his living as a newsboy when but eight years of age and he continued to sell papers to the time that he entered the university, and from his earnings he paid his way while pursuing his legal course. In fact he continued to sell papers until January 15, 1915, and it was in that month he was admitted to practice. He then entered upon the active work of the profession, and although advancement at the bar is proverbially slow he has steadily progressed and already has won a large clientele of considerable importance. He prepares his cases with thoroughness and care and his ability and skill are manifest in the many favorable verdicts he has won for his clients.

On the 13th of June, 1920, Mr. Bender was married in St. Louis to Miss Ruth Reichman, a native of this city and a daughter of David and Minnie Reichman. Mr. Bender is a member of the orthodox Hebrew church. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and along professional lines has connection with the St. Louis Bar Association. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is interested in all that pertains to the progress and welfare of city and state. During the period when America was at war with Germany he was active in all Liberty Loan campaigns, frequently addressed public gatherings upon the vital questions of the hour and he served in the bureau of air-craft production and later was discharged at Camp Hancock, where he was attending the Machine Gun Officers' Training School, having been connected with the army for ten months. Though born across the water he has spent all but the first seven years of his life in St. Louis and is thoroughly imbued with American spirit and ideals, while in his profession he is steadily forging to the front by reason of those qualities which show him to be imbued with a high sense of professional honor.

CLYDE HENRY SMITH.

Clyde Henry Smith, a member of the firm of Smith and Smith Advertising Company, 221-222 Dwight building, Kansas City, Missouri, was born near Long Island, Phillips county, Kansas, May 9, 1881, his parents being Daniel L. and Mary E. (Pickel) Smith. The father was a native of Genesee, New York, and the mother was born in Michigan and is now living in Kansas City. The father learned the trade of a carpenter and millwright and in young manhood went to Michigan, where, after the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a member of Company B, Fifth Michigan Infantry. Following his active service in defense of the Union on the battle fields of the south he went to Hancock, Iowa, but soon afterward re-



A. SAMUEL BENDER

moved to Kansas, making the trip by team and wagon, Mr. Smith furnishing the wagon while his friend George W. Young furnished the team, and thus they traveled across the country to Kansas. Mr. Smith took up a homestead claim, at which time Fort Kearney, ninety miles distant, was the nearest town. His experiences were those which usually fell to the lot of the pioneer on the western plains. He lived in a sod house and he met all of the hardships and privations of frontier life. He was married in Kansas in 1879 and as the years passed prosperity came to him and his wife. He was very active in public affairs, assisting in organizing Phillips county and serving as county treasurer from 1882 until 1884. In 1889 he was elected a member of the house of representatives, although he was not present at the convention, nor did he take active part in campaign work for he was too busy with his milling interests. Nevertheless his personal popularity and his recognized capability won him promotion to the office and as a member of the general assembly he gave thoughtful and earnest consideration to all the vital questions which came up for settlement. He was long a recognized leader in republican circles in Kansas. His religious faith was that of the Methodist church and he was throughout his entire life most loyal to any cause which he espoused. He occupied a prominent position in business circles and built in 1883 the first roller mill in Phillips county. He was also one of the first to grow hard wheat and he introduced alfalfa in Phillips county. When the farmers were burned out, he acted as government agent in his district distributing food, clothing and other necessities and personally he gave flour to many a needy man. He continued in the milling business to the time of his death, which occurred in 1895, and as the years passed he prospered in his undertaking. He was long recognized as a leading citizen by reason of his activity in business, in politics and in the church. He was a charter member of the first Masonic lodge in Phillips county, which was organized in 1882.

Clyde H. Smith spent his boyhood on the home farm, and attended school by going a mile and a half to the nearest schoolhouse. His father died when the son was fourteen years of age and he removed to Phillipsburg, Kansas, where he attended the high school. He was a member of the National Guard when the Spanish-American war broke out but was too young to be accepted for active service. In 1899 his mother removed to Ohio, and the son worked on a big dairy farm. In 1891 Mr. Smith entered college at Cleveland, Ohio, working his way through the institution. He was employed on the Cleveland Plain Dealer for a time and after completing his course in the business college he spent two years in the Western Reserve University at Cleveland.

Mr. Smith next went west to Colorado where he engaged in newspaper work, being employed on the Colorado Springs Evening Telegraph. He afterward founded the Inter-Mountain Fruit Journal, published at Grand Junction, Colorado, conducting the paper for four years. Later he became associated with the Denver Weekly Post and still later with the advertising department of the Denver Times and the Rocky Mountain News. In October, 1914, he came to Kansas City as advertising manager of the Kansas City Weekly Post. In 1915 he was made advertising manager of the A. S. McCleary Hospital, one of the biggest institutions of the kind in the world. In January, 1917, he became general manager of the Rohe Auto & Tractor School, and while thus engaged the government there trained its first quota of men as mechanics for the motor transport corps—a total of more than five thousand men were thus trained.

In August, 1919, Mr. Smith resigned his position to organize and become president of the Kansas City Auto & Tractor School, where practical training was given to young men who desired to be motor mechanics, the training being based on broad experience gained in government work. In December, 1920, Mr. Smith disposed of his interests in the Kansas City Auto and Tractor School. In January, 1921, he became associated with the reorganized firm of Smith and Smith Advertising Company, 221-222 Dwight building, Kansas City, Missouri. As a member of this firm he is recognized as one of the most experienced men in Kansas City on subjects pertaining to advertising and merchandising.

Mr. Smith is very widely and favorably known among advertising men of the country. He belonged to the Ad Club of Denver and is one of the most active members of the Ad Club of Kansas City, and in the latter has held nearly every office, being vice president in 1918 and president in 1919. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Advertisers Protective Bureau and he is a member

of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world who have adopted as their motto: "Truth in advertising." Mr. Smith is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City and was chairman of the press committee for 1920 which put over the big allied charity drive, the greatest in the history of the city. He is now a member of the publicity committee of the chamber.

On the 20th of June, 1906, Mr. Smith was married in St. Louis to Miss M. Calhoun, a daughter of William and Martha Calhoun, descendants in the same ancestry as the distinguished statesman—John C. Calhoun. Her father was formerly a traveling salesman and is now a retired farmer and makes his home near Hobart, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been born a son, Ralph Daniel, whose birth occurred in March, 1914, and who, through the maternal line is a descendant of John C. Calhoun and through the paternal line a descendant of Daniel Webster.

While in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Smith was a charter member and the first secretary of the camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Meadow Lake Country Club, and to the Masonic fraternity, having membership in Westport Lodge, No. 340, A. F. & A. M., while in the Consistory he has attained the fourteenth degree of the Scottish Rite.

ROBERT MARVIN NELSON.

Robert Marvin Nelson, secretary and treasurer of the Certain-teed Products Corporation of St. Louis, was born at Volga, South Dakota, October 13, 1885, his parents being Edwin and Tena (Void) Nelson, whose family numbered two sons, the elder, William Edwin, being now deceased. The parents removed to South Dakota in the latter part of the '70s, the father coming from New York, while the mother is a native of Iowa. Mr. Nelson was interested in lands, both in connection with mining and agricultural activity. On leaving South Dakota he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and there engaged in manufacturing interests. He passed away in St. Paul about 1902 and his widow is still residing in that city.

Robert M. Nelson pursued a high school education in St. Paul and then entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1913 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. During his college days he was a member of the editorial staff of the Harvard Advocate and he also took a keen interest in athletics. He made his initial step in the business world by working after hours during his high school days for the West Publishing Company and for two years he was on the editorial staff. Later he completed a law course by study at night and was admitted to the Minnesota bar and became a member of the bar association of that state.

It was in July, 1913, that Mr. Nelson removed to St. Louis and became city salesman for the Pierce Oil Corporation. In 1914 he became identified with what is now known as the Certain-teed Products Corporation, accepting a minor position but steadily working his way up through the sales department and advertising department. In the latter part of 1915 he was made advertising manager and so continued until January 1, 1918, when he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Certain-teed Products Corporation. The business of this company is steadily increasing and plans are being carried out for a general production increase throughout the country in both the roofing and the paint and varnish branches of the business. This expansion is entailing the extension of manufacturing plants, especially in the east, and the enlargement of factories near Chicago, together with the establishment of new foreign offices. In the autumn of 1920, the company took over Thomas Potter Sons & Company, Inc., of Philadelphia, a deal involving over \$3,000,000. The Potter concern is one of the oldest manufacturers of linoleums, floor coverings, oil cloths, imitation leather, in the field. Since the European war all of the offices abroad have been reopened save those in Germany and new offices have been established in Copenhagen and Australia. The Certain-teed Products Corporation is capitalized for twenty-five million dollars and that the business is steadily increasing is indicated in the fact that the shipments made in the first eight months of 1920 exceeded by nearly forty per cent those of the corresponding period for 1919. All business, foreign or domestic, is cleared through the St. Louis offices. Mr. Nelson has made for himself a prominent position in the business



ROBERT M. NELSON

circles of the city by reaching his present official connection with the Certain-teed Products Corporation. His work is ever characterized by thoroughness and energy and he has a well trained mind and a complete knowledge of advertising, selling and finance. He quickly grasps the fundamentals of the work in hand and nothing can cause him to lose sight of these fundamentals until the object is accomplished. His success is due to his broad primary education and his study of fundamental conditions. His good education enables him to apply theory to practice and he is particularly well grounded in economics. In everything he does he is thorough, possesses natural good business judgment and makes decisions quickly but not hastily.

Mr. Nelson was united in marriage February 10, 1915, in St. Louis, to Miss Daphne McKee Brown, a daughter of George Marion Brown, and they have two children: Dorothy Katharine, born August 22, 1916; and Daphne Brown, born September 30, 1920. Mr. George Marion Brown is president of the Certain-teed Products Corporation, secretary-treasurer and member of the board of directors of the Standard Slate Products Company of Granville, New York; secretary of Thomas Potter Sons & Company, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; secretary of the Harvard Club of St. Louis 1920-1921, and member of the Scholarship Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs. In politics Mr. Nelson is a liberal republican and his religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Pilgrim Congregational church. He belongs to the St. Louis Country, Racquet and Noonday Clubs of St. Louis and the Harvard Club of Boston and New York; also the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and Greenwich Country Club, both in Greenwich, Connecticut. He finds his chief diversion in golf and yachting and also enjoys other athletic sports. In 1918 he won a gold medal as stroke oar of the Minnesota Boat Club eight-oared shell in a race at Springfield, Massachusetts, at the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen Regatta, his crew winning by a length against Detroit, with other crews trailing. He also stroked Minnesota four and eight oared crews to victory in Winnipeg, Canada, in 1908. Mr. Nelson has a very pleasing personality, is friendly, amiable and big-hearted, so that he is popular wherever he goes.

EDGAR M. JENNINGS.

Edgar M. Jennings was the senior member of the firm of Jennings & Cushman, conducting a general insurance business with offices in the Pierce building in St. Louis. He was born in London, England, March 20, 1886, and is a son of George C. H. Jennings, who was likewise born in London, and of Connie (Little) Jennings, also a native of the world's metropolis. They became the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters, of whom Edgar M. is the third in order of birth.

His youthful days were passed in his native country and he pursued his education in private schools at Enfield, Middlesex and at Margate, in Kent, England. He also attended college in London and for a time was a college student in Lausanne, Switzerland. He started upon his business career when a youth of eighteen as an office boy with the Broderick & Bascom Company of St. Louis. He arrived in America in 1904, making his way direct to this city, where he immediately entered the employ of the above mentioned firm. He later became a traveling salesman for the house and subsequently entered the Third National Bank of St. Louis in a clerical capacity in order that he might gain broader business experience. He continued with the bank for a year and afterward accepted the position of manager with the Luckenbach Smokeless Furnace Company. Upon the organization of the American Automobile Insurance Company he became connected with it and was afterward made sales manager. In 1914 he entered the general insurance business under his own name and in October, 1919, formed the present partnership of Jennings & Cushman for the conduct of a general insurance business. Mr. Jennings has recently sold out the majority of his interest in the firm of Jennings & Cushman and has not as yet embarked in any other enterprise.

On the 23d of January, 1912, Mr. Jennings was married in St. Louis to Miss Mary Angela Broderick, a daughter of J. J. and Emelie (Kern) Broderick. They have become the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters: Maureen

A., Virginia I. B., Eloise L., John Broderick and George Edgar, all natives of St. Louis.

Mr. Jennings was made an American citizen in 1918. He and his family are connected with the Roman Catholic church and he belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, also to the Sunset Hill Country Club, the St. Louis Club and to the Chamber of Commerce. He is interested in all that makes for public progress and improvement and is a loyal supporter of many civic interests. In his business career he has made steady advancement and his success is due entirely to his own efforts and perseverance.

DAVID B. SEIBERT.

David B. Seibert, who following his training received in country banks of Missouri has come to a prominent position in the financial circles of St. Louis as vice president of the International Bank, was born in Perry county, Missouri, December 29, 1853. His father, Daniel Seibert, was a native of Virginia and in his youth came with his father to Missouri, the family settling on a farm in Perry county where the grandfather spent his remaining days, his attention being devoted to general agricultural pursuits. The death of Daniel Seibert occurred in 1874. He, too, had been a successful farmer and he lived the life of a consistent Christian, holding membership in the Methodist church. In early manhood he wedded Melissa McCombs, of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, who passed away in 1875. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are living.

David B. Seibert, the second in order of birth, was educated in the district schools of Perry county and in the St. Louis University, which he attended in 1872 and 1873. He afterward taught school for two years in Cape Girardeau and then took up the occupation of farming which he followed for three or four years. Subsequently he became identified with commercial pursuits as proprietor of a general store and also engaged in the manufacture of flour, managing a mill for several years. He was active and prominent in connection with public affairs in Cape Girardeau and for three years filled the position of city collector there. He later became cashier of the Cape County Savings Bank at Jackson, occupying that position for seven years after which he was made state bank examiner of Missouri by Sam B. Cook and occupied the office for four years. This gave him splendid insight into the banking business and on the 1st of March, 1895, he became connected with the International Bank of St. Louis as its vice president and has continued in this executive position to the present time.

In 1876 Mr. Seibert was married to Miss Rillie Wilson, of Cape Girardeau, and they have become the parents of two sons: Dr. David Glen Seibert, who is a practicing physician of Jackson, Missouri, married Miss Ella Wilkinson, by whom he has four children; William Wilson Seibert, an attorney by profession, is now serving as state bank examiner of Missouri and married Miss Kate Dennis.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Seibert is a Mason, belonging to the lodge at Jackson, Missouri, of which he was master for a number of years, and at all times exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He turns for recreation to our national game of baseball. While of quiet manner his sterling worth has won him a host of friends and his business ability has given him high standing as a banker.

REV. BENJAMIN YOUNG.

Rev. Benjamin Young, the widely known pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal church of St. Louis, was born in Derbyshire, England, January 25, 1868, a son of Samuel and Anne (Bamford) Young. The father brought the family to America when the son was a lad of ten years and he was educated in Salt Lake Seminary of Utah and in the University of Chattanooga in Tennessee, from which he was graduated in 1896. He afterward attended the University of Wyoming, completing his course there in 1900 with the Master of Arts degree, and in 1906

the University of Chattanooga conferred upon him the Doctor of Divinity degree. His entire life has been directed in the field of moral development and progress. He was ordained to the Methodist ministry, becoming a deacon in 1890, an elder in 1893, and from 1897 until 1899, was pastor of the churches at Lauden and Sheridan, Wyoming. During the succeeding two years he was in charge of a church in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and from 1901 to 1903 was located at Denver. He then accepted a call from a church in Salt Lake City, where he labored for four years, and in 1907 was ordained pastor of the First Methodist Church at Portland, Oregon, where he continued until 1914. He then accepted a call from the First Church at Topeka, Kansas, where he remained until 1916, and since October of the latter year, he has been pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal church of St. Louis. While his attention has mostly been directed to the work of the ministry, in which connection he has accomplished great good, he has also proved an effective and forceful worker in other connections, closely studying many of the grave problems before the public at large with a view to better civic conditions. He served as a member of the Charter Commission of Portland, Oregon, in 1911, and he was a member of the committee of fifteen who accompanied President Taft on a tour of the cities of the northwest. He was likewise a delegate to the National Peace Conference in 1912 and a member of the General Conference of 1912 and of 1916. He was the first vice president of the committee of World's Christian Citizenship Conference held at Portland in 1913 and was a member of the commission on Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches. He was likewise made a member of the Social Service Council of the Methodist Episcopal church and engaged extensively in Y. M. C. A. war service.

On the 30th of June, 1891, Mr. Young was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Rohm Crawford of Greensboro, Pennsylvania. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and was grand orator of the grand lodge of Oregon in 1912 and 1913. He has taken the Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry and has ever been a loyal follower of the craft. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, nor does he lightly regard the duties of citizenship, feeling that it is the obligation of every individual to support his honest convictions concerning political matters. He feels that whatever affects the welfare of community, commonwealth or country should be a matter of individual concern and that moral progress is conserved in civic development. His life has been fruitful of great good. He is an earnest logical speaker, a clear thinker and a man of the keenest human sympathy, so that his entire life has been a helpful outreaching to mankind.

GILL RICHARDS.

Since 1919 Gill Richards has served the town of Perry as mayor and in the administration of his duties has shown himself to be a man of true personal worth, high ideals, and honorable principles. He is a native son of Perry, born in that town on the 27th of November, 1879, a son of Marion and Annie (Murphy) Richards. The father was born in Bath county, Kentucky, and when four years of age removed with his parents to Ralls county, Missouri. On reaching the age of nineteen years he launched into the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1906, at which time he retired. His death occurred on the 23rd of January, 1913. Marion Richards was the son of John Longly Richards, a native of Bath county, Kentucky, who removed with his family to Ralls county, Missouri, in 1853. His death occurred at the advanced age of ninety-two years. The Richards family were originally from England, coming to Virginia, where they settled during the colonial days, and from which state they removed to Kentucky. The mother, Annie Murphy, is still living and resides in Perry. She was born in Audrain county, Missouri, and was the daughter of John Murphy, a farmer in that county. John Murphy was of Irish descent and the family settled in Missouri prior to the Civil war.

Gill Richards received his education in the public schools of Perry and graduated from the high school there with the class of 1897. He then entered Christian College, now known as Stockton-Culver, where he took a two years course. After putting his textbooks aside he engaged in the mercantile business as partner

with his father and an uncle, A. A. Richards, under the name of the Richards Company. The store was a general one and upon the death of A. A. Richards and the retirement of his father in 1906 Gill Richards became sole owner and manager. Under his careful management the business reached extensive proportions and soon became recognized as the largest department store in Ralls county. In 1912 he sold an interest to Floyd Richards, his brother, and retired from active management. Floyd Richards is still conducting the business under the name of the Richards Company, by which name it has been known since 1873.

Gill Richards for many years has been recognized as a successful and progressive farmer and he owns some valuable land near Perry which he cultivates and on which he raises pure bred Durocs. In the financial circles of York he has also taken a prominent and active part, serving for many years as a director of the Perry Bank. He owns considerable business property in Perry and built the first moving picture theatre in that place. This venture proved a success from the beginning and his theatre is considered one of the most modern buildings of its kind in the surrounding territory. Mr. Richards has always taken an active part in politics, never seeking office for himself, however, but working in behalf of his friends. It was not surprising therefore when nominated for mayor by his many friends that he would not campaign for himself. His popularity, however, was made manifest by the fact that he received twice as many votes as both of his opponents combined. This election took place in 1919 and he ran on the democratic ticket.

It was on the 17th of August, 1905, that Mr. Richards was married to Miss Sammie Lou Neville, a daughter of James W. Neville. She was born October 4, 1879, and her father's birth occurred on the 14th of October, 1844, in Pike county, near Bowling Green. He was a retired farmer of Perry county, where his death occurred in 1917. When just a boy he moved to Ralls county. He was a prominent man in his community and was a leader in the prohibitionist movement. Her grandfather was Presley Neville who was of German descent but a native of Kentucky. The mother of Mrs. Richards, Almira Briggs, was born near Florida, Monroe county, on the 8th of September, 1857, and died February 2, 1899. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Richards two children have been born: Marion Neville, whose natal day was May 29, 1906, and who is now attending the Perry high school; and Helen, who is attending the grade schools of Perry.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards and family are consistent members of the Christian church of Perry and Mr. Richards has served this organization as deacon for several years and is also clerk of the board of the church. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Lick Creek Lodge, No. 302, of Perry, has served as senior warden of the Royal Arch Masons of Hannibal, and is a member of Moolah Temple of the Shrine at St. Louis. He is an exemplary member of the Elks, belonging to Lodge 1198 at Hannibal. Although the greater part of Mr. Richards' time has been devoted to his agricultural and business interests he finds recreation in the great out-of-doors and the strict confinement required in the mercantile business was the main cause of his retirement. Mr. Richards holds friendship inviolable and as true worth can always win regard he has a very extensive circle of friends. His thoughts are not self-centered but are given to the mastery of life's problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relation to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relation to his city, state and country.

MRS. THEODORE SHELTON.

Mrs. Jane Redd Gentry Shelton, wife of Theodore Shelton, is one of the best known women of Missouri and no record of the state would be complete without extended reference to her, not alone by reason of the fact that she is a representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the state and comes of a notably prominent ancestral line but also by reason of her personal contribution of valuable service to many of the important activities which tend to the uplift of the individual and the advancement of the community at large.

She was born May 28, 1848, at Oak Dale, the country seat of the Gentry family, about three miles northwest of Sedalia, Missouri, her parents being Judge and Mrs.



MRS. THEODORE SHELTON

William Gentry, of Pettis county. She comes of a family distinctively American in both its lineal and collateral lines. Her great-grandfather, Richard Gentry, married Jane Harris, a granddaughter of Major Robert Harris, who was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses from 1730 until 1742. Richard Gentry was a valiant soldier in the Revolutionary war and was present when Cornwallis surrendered his forces at Yorktown. Mrs. Shelton indeed has reason to be proud of her ancestral history, for she is a direct descendant of John Crawford of Scotland, who landed at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1643 and obtained several grants of land, upon one of which he settled. Her great-grandfather, David Thomson, was a major of the War of 1812 and with the rank of general commanded the Second Battalion of Kentucky Volunteers at the battle of the Thames. The wife of General Thomson was Elizabeth Suggett, daughter of John Suggett and Mildred Davis, and it is a matter of record (Filson Club Publication Vol. 12, p. 50) that they were among those who made memorable the defense of Bryant Station, Kentucky, August 16, 1782, when it was learned that the Indians and British were preparing for an attack on Bryant Springs, near Lexington, Kentucky. It was found the fort was inadequately supplied with water and the women and children went bravely forth with their pails (as was their custom), reasoning that if the Indians thought the small garrison had no knowledge of their proximity, they would await night-fall for their attack, a surmise that proved to be true. The women and children therefore went forth with their buckets, knowing they were under the eyes of savages, and Mrs. Mildred (Davis) Suggett and her husband's sister, Jemima Suggett Johnson, led the party to the spring, returning unmolested with the water for the siege. In the attack which followed the Indians shot flaming arrows into the fort and one of them fell into the cradle of the infant son of Jemima Suggett Johnson, Richard Mentor Johnson, who lived to become the vice president of the United States. A monument erected on the site of McClelland's Fort at Georgetown, Kentucky, to General McClelland and his men, and to the Revolutionary soldiers who were buried in Scott county, by the Big Springs Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the summer of 1920, contains among the many names those of but two women, the great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Shelton, Mildred Davis Suggett, and Jemima Suggett Johnson, her great-great-aunt. Mrs. Shelton was among the many Suggett descendants who were present at the unveiling of this monument. By reason of their bravery in leading the procession for water they were classed with the soldiers who successfully defended the fort.

William Gentry, the father of Mrs. Theodore Shelton, born April 14, 1818, at Old Franklin, Howard county, Missouri, was among the most enterprising farmers and successful stock breeders in Missouri, owning and cultivating six thousand acres of land near Sedalia, Missouri. He was the son of Reuben Estes Gentry and Elizabeth White who came from Madison county, Kentucky, and settled in Missouri in 1809. For a long time William Gentry was president of the State Agricultural Fair Association. At the same time he held numerous responsible, honorable and important positions by appointment and on various occasions was chosen representative of the agricultural and live stock interests of the state, in which his pride and enthusiasm were paramount. It was through his efforts that the first live stock fairs in the state were organized and held their first exhibitions, 1857-8, in his woodland pasture, a half mile north of his colonial home, where generous hospitality was extended to his many friends from adjoining counties. The premiums were solid silver, made by Jaccard & Company of St. Louis (coin), his five daughters each receiving among her wedding gifts a half dozen of these silver water cups, besides pitchers, ladles, spoons, etc. John R., the youngest son of Major William Gentry, raised among his many famous horses the "Great John R. Gentry," who electrified the world with his speed, lowering the record to 2:00½. He was unquestionably the greatest horse of his day and generation. He was born January 1, 1888, died December 14, 1920, and was buried in the State Fair grounds at Nashville, Tennessee, with all the honor and love befitting one so great. For twenty years Major Gentry served as county judge of Pettis county, filling the position until 1862, when he was appointed major of the Fortieth Regiment of enrolled militia by Governor Gamble, so serving until the regiment was mustered out. Subsequently he served with the same rank in the Fifth Regiment of provisional militia until the close of the war. His many noble deeds firmly established him in the hearts of the people of Missouri. Though all of his own and his wife's affiliations, by blood and association, had been with the south and though his people were large slaveholders, he opposed secession and remained loyal to the flag. In 1875 he was appointed by

Governor Hardin as one of the Missouri state managers for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. In 1879 Governor John S. Phelps appointed him a delegate to a convention called in New York to form a National Agricultural Society. He was appointed by Governor Marmaduke a member of the state board of health and at its first meeting was elected president and remained as such until his death on the 22d of May, 1890. In 1874 Judge Gentry was nominated by the people's party as candidate for governor. He received the vote of his county and good support from the state but was defeated by Charles H. Hardin. He had no real desire for office, however, his preference being strong for the active pursuits of farming and other business enterprises. He was at one time president of the Lexington & St. Louis Railroad, was also a director of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, president of the Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern Railroad and for several years was agent for Pettis county in railroad matters. He and his brother, Richard Gentry, and General George R. Smith guaranteed the right-of-way through Pettis county for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. (See Gentry Family of America, p. 160.) On the 12th of November, 1840, William Gentry wedded Ann Redd Major, daughter of Lewis Redd Major and Mildred Elvira Thomson and granddaughter of John Major and Elizabeth Redd of Virginia. John Major was in the War of the Revolution and was with Washington at Valley Forge. Ann was born on her father's estate of over one thousand acres near Frankfort, Kentucky, July 23, 1824, and removed with her parents in 1833 to Missouri, where they settled on the beautiful estate "Sunny Hill," eight miles northwest of Sedalia, Missouri. The colonial house will be good for another generation. The bricks were made on the place by his slaves. It has always been owned and occupied by his descendants until recently. The wedding was one of the most notable social events in central Missouri at that early date. Ann Redd Major was a lady of rare beauty of character and refinement, gifted with every domestic virtue, a descendant of the chivalry of Virginia. She was noted for her tender sympathy and generosity. Sick soldiers of the Civil war were nursed back to health in her home. Strangers in need were given shelter and protection. After the Civil war it was a familiar sight to meet a half dozen negro women and children coming down the road from the big brick house, each laden with baskets of apples, potatoes, meal, flour, bacon, sugar and coffee, proofs of her sympathetic, generous nature. None ever asked in vain. She was always the friend of the needy, whose burdens she ever tried to lighten. Her gentle manner, her unbounded hospitality, her unselfish devotion to home, friends and family made her beloved by all. A copy of her portrait will be found in Volume II, page 73, Americans of Gentle Birth.

To this union were born eleven children, four of whom are still living, four having died after reaching the age of thirty years and each having lived to establish hospitable homes of their own. Though the family was a large one, all of the children were given the best possible advantages for acquiring a finished education and as a result each member, as well as the father and mother, was noted for culture in literature and the refined arts. The daughter, Jane Redd Gentry, reared at the family home, Oak Dale, near Sedalia, attended school in Georgetown, Missouri, and also became a pupil in the Forest Grove Seminary under Professor Anthony Haynes and Professor A. A. Neal. In 1864-5 she was a student in the Visitation Convent at St. Louis, Missouri, and throughout her life she has manifested a keen interest in literature and all those things which have cultural value. On the 20th of February, 1868, she became the wife of Theodore Shelton, of St. Louis, a leading merchant of the city, where they have since resided. Mr. Shelton throughout this entire period has continued in the wholesale hat, cap and glove business, having one of the largest establishments of this character in the central section of the Mississippi valley. To Mr. and Mrs. Shelton were born two children: Richard Theodore, who is now the president of the Shelton Panama Hat Company on Washington avenue in St. Louis; and William Gentry, president of the Shelton Electric Company of New York city.

Mrs. Shelton is entitled to membership in all the patriotic societies and has become identified with many of the patriotic societies of the country. She is now a member of the board of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in Missouri; also belongs to the Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry, which she joined on its organization; and is the first vice president of the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century. She is a charter member of the National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of Missouri and has been the treasurer since its organization. She is a Daughter of the American Revolution under five Virginia ancestors and a member of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 under two an-

cestors. Mrs. Shelton and her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Gentry Skinner, were among the organizers and charter members of the Missouri State Society of United States Daughters of 1812, and the former at the first meeting was elected registrar, while Mrs. Skinner was chosen a director, and these offices they continued to fill through the first seven years. In October, 1915, Mrs. Shelton was elected state president, occupying the position for two and a half years when she was unanimously elected honorary state president for life. The state board presented her with a silver vase, with the insignia of the United States Daughters of 1812, Society of Missouri, engraved upon it, in token of their high esteem. In April, 1916, at the national council in Washington, D. C., she was elected the national auditor of the National Society. She attended the national board at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in October, 1918, and at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1919. She served for two years as regent of the St. Louis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an organization of four hundred members, and she and her sister, Mrs. Skinner, were for many years delegates for the different organizations holding their national meetings in Washington, D. C. In April, 1917, at the national council held in Washington, she represented the 1812 Society as state president of Missouri and as national auditor. She was delegate to the Colonial Dames of America, representing Mrs. Eliot, the state president of Missouri. She was delegate to the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution and has also been a delegate to the national convention of the Founders and Patriots of America.

Mrs. Shelton belongs to the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia, is a member of the Missouri Historical Society, Jefferson Memorial St. Louis and the Valley Forge Historical Society of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. For a number of years she has been the St. Louis county and city chairman of the Old Trails Ocean to Ocean Highway and she and her sister, Mrs. Skinner, are charter members of the Chart Club Drawing Rooms, an organization unique and beautiful in sentiment. She is a member of the St. Louis Woman's Club and first vice chairman of the Mortality Tablet Committee under Mrs. Ben F. Gray, the tablet to be erected in the city hall. During the war she was a member of the Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, under Mrs. B. F. Bush, and also a member of the Navy League. From the beginning of the war until now Mrs. Shelton has been untiring in her efforts to cheer and comfort the sick and wounded soldiers. Her grandson, William Gentry Shelton, Jr., was lieutenant in the air service. Her nephew, Harry Duke Skinner, went overseas as a member of the American Expeditionary Force. The youth of her family all over the country responded valiantly to the call to arms. In February, 1917, at the home of Mrs. Shelton, was formed a Red Cross unit among the Daughters of 1812, the first unit formed in St. Louis, on which occasion George Simmons was the speaker. The members of this unit were most enthusiastic in their work throughout the war period and accomplished great good. When Mrs. Shelton was not sewing at the Kinloch Red Cross Headquarters, making bandages, etc., at Washington University and Barnes Hospital, she was at home knitting for the Navy League or doing other war service that promoted the welfare of American soldiers in camp and field. She was awarded a medal by the United States treasury department for patriotic service in behalf of the Liberty loans. Mrs. Shelton was chosen chairman of the patriotic organizations for the armistice parade on the 11th of November, 1920, and marched in the parade from her home to the Municipal theatre.

Mrs. Shelton was appointed a member of the Missouri State Centennial Committee of 1916 and was requested to send the names of two delegates from the U. S. D. 1812 Society of Missouri. She named Mrs. C. C. Evans, of Sedalia, and Mrs. Hugh Miller of Kansas City, thus representing the east, west and central sections of the state. Mrs. Shelton has worked hard and faithfully with the State Society U. S. D. 1812 of Missouri for the bronze roll of fame of the Missouri Pioneers and takes great pride in this beautiful tribute of love to the foundation builders of Missouri. It is the most valuable contribution to early Missouri history that has been accomplished. This magnificent bronze tablet hangs upon the west wall in Jefferson Memorial, made by Gorham and designed by R. P. Bringham. Mrs. Shelton presided at this memorable meeting when it was presented and her grandson, Richard Douglass Shelton, drew aside the silken flag that unveiled it. The brass cylinders containing valuable data for each of the names are kept in the vault and added to from time to time.

Aside from the patriotic organizations with which Mrs. Shelton is connected she is much interested in the "Gentry Family of America," an organization which was formed by herself, her brother, Richard T. Gentry of Sedalia, Missouri, and her cousin,

General W. H. Gentry of Lexington, Kentucky. At their first meeting in August, 1898, held at Crab Orchard Springs, Kentucky, Richard Gentry of Kansas City, Missouri, was elected president and historian and has published a history of the family which is found in many libraries.

Notwithstanding all of her many, varied and useful activities Mrs. Shelton has been before and above all else a home maker for fifty-three years and gathers about her the loved ones from almost every state in the Union. She inherited the strong character, generous impulses and amiable qualities that distinguished her parents. Her nature, too, is as radiant as a day in June and her hospitality is unbounded. The year before the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was held in St. Louis she gathered the scattered branches of the Gentry family into a reunion at her palatial home and thereafter until the close of the Fair she entertained lavishly and untiringly, her guests coming from every section of the country. No home is more popular in St. Louis, nor are any citizens more highly esteemed than Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Shelton.

ALBERT J. MILLER, M. D.

The tendency of the age is toward specialization. Comparatively few men who enter upon a professional career attempt to cover the entire scope of activity in that field but concentrate their efforts and attention upon a particular line, so that they can thereby reach a high degree of skill and efficiency. This course has been followed by Dr. Albert J. Miller, a St. Louis physician, who has largely given his attention to cancers and skin diseases. Pennsylvania numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Goldsboro, September 20, 1854. His father, Benjamin Miller, was also a native of the Keystone state, where his ancestors had lived through several generations, although the family is of Scotch origin. Benjamin Miller was a successful farmer and resided in Pennsylvania throughout his entire life, his labors being ended in death in 1877, when he was sixty-two years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Kunkle, was a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. She died in 1898, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

Dr. Miller of this review was the eighth in order of birth in a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. He attended the public schools of Mount Wolf, Pennsylvania, and also the State Normal School at Millersville. He then took up the profession of teaching, which he followed in Pennsylvania and Ohio for a period of seven years but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor, becoming imbued with a desire to enter upon the practice of medicine. He therefore began studying with that end in view, matriculating in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1883. In the same year he entered active practice in St. Louis, where he has remained, except for the period spent in Ohio, and with the passing of time he has built up an extensive and important practice, in the conduct of which he has been very successful. He is extremely careful in the diagnosis of his cases and his professional judgment is at all times sound and reliable. He has his office in the Holland building and has occupied space on the same floor since the 1st of May, 1899, or for a period of more than twenty-one years. From 1887 until 1890 he had charge of the post-graduate school and polyclinic in St. Louis and from 1891 until 1898 had charge of the cancer and skin department in the Surgical Hotel Hospital at Columbus, Ohio. Since the latter date he has specialized in the treatment of cancer and skin diseases and has become a recognized authority in this branch of practice. He has been called to attend patients in twenty-two states and in Canada.

In St. Louis, on the 7th of August, 1884, Dr. Miller was married to Miss Emma W. Wesseling, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of the late Rudolph and Johanna Wesseling, who were of German birth and became residents of St. Louis in 1839. Dr. and Mrs. Miller have one son, Clayton P., who was born in St. Louis, May 10, 1887, and who married Miss Hope Goodson, of this city. They have one daughter, June Hope Miller, born in St. Louis, November 30, 1915.

Dr. Miller is a republican in his political views but has never been an office seeker. During the World war he was one of the four-minute men and was very helpful in support of the Red Cross and other war activities, doing all in his power to win public cooperation with these organizations. His life has ever been actuated



DR. ALBERT J. MILLER

by a laudable ambition. He worked his way through college, determined to win success if it could be accomplished by untiring and honorable effort, and today he stands among the able and prominent physicians of St. Louis, his practice being large and important.

RULIF M. MARTIN.

Rulif M. Martin was one of the organizers and promoters of the Redheffer Envelope Company, a growing young business concern of Kansas City, and by reason of the enterprise which he has manifested in this connection he deserves recognition as one of the progressive young manufacturers of western Missouri. He was born in Kansas City in 1895, and is a son of Edward R. Martin. In the acquirement of his education he attended the State University of Missouri, from which he was graduated, and during vacation periods he was employed by the State Historical Society, thus largely earning the funds which enabled him to pursue his college course.

Mr. Martin is one of the veterans of the World war, for he was with the American Expeditionary Force in France and was in active duty on the battlefields of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. At length he was wounded and in January, 1919, he returned home after ten months' overseas service as second lieutenant. He was attached to the Headquarters Company of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Infantry and made a most creditable military record. In 1918 he became associated with Fred N. Redheffer in organizing the Redheffer Envelope Company, which they have since successfully conducted. They are rapidly developing a business of attractive proportions, bringing them a desirable measure of success.

Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Mildred S. Strobach, of Rolla, Missouri. Fraternally he is a Knights Templar Mason and also a member of the Mystic Shrine and is a worthy follower of the teachings and purposes of the craft. He is widely recognized as an energetic young business man and all who know him recognize the fact that his future career will be well worth watching.

REV. HAROLD LOCKE READER.

Rev. Harold Locke Reader, pastor of the Webster Groves Baptist church was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, May 6, 1885, a son of John J. and S. Emma Reader. On his mother's side he is descended from the family of the English philosopher, John Locke. He was reared in Illinois, beginning his primary education at Carrollton, Greene county, while in June, 1903, he was graduated from the high school in East St. Louis. Following his graduation he attended the Washington University in St. Louis, becoming at that institution a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Later he entered Shurtleff College at Alton, Illinois, where he was twice president of his literary society, the Sigma Phi. He was ordained to the gospel ministry while pastor of the Winstanley Baptist church in East St. Louis at the age of twenty-two years. In April, 1910, he was called to the pastorate of the West Park Baptist church in St. Louis. His interest in young men led to the erection by that church of a gymnasium building around which the activities of the young men could center.

Harold Locke Reader was married in 1911 to Jennie L. Hall and soon afterwards the state of his wife's health necessitated a change of residence to Denver, Colorado. In 1913 he returned from the west and in August of that year was called to the newly organized Baptist church in Webster Groves. This church is unique in that from a membership of thirty-two meeting in a rented hall, it has grown in the seven years to a membership of three hundred owning its own beautiful property all acquired without the aid of one penny from the mission boards. The record is unique in Baptist history in St. Louis.

Mr. Reader is an ex-president of the St. Louis Baptist Ministers Conference. He is very active in Masonic circles, being at the present time district deputy grand master of the fifty-seventh district and past master of Wellston Lodge, No. 613, A. F. & A. M. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the council, a Knight Templar and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite.

Mr. Reader was one of the first clergymen to offer his services in the late war and in July, 1917, was appointed chaplain of the Fifth Missouri Infantry, the famous St. Louis regiment to which Marshall Joffre personally presented a regimental flag. Later at Camp Doniphan when this regiment was consolidated with the First Missouri Infantry to form the One Hundred and Thirty-eight Infantry he was transferred to the One Hundred and Tenth Engineers of the Thirty-fifth Division, with which regiment he served throughout the war, being on four battle fronts in France—near Amiens, the Vosges, St. Mihiel and the Argonne. He was granted an indefinite leave of absence by his church when he entered military service and in May, 1919, resumed his pastorate. In November, 1919, he was elected the first Post Commander of Webster Groves Memorial Post, No. 172, of the American Legion, which office he still holds. This in brief is the outline of his career. Those who read between the lines will see the earnestness of purpose that has always actuated him, high ideals which he has kept constantly before him, and the practical methods which he has followed in securing their adoption. There is about Mr. Reader nothing of that aloofness which too often marks the scholarly man of the ministry. Intensely human in all of his interests to the point of understanding human nature he is constantly seeking to inspire and encourage those whom he meets to choose those things which are most enduring and satisfying and which make for the upbuilding of the highest character.

BRECKINRIDGE JONES.

Breckinridge Jones, president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis who has been one of the directing officers of this corporation for more than thirty years, was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, on the 2nd of October, 1856, his parents being Daniel W. and Rebecca Robertson (Dunlap) Jones. His early educational opportunities were supplemented by a course in Centre College at Danville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1875. Before entering upon the study of law he taught school for one year in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky. He then studied law for two years in the office of Colonel Thomas P. Hill of Stanford, Lincoln County, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in that county in 1878. In October of that year he moved to St. Louis. He attended the St. Louis Law School in the session of 1878-9 and attended the summer Law School at the University of Virginia in 1879. In the same year he opened a law office in St. Louis where he continued in practice for nine years, when by reason of the business interests of himself and a number of friends and clients he went to New Decatur, Alabama, as vice president and general manager of the Decatur Land Improvement and Furnace Company, then the largest corporation in North Alabama. After a successful reorganization of that company in 1890 Mr. Jones returned to St. Louis where he resumed law practice, but after a brief period he was elected the first secretary of the newly incorporated Mississippi Valley Trust Company. Throughout the intervening period of thirty years he has given his attention to constructive effort, executive control and legal direction of the interests of this strong financial concern of which he is now the president. In 1896 he inaugurated the movement to form a national organization of the Trust Companies of the United States and is the recognized "father of the Trust Company section" of the American Bankers Association. In 1915 he was the chairman of the commission that wrote the revision of the banking laws of Missouri, enacted that year by the general assembly.

Mr. Jones was married at Stanford, Kentucky, October 21, 1885, to Miss Frances Miller Reid and they became the parents of five children: Reid, Breckinridge, Jr., Frances Reid, Daniel W. and Mary D. The wife and mother passed away on the 13th of August, 1904. On the 21st of September, 1910, at Cazenovia, New York, Mr. Jones was married to Mrs. Sarah Brant Colwell, a representative of an old prominent St. Louis family. Three of the children of Mr. Jones also served in the World war. His eldest son, Reid Jones, was a captain in the Thirty-second Regiment of Engineers in 1917 and 1918, while Frances Reid Jones served in vocational training work at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., in 1918 and Daniel W. Jones was an ensign in the United States navy. His two stepsons also served in the World war: John Charles Colwell was a captain in the United States regular army, belong-



BRECKINRIDGE JONES

ing to the Fifty-eighth Infantry in 1917 and 1918; and Kent G. Colwell was a first lieutenant in the Intelligence Department of the United States army in 1917 and 1918.

Mr. Jones belongs to the Union Avenue Christian church. Politically he has always been a democrat and in 1882 was chosen to represent his district in the thirty-second general assembly of Missouri. He is a member of the St. Louis, Noonday, Country, Racquet, Florissant Valley, and Log Cabin Clubs. He is the treasurer of the Missouri Historical Society.

JOHN B. C. LUCAS.

The history of no country perhaps rests so largely upon the development of commercial and industrial enterprise as does that of the United States. This country has waged no wars for conquest, having since the establishment of the republic followed the most constructive lines in the upbuilding of the nation and the establishment of its policy. Into each state have gone men of resolute will, of broad vision and of high ideals who have become active factors in the upbuilding of a commonwealth, until the Union is formed of a galaxy of great states each with its paramount interests and activities, yet all contributing to the sum total of power and honor which are everywhere today associated with the name of America.

Prominent among the promoters and builders of Missouri are those of the Lucas family, of which family John B. C. Lucas was a prominent representative. He was born December 30, 1847, a son of James H. and Emilie (Desruisseaux) Lucas. His ancestral line can be traced back through seven generations to one of the Revolutionary war heroes. He was a great-grandson of Andrew Vanoy, who was captain of a company of militia in North Carolina attached to the regiment of Colonel Abraham Shepard. In 1777 he enlisted as a member of the Continental army and rendered valuable service to the cause on various battlefields until the victory was won by the colonial troops. In the Lucas line the ancestry is traced back to Nicholas Lucas who was born in 1572 and died at the age of seventy-eight years. His descendants in successive generations in the line down to John B. C. Lucas were Robert, James, Robert, Robert Joseph and Robert Joseph Edward Lucas, who was the great-grandfather of him whose name heads this memoir. He was born in 1725 and passed away in 1783. In 1760 he became a procureur du Roi, or king's prosecuting attorney, of Port Audemur, in Normandy, France. He married Mademoiselle de l'Arche, and to this union there were born seven children, of whom John B. C. Lucas was the third child and second son and the grandfather of his namesake, whose name introduces this review. The grandfather was married in France to Mademoiselle Sebin. In the University of Caen, which was founded by Henry VI, king of England, he studied law with a view to becoming procureur du Roi. On the 17th of April, 1784, accompanied by his wife, he left Ostend, Belgium, for America, coming to Philadelphia. Soon afterward he purchased a large tract of land called Montpelier, situated at Coal Hill near the present site of Pittsburgh, where then stood Fort Pitt. There they lived until 1805. Mr. Lucas had brought with him to the United States, a letter of introduction from Benjamin Franklin, then minister to France, recommending him to President Jefferson as an able jurist whose counsels would be valuable in framing the laws of a new-born republic. He became prominently identified with the history of Pennsylvania. He served on the bench with Judge Addison and in 1795 was elected to the state legislature, while in 1803 he became a member of congress. Two years before he had been sent by President Jefferson to ascertain the temper of the French and Spanish residents of Louisiana respecting the Louisiana purchase. He traveled incognito to St. Louis, thence to Ste. Genevieve and on to New Orleans, under the name of Des Peultreaux. The commission was ably and carefully executed and the president bestowed upon him further honors in 1803 by appointing him judge of the territorial court and commissioner of land claims of Upper Louisiana, following the purchase. For two years he filled that office in a most creditable and honorable manner and in 1805 came to St. Louis after resigning his position. The city was but a little French settlement but he recognized its advantageous position, believed in its future growth and made extensive investments in

real estate which afterward brought him and his family large wealth. He was always most devoted to his family and the death of his five sons caused him to retire from public life, after which time he gave his supervision only to his estate. He enjoyed an extensive law practice and his professional duties and the management of his property fully claimed his time. He was one of the first to herald the abolition movement which he did in a speech made in St. Louis, April 20, 1820, defining his views in consenting to allow his name to be used as a candidate for membership on the delegation to the constitutional convention of Missouri. At that time he strongly opposed the introduction of slavery into the state and the speech created a great sensation.

James H. Lucas, father of John B. C. Lucas, entered upon the scene of earthly activities about the time of the opening of the nineteenth century. He was born November 12, 1800, and became a student in the College of St. Thomas, in Nelson county, Kentucky. In 1817 he left the south, going to New Hampshire, and later studied law in New York. In 1819 he made his way to St. Louis and thence started by boat for South America but changed his plans and for a time remained at Arkansas Post and at Little Rock, in both of which places he devoted his attention to reading law at the same time supporting himself as a typesetter on the Arkansas Gazette and in operating the ferry. He afterward rode the circuit in the practice of his profession and his developing powers won him a place of prominence, gaining him a wide and favorable acquaintance as a member of the bar and in other connections. In 1820 he was appointed major of the militia by Governor James Miller and later was made judge of the probate court. He was married May 10, 1832, to Emilie Desruisseaux and they became the parents of thirteen children. In October, 1837, James H. Lucas returned to St. Louis at the request of his father who was then well advanced in years and who passed away August 17, 1842, leaving his large estate to his two children, James H. and Mrs. Annie L. Hunt.

The son then assumed the management of the estate and as the years passed became recognized as one of the most prominent among the builders of Missouri through his promotion of many progressive movements and his organization of large business enterprises. He also rendered to his state valuable service of a political character and from 1844 until 1847 was a member of the state senate but was never ambitious to occupy public office. Nevertheless his aid could always be counted upon to further any plan or movement for the general good and in many private capacities he aided in public upbuilding. He subscribed one hundred thousand dollars for the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and was twice elected to the presidency of the company. He assisted in organizing and acted as president of the Gas Company and was one of the promoters of the Boatmen's Savings Institution. For a long period he figured in financial circles, establishing a bank in St. Louis in 1851, with a branch in San Francisco. The business was reorganized in 1853 and others became interested but on the 21st of October of that year, owing to the widespread financial panic which engulfed the country, both banks failed. Although Mr. Lucas was not legally bound he assumed the responsibility and paid the entire liabilities with ten per cent interest, at a clear loss to himself of a half million dollars but with business reputation and honor untarnished. Such was the character of the man. His high moral sense was ever one of his most pronounced traits and though he inherited and controlled an immense fortune he was never known to take advantage of the necessities of another and in fact would rather have met financial loss than to have compromised his commercial honor in any way. He built the Lucas Market and gave ten thousand dollars toward the erection of the Southern Hotel. He also made donation of an equal amount to the Missouri Historical Society and many movements for intellectual and moral progress received his strong endorsement and financial support. His property was largely invested in real estate, his holdings including two hundred and twenty-five stores and dwellings in St. Louis which were divided among his eight living children when he passed away November 11, 1873. His wife survived him for about five years, her death occurring December 24, 1878.

Already the Lucas family has become established as one of the most prominent and influential in connection with the material progress of Missouri when John B. C. Lucas became an active factor in the world's work. He was born December 30, 1847, and throughout his entire life lived up to the high traditions and the noble example of his forebears. He attended Washington University of

St. Louis after mastering the elementary branches of learning and also continued his education in Seaton Hall College at South Orange, New Jersey. Later he accepted a clerkship in his father's office, in which he remained for two years, acquainting himself with his father's varied business interests of which he later assumed entire management. At the death of his father he was appointed one of the executors of the estate which he settled. In business affairs he ever displayed keen discrimination and sagacity and his name, like that of his father, was ever an honored one, always above suspicion, his course at all times being such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. In 1890 he was elected to the presidency of the Citizens Bank and thus continued to serve until 1898. He was also one of the chief promoters and seven original owners of the Planters Hotel.

In 1876 John B. C. Lucas was united in marriage to Miss Mollie C. Morton, of Little Rock, Arkansas, and they became the parents of two daughters, Isabel and Francine. The mother passed away in Colorado and Mr. Lucas afterward married Isabel Lee Morton, a descendant of the Notrebe, a very prominent French family of Arkansas. There is but one child living of the first marriage, Isabel, who is now the wife of Frank K. Sawyer, of Alexandria, Indiana, and they have two children, Mary M. and Lucas. The children of the father's second marriage who still survive are three in number: Mary L., the wife of John A. Hart, of 19 Portland place, St. Louis, by whom she has two children, Mary L. and John A., Jr.; Charles Lucas, living at home; and Morton J., who wedded Marion Cronk and has a daughter, Isabel Morton Lucas. Since her husband's death Mrs. Lucas has spent much time in travel but maintains a handsome home at No. 4495 West Pine boulevard. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and for a number of years Mr. Lucas was acting president of Calvary cemetery. Death called him on the 16th of September, 1908, and thus he passed on to join his father and another name was added to the list of Missouri's honored dead, for he had been a most progressive citizen and one whose life counted for good in the world's work.

SAMUEL KOBER.

Samuel Kober, vice president and secretary of the Harris-Kober Diamond Importing Company of St. Louis, was born August 28, 1877, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Louis and Minnie (Seelig) Kober. The father was a resident of St. Louis during the greater part of his life, having come to this city when a mere lad from Breslau, Germany, during an early emigration of people of his nationality to the new world and never did he have desire to return. He was engaged in the cigar business and for a number of years was with the F. R. Rice Cigar Company of St. Louis, remaining with that house for about two decades or up to the time of his demise. To him and his wife were born four children.

Samuel Kober, the eldest of the family, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1896. After his textbooks were put aside he made his first step in the business world in connection with dairying and won a reputation for furnishing good milk to his fellow townsmen. He was for several years with the well known Hopson Dairy Company, a business that was afterward taken over by the City Dairy Company. The Grafeman Dairy Company was also consolidated with the Hopson Dairy Company. Mr. Kober continued his connection with this business for about six years and then accepted an appointment in the St. Louis post office as one of the distributing clerks. There he continued for five years, at the end of which time he formed a partnership with E. F. Maritz for the conduct of a wholesale jewelry business. This association was maintained for five years, in which period Mr. Kober learned all the practical phases of the jewelry trade. He has now been associated for ten years with L. K. Harris with whom he has been close friends since early childhood, under the firm style of the Harris-Kober Diamond Importing Company, of which he is the vice president and secretary. They handle unset diamonds and are the largest exclusive diamond dealers of the middle west. Their trade covers the entire west and middle west and they do an extensive business. They are most progressive merchants and one of Mr. Kober's unique methods of advertising is to employ what appears to be a playing card the reverse

side of which shows the king of diamonds, the face of the "king," however, being that of Mr. Kober. He is continually putting forth original methods in behalf of the development of the trade and the house has enjoyed substantial success from the beginning.

In St. Louis, in 1907, Mr. Kober was married to Miss Myra Arnold, a daughter of S. J. Arnold, one of the oldest residents of St. Louis, who was connected for a number of years with municipal affairs as tax collector and who became one of the best known men of the city. He arrived here from Reading, Pennsylvania, during the Civil war. He was a member of the federal army and participated in a number of battles before being wounded in the hotly contested engagement at Gettysburg. Mr. and Mrs. Kober reside at No. 5789 Westminster place in St. Louis. He belongs to the Masonic order, St. Louis Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and Missouri Chapter, No. 1, and his membership relations extend to both lodge and chapter. He is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, No. 9, of St. Louis. His interests are wide and varied but center in his business affairs, and progressiveness, determination and thorough reliability have been the salient features in making the Harris-Kober Diamond Importing Company one of the leading concerns in this field in the entire country.

REV. JOSEPH C. EI, S. M.

Rev. Joseph C. Ei, S. M., president of the Chaminade College of St. Louis county, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1875, a son of Casper Joseph and Josephine (Tittlebach) Ei, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and were of German descent. The father was a stationary engineer and resided in Pittsburgh for many years, or to the time of his death.

Rev. Mr. Ei was educated in St. Mary's College at Dayton, Ohio, where he pursued his high school course and his junior college studies. Subsequently he went to France and studied at the University of Besançon, while later he was a student in Paris, completing his studies at the University of Fribourg, in Fribourg, Switzerland. He was ordained to the priesthood on the 30th of July, 1905, and with his return to America became a teacher in St. Mary's University at Dayton, Ohio, there remaining for two years. Subsequently he was chaplain and teacher in the St. Louis College at San Antonio, Texas, where he remained for five years, and for four years was president of St. Mary's College at San Antonio, Texas. In 1916 he came to St. Louis county, Missouri, and was appointed to the presidency of Chaminade College and has since been at the head of this institution.

Professor Ei is a member of the Society of Mary. Since his ordination to the priesthood he has devoted his life to educational work and is particularly capable and successful in this field.

JOHN EDMOND BISHOP.

John Edmond Bishop, who is engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis as a member of the firm of Bishop & Claiborne, was born in Rocheport, Boone county, Missouri, August 6, 1869, a son of David and Ann Eliza (Stice) Bishop. It was in the year 1844 that the father removed from Clark county, Kentucky, to Boone county, Missouri, where he successfully carried on farming, while subsequently he engaged in merchandising at California, Moniteau county, Missouri. He passed away in 1908 at the ripe old age of eighty-four years, his birth having occurred in 1824. His widow is still living.

John Edmond Bishop was educated in this state, completing a high school course at California, Missouri, with the class of 1889, after which he pursued his academic studies in the Missouri State University. He became a law student at Yale and was there graduated in 1895 with the degree of LL. B. In the meantime Mr. Bishop had taken up the profession of teaching and was assistant superintendent of the public schools of California, Missouri, in 1892 and 1893 and also through the ensuing term. In September, 1895, he came to St. Louis and entered alone upon

the practice of law, thus continuing until January 1, 1901, when he formed a partnership with Thomas H. Cobbs under the firm style of Bishop & Cobbs. Today he is the senior partner of the firm of Bishop & Claiborne, which was organized in the fall of 1918. He has always concentrated his efforts and attention upon general civil practice save that he filled the office of city attorney at California, Missouri, from 1892 until 1894. His law practice is now extensive and important and he is also a director of a number of corporations.

On the 11th of March, 1916, Mr. Bishop was married to Miss Maria Claiborne, of St. Louis, daughter of Judge James R. Claiborne, a prominent jurist and the present partner of her husband in the practice of law.

Mr. Bishop is well known in club circles. He is the secretary of the St. Louis Club and a member of the Noonday, the Bellerive Country and the Sunset Hill Country Clubs. He is very prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to Tuscan Lodge No. 60, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, while in the consistory he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is likewise a member of the Mystic Shrine and in 1920 was elected potentate of Moolah Temple. He belongs to the Christian church and the active forces of his life have always been such as have made him a highly esteemed and valued resident of St. Louis.

WILBUR TYSON TRUEBLOOD.

Wilbur Tyson Trueblood, a St. Louis architect of high professional standing, was born January 4, 1874, in the city which is still his home.

His father, E. T. Trueblood, was born in Indiana and is of English descent. For many years he served as statistician for the Kennard Carpet Company of St. Louis, Missouri, but is now living retired from business life. During the Civil war he served as a soldier of the Union army and is now a member of a Grand Army post, thus maintaining pleasant relations with his old military comrades. In days of peace he has been as true and loyal to the interests of his country as when he followed the nation's starry banner on the battle fields of the south. He wedded Mary Cooper, a daughter of William Cooper and a representative of one of the old American families. By this marriage there were born two sons and three daughters: Mary Ada; Stella; Elizabeth, the deceased wife of Charles W. Thatcher, president of the Thatcher-Kerwin Glass Company of St. Louis; Wilbur T., of this review; and Alva C., who is an attorney of the firm of Wilson & Trueblood, with offices in the Federal Reserve Bank building in St. Louis, and who married Leona Wahlert.

Wilbur T. Trueblood was educated in the public schools and in the Manual Training School of St. Louis, being graduated from the latter in June, 1892. He then entered the office of Isaac S. Taylor, a well known architect, with whom he remained until 1896, during which time he was studying the various phases of the business and thus constantly promoting his skill and efficiency. In 1900 he attended Columbia University in New York for a year, making a special study of architecture. The years from 1901 to 1905 he spent in the offices of architects, McKim, Mead, and White, of New York, and Mauran, Russell & Garden and William B. Ittner, of St. Louis. From 1905 until 1908 he engaged in the practice of his profession independently during which period, for two years, he acted as instructor in architecture in Washington University of St. Louis. In 1908 he went abroad to study architecture, entering the atelier of M. Duquesne in Paris, France, a connection of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. During his stay in Europe, which covered a year, he traveled through Spain, England and Italy, studying the architecture of these various countries in addition to his work in Paris. Upon his return to St. Louis he again became instructor in architecture in Washington University, continuing his educational work there from 1909 until 1911. In the latter year he resumed business on his own account and was thus engaged until 1915 when he formed a partnership with Theodore C. Link, a connection that has since been maintained under the firm name of Link & Trueblood. They engage in the general practice of architecture and have a large clientele.

Mr. Trueblood has acquainted himself with the highest architectural standards and designs of Europe and in the practice of his profession has shown initiative

and originality in meeting the demands of present-day life and business conditions. During the World war he had charge of construction work for the Red Cross in the Southwestern Division.

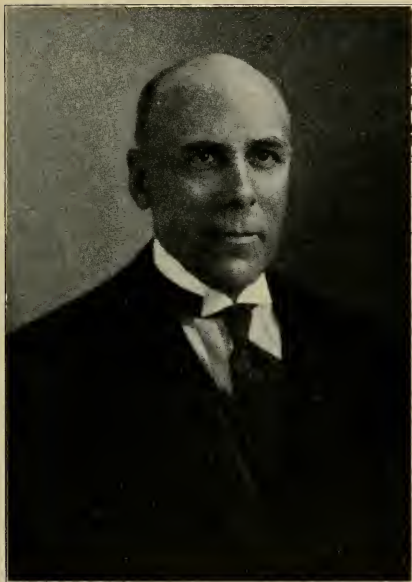
On the 4th of November, 1913, in St. Louis, Mr. Trueblood was married to Miss Kate C. Lee, a daughter of James W. Lee, now deceased, who was chaplain of the Barnes Hospital and for a number of years minister of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, South, in St. Louis. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Trueblood has been born one son, Wilbur Tyson, Jr., who is with his parents in an attractive home at No. 5043 Washington avenue.

Politically Mr. Trueblood is a republican and his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Second Baptist church at Kings Highway and Washington avenue. He has been president since 1918 of the Municipal Art Commission of St. Louis. He is a member of the St. Louis Artists Guild and the American Institute of Architects. From 1918 to 1921 he filled the position of secretary of the St. Louis Chapter in this latter organization. He has ever been active in promoting and maintaining the highest professional standards and has gained a place in the foremost rank of the architects of his native city.

EDWIN S. PILLSBURY.

Edwin S. Pillsbury, president of the Century Electric Company of St. Louis, was born in Riley county, Kansas, January 12, 1867, his parents being Leonard H. and Evelyn S. (Sanborn) Pillsbury, both of whom were representatives of old and well known New England families. The ancestry of the Pillsbury family can be traced back to about 1638, when representatives of the name came from England to the new world. The Sanborn family is also of English lineage, Evelyn Sanborn being a daughter of Captain Frederick Sanborn. Leonard H. Pillsbury, the father, was born in New Hampshire and was educated at the Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, that state. He later went to Kansas with the earliest settlers and passed through the usual experiences and hardships of frontier life for several years. Realizing that there was limitless opportunity in the legal profession he determined to study law and returned to Exeter where he began preparation for the bar. It was in 1862 that he wedded Evelyn S. Sanborn, the marriage being celebrated on Saturday evening and on Sunday morning, a week later, Mr. Pillsbury participated in the battle of South Mountain. He had recruited a company, of which he became captain, his command being mustered in as Company A of the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers. He also participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam and Vicksburg and after the latter campaign only nine men out of his original company of one hundred and twelve responded to the roll-call. After the close of the war Leonard H. Pillsbury returned to Riley county, Kansas, where he conducted a newspaper and was also engaged in surveying for several years. From there he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where for about five years he was an officer in the United States court. He then returned to New Hampshire where he engaged in general merchandising at Derry in connection with his brother and has since been a resident of that place. An interesting fact of his long and honorable career is that thirty years ago he served in the state legislature and during the year 1920, at the ripe old age of eighty-five, his fellow citizens again called him to the same position and he is now a member of the general assembly of the old Granite state. His wife has passed away, survived by the following sons and daughter: Frederick S., Ambrose Burnside, Edwin S., William S., and Grace.

At the age of seven years Edwin S. Pillsbury was in Memphis, Tennessee, to which place his father had removed the family, there holding a position in the United States court. Soon afterward, however, Edwin S. Pillsbury went to New England where he attended the public schools and the Pinkerton Academy at Derry, New Hampshire, while later he became a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. In 1894 Mr. Pillsbury came to St. Louis, having accepted a contract with the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company to develop the single phase alternating current motor, which up to that time had not proven a success. It was Mr. Pillsbury's work that resulted in the production of the successful repulsion start, induction operating, alternating current motor and in the manufacture of this type of motor today St. Louis leads the world. After the expiration of his contract with the above firm



EDWIN S. PILLSBURY

Mr. Pillsbury was for some time connected with the Wagner Electric Company of this city.

In 1902 he joined the H. E. Lindsey Electrical Supply Company, jobbers of electrical supplies, etc., and at once changed this company to a manufacturing concern. In 1904 the name of the Century Electric Company was adopted and Mr. Pillsbury took control of the business, of which he was later elected president. The company is today capitalized for one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Under his guidance the business has made rapid, substantial and satisfactory progress and today the Century motors are in use all over the world, shipments being made to China, Japan, Australia, South America and in fact to every part of the world. The output has now reached large proportions and the business is one of the large productive industries of St. Louis. The plant, which is located at Pine and Nineteenth Streets, extends through to Olive street. The company owns the property on both sides of Pine street from Eighteenth to Nineteenth, with the exception of the parcel on the northeast corner of Eighteenth street. The plant is modern in every respect and the company has just completed, at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, a new seven-story building in the middle of the block on the south side of Pine street. This building is one hundred and eighty feet long and is the last word in factory construction. In these magnificent plants employment is given to over one thousand high grade mechanics and the most advanced standards are maintained in connection with the output.

On the 17th of June, 1907, in St. Louis, Mr. Pillsbury was married to Miss Harriet Brown, a native of Missouri, who was born at Ironton, and they have become the parents of three sons: Frederick S., Joyce and William. The religious faith of the family is Baptist and they are members of the Third Baptist church of St. Louis, in which Mr. Pillsbury is serving as a trustee. Mr. Pillsbury is president of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium and is also a trustee of William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. In political views he is a republican. The family now occupies a fine country residence, Ridgeview, on the McKnight road, near Clayton. His has been a most active, busy and useful life. His enterprise and industry have enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path and step by step he has advanced, at all times keeping in touch with the onward trend of the electrical business. Thoroughly informed concerning every phase of the work his progressive methods have taken on tangible form and not only has he profited individually from the conduct of the industrial plant which he has built up but has also contributed much to the prosperity and business growth of the city and state.

J. D. PERRY FRANCIS.

J. D. Perry Francis, associated with the brokerage firm of Francis Brother & Company of St. Louis, was born October 31, 1876, in Normandy, Missouri, and is a son of Governor and Mrs. David R. Francis, his father being at one time chief executive of the state and now ambassador to Russia. The son was educated in private schools and in Smith Academy of St. Louis, while later he went east to enter Yale and completed his university course with the class of 1897. Upon his return he became associated with the firm of Francis Brother & Company in the conduct of a banking and a brokerage business and has since been active in this field. He is thoroughly familiar with the value of all commercial paper and has developed a large clientage in handling brokerage interests. He is also a director in the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, in the Mortgage Trust Company, in the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, in the Scullin Steel Company and numerous others of the more important corporations of St. Louis.

On the 31st of January, 1900, Mr. Francis was married in St. Louis to Miss Emelie De Mun Smith, daughter of Dr. E. F. and Isabelle (Chenie) Smith, both now deceased. She is also a sister of Dr. Elsworth Smith, one of the prominent citizens of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Francis reside at No. 4510 Maryland avenue.

Mr. Francis has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party. When America was engaged in war with Germany he took most active part in promoting the Liberty loan drives and was also registrar in his precinct. Mr. Francis is well known in club circles, belonging to the Racquet, St. Louis, Log Cabin,

St. Louis Country and Noonday Clubs and various other clubs and social organizations. He finds his recreation in golf and outdoor sports. He belongs to one of the most distinguished families of Missouri and while he has never sought prominence in the political field he has demonstrated the strength of his character, his business adaptability and his progressive spirit in the conduct of his business affairs and in his cooperation with interests of marked value and worth to the city at large.

CHARLES CALVIN ZIEGLER.

Charles Calvin Ziegler, secretary and treasurer of the American Brake Company of St. Louis, was born in Rebersburg, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1854, his parents being Isaac and Catherine (Kern) Ziegler, representatives of the old families of that state. Charles C. Ziegler was educated in the public schools of his native town and also attended the State University of Iowa and Harvard University from which he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1885 he came to St. Louis and became identified with the American Brake Company in 1888. Later he was elected secretary and treasurer of this company and has since continued to fill the position. He has contributed much to the success and growth of the business, owing to his spirit of enterprise and determination. Thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the business he is thus able to direct the labors of others and has been active in building up an organization that produces most substantial results.

Mr. Ziegler was married in St. Louis to Miss Mary Katherine Conser, of Rebersburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Henry G. and Mary Conser. They have become parents of twin daughters: Laura Alpha, who died at the age of ten, and Calla Alpha who resides with her parents.

Mr. Ziegler has given some time to literary work and is the author of a booklet of poems written in the Pennsylvania German dialect entitled "Drauss Un Deheem" which has received favorable mention. He belongs to St. Mark's English Lutheran church and now holds the office of church treasurer. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Forest Park Lodge, No. 578, A. F. & A. M.; Kilwinning Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M., and Hiram Council, No. 1. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party but he does not feel himself bound by party lines. He has never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs and as the years have passed he has been active in the upbuilding of one of the important productive industries of St. Louis.

J. ED. BAIRD, M. D.

Dr. J. Ed. Baird, who since 1911 has engaged in the practice of medicine in Excelsior Springs, was born in Ray county, Missouri, September 21, 1880, a son of Jesse and Rachel (Rowland) Baird, the former a native of Tennessee, while the latter was born in Missouri. The father came to this state about 1870 and was married in Ray county where he settled and turned his attention to farming. He died in 1881 during the infancy of his son Dr. Baird. The mother, however, is still living on the farm where the Doctor was born.

To the public school system of his native county J. Ed. Baird is indebted for the early educational advantages which he enjoyed. He afterward attended the Northwestern State Normal School of Oklahoma and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1903. He then entered the University Medical College at Kansas City and completed his course in 1908, winning the M. D. degree. He at once began practice in Oklahoma, where he remained from 1908 until 1911, when he came to Excelsior Springs where he has since followed his profession most successfully. His ability is acknowledged by all who have been his patients and it is well known that at all times he keeps in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and progress, his study, research and investigation proving strong elements in his growing ability.

On the 3d of September, 1908, Dr. Baird was married in Oklahoma, to Miss Garnett M. Kendall, a native of Iowa whose father is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. To Dr. and Mrs. Baird have been born three children: Jack, Bill and Mary Garnett.

Dr. Baird is fond of a game of golf and is seen upon the links when professional duties permit. His political support is given to the democratic party and fraternally he is connected with the Masons as a member of the lodge, chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine. He served two terms as president of the Excelsior Springs Commercial Club. During the World war he took a very active part in upholding the interests of the government and was captain of the Medical Corps attached to General Hospital, No. 14, and is captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States army. He is always keenly interested in the welfare and progress of his city and state where his ancestors have lived for many decades. His grandfather removed to Ray county, Missouri, in 1818, becoming one of the pioneers and was active in all matters pertaining to shaping the early history of the state. His name is associated with many stories that have to do with the hardships and trials which the first settlers experienced and with the work of progress and improvement as the years have gone on. The same spirit of devotion to community and commonwealth was shown by his father and is manifest in the life of Dr. Baird. He is a most progressive citizen and this quality is manifest most strongly in his professional duties. He is a man of broad sympathy and kindly purpose and these have been contributing elements to the success which he has won in medical and surgical practice.

CARL G. RATHMANN.

Carl G. Rathmann, assistant superintendent of the public schools of St. Louis through appointment of the board of education and previously long connected with the schools of the city as teacher and principal, was born May 27, 1853, in Flensburg, Germany, and is a son of H. N. and Johanna (Lippelt) Rathmann, the former a native of Tondern, Germany, while the latter was born in Brunswick, Germany. The father came to America in 1870, making his way direct to St. Louis where he resided until his death in 1880, when he was fifty-four years of age. He was a shoemaker by trade. His wife died in 1871 at the age of forty-five years. In the family were five sons and two daughters, of whom only two are living.

Carl G. Rathmann pursued his early education in the schools of Germany, attending the gymnasium, and after accompanying his parents to the new world in 1870 he continued his studies in the Missouri State University. Starting out in life independently he took up the profession of teaching which he followed in his home city. He came direct to St. Louis in 1871 and later removed to St. Charles county where he remained for a year. The succeeding year was spent at the State University in completing his studies, after which he returned to St. Charles county where he again engaged in teaching for three years. He later returned to St. Louis where he taught German in the public schools for four years and later was made assistant director of the Toensfeldt Institute, in which position he continued for a decade. On the expiration of that period he opened a boarding and residence school for boys in Kansas City which he conducted for six years, or until 1898, when he returned to St. Louis and became principal of the Gratiot school, with which he was connected for a short time. He was then promoted to the Jackson school and later was principal of the Fremont and the Garfield school. In 1903 he was advanced to the position of assistant superintendent which office he has since filled, his educational work thus continuing over a period of forty-nine years.

Professor Rathmann was married in St. Louis, August 18, 1879, to Miss Anna Crecelius, a native of Mehlville, Missouri, and a daughter of Philip and Anna (Crecelius) Crecelius, who were representatives of one of the oldest and best known families of St. Louis county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Rathmann have one son, Walter Lincoln.

Politically Mr. Rathmann is a republican and keeps well informed on the vital questions and issues of the day. He has done much important public work and is now chairman of the board of Children's Guardians, having charge of delinquent, dependent and neglected children in the city. He was appointed to this position in 1912

and for the past four years has been chairman of the board. His fraternal relations are with the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He also belongs to the City Club and to the Liederkrantz of St. Louis and he is a member of the National Education Association, the Missouri State Teachers' Association, the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy, and the St. Louis Schoolmasters' Club, manifesting the keenest interest in all those forces which relate to the development and improvement of the public school system of the country.

CLAUD D. HALL.

Few representatives of the St. Louis bar have enjoyed so wide and well merited a reputation as has Claud D. Hall, an eminent attorney who achieved notable success as prosecutor in the famous case of E. G. Lewis, who had been the promoter of almost untold corporations and business interests that were of a chimerical character, existing more upon paper than in any substantial form. As a lawyer Mr. Hall has always displayed keen powers of analysis and notable insight into the purposes and plans of men. His preparation of a case has always been full and comprehensive, his application of legal principles exact and his deductions clear and logical. By reason of these qualities he has won notable success in his chosen profession.

Mr. Hall was born in Arcola, Douglas county, Illinois, December 6, 1873, and is a son of John Isom Hall, a native of southern Indiana, whose people came from Virginia and were of Welsh descent. The father was reared, educated and married in the Hoosier state. It was on the 4th of February, 1868, that he wedded Carrie Bond, a native of Lawrence county, Indiana, and soon thereafter they removed to Douglas county, Illinois, where they have since resided, occupying one farm throughout this period. The father is a very enterprising and progressive agriculturist and is one of the leading and prominent citizens of that part of the state. To him and his wife have been born eight children, four sons and four daughters. The parents celebrated their golden wedding on the 4th of February, 1918. The parents of Mrs. Hall came from Ireland. The founder of the Bond family in the new world settled here in an early day, and Mrs. Hall is a descendant of Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary war fame.

Mr. Hall pursued his early education in the public schools of Arcola, Illinois, and afterward attended De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree. His high standing was indicated in the fact that he was chosen to deliver the class oration of that year. He prepared for a professional career in the St. Louis Law School, a department of Washington University, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1898. On the 27th of June in that year he was admitted to the bar and has since continued successfully in the general practice of law. He is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. His early life to the age of seventeen years was spent upon the home farm and his career illustrates the fact that when the city boy crosses swords with the country lad in the struggle to secure ascendancy the odds are against him, for the early rising, the necessity to make each blow tell on the farm, and the demands to meet the existing conditions all develop in the country bred boy qualities which make for advancement when he enters upon any line of business. While still a college student Mr. Hall acted as newspaper correspondent during vacation periods and gained much by this experience and thus added to his funds. He closely applies himself to the mastery of every problem presented for solution and in the preparation of his cases is prepared not only for attack but also for defense. He has been connected with some of the most important litigation heard in the courts sitting in St. Louis as well as the state and federal appellate courts. Perhaps the most notable law case with which C. D. Hall has been connected, was that which concerned E. G. Lewis, the publisher and organizer of scores of corporations which took the money of thousands of investors and stockholders from throughout the country, and yet some of these corporations never had a directors' meeting.

The Post-Dispatch of St. Louis said: "This lengthy bill of complaint recites



CLAUD D. HALL

a marvelous story. If it recites the truth, or if a small per cent of the recitals are the truth then we have for consideration one of the most gigantic frauds that has ever been perpetrated in many a day"—in such terms did Judge Dyer and McPherson of the United States circuit court order the enormous Lewis enterprises placed under a blanket receivership.

Another Journal said: "The 'lengthy bill of complaint' referred to, consisting of several hundred typewritten pages of allegations, was prepared and presented by Claud D. Hall. In his presentation of the case, lasting more than an hour and a half, Mr. Hall recited the principal facts of the various and diverse Lewis schemes, and cited authority after authority, for his position without reference to any notes or memoranda of any kind. His speech is said to have been one of the most convincing and most eloquent arguments ever presented in any court at St. Louis.

"The largest of the Lewis enterprises affected by the receivership order, were the University Heights Realty & Development Company, capitalized at one million dollars; the Lewis Publishing Company, three and one half million dollars; the United States Fiber Stopper Company, one million dollars; the People's Savings Trust Company, four hundred thousand dollars; and the Development & Investment Company, one hundred thousand dollars.

"These concerns as revealed in the decision of the court were all figments of the brain of E. G. Lewis, not yet forty years of age. Mr. Lewis has proved himself one of the greatest of frenzied financiers of the United States. He was the prototype of 'Get-Rich-Quick-Wallingford.' When it came to gathering money, multiplying it, making it do double duty, etc., Lewis was a financial genius of the first water. But he became involved; he waded in too far. Some of his stockholders suspected loose practices and called for a show-down, and it was then that Lewis' house of cards tumbled about his head. The story of his career, which cannot be given here in full reads like a romance, a fanciful fairy tale from the inventive brain of some great imaginative writer.

"Sixteen years ago Lewis found himself in a southern city stranded. With only twenty-five cents in his pocket, he faced the prospect of starvation unless something turned up at once. He had heard that oil of wintergreen was repugnant to bugs. Why not make of it a bug powder or a bug chalk? No sooner thought than done. He invested his quarter in oil of wintergreen and chalk, which he mixed with water and molded into sticks. Going to a nearby drug store, he announced that he had discovered the first and only infallible bug chalk. He agreed in the presence of a number of the store's patrons, to prove the merits of his discovery. The druggist produced and set loose on the floor a roach. Lewis drew out a stick of his bug chalk and marked a wide circle on the floor around the roach. The insect ran around the floor until it came to the wintergreen-scented chalk mark, when it stopped, refused to cross that line and turned the other way. Lewis sold three dollars worth of his chalk to those who witnessed the performance, stocked the druggist with it, bought more raw material and in one afternoon found himself launched on a long and varied career of frenzied finance.

"Among the many companies that he promoted or was interested in are these: Bug Chalk Company; Anti-Skeet Company, making tablets to kill mosquitoes; Anti-Fly Company; another anti-skeet company; Cathartic Medicine Company; World's Fair Contest Company; Mail Dealers' Protective Association, for collecting delinquent mail order accounts; Corroco Company, to take over all Tennessee preparations; Corona Compana, a St. Louis concern for making bug poisons; Dr. Hott's Cold Crackers, guaranteed to 'crack a cold in an hour'; Diamond Candy Company; Hygienic Remedy Company; Walk-Easy Company, a foot powder concern; Anti-Cavity Company, toothache medicine; Progressive Watch Company, to sell watches by the endless chain scheme; Mail Order Publishing Company; National Installment Company; Coin Controller Company; Woman's Farm Journal Company; Woman's Magazine; Allen Steam Trap Company; University City Heights Realty & Development Company; Richarz Press Room Company; Controller Company of America; California Vineyards Company; Lewis Publishing Company; Fibre Stopper Company; People's United States Bank; International Language Schools; Art Pottery Company; Woman's National Daily; the St. Louis Subway Scheme; and the Woman's National League.

"The judicial opinion states the case in part as follows: 'Commencing approximately ten years ago, the defendant Edward G. Lewis, utterly insolvent, has

handled hundreds of thousands of dollars of money, and millions upon millions of dollars of paper in the form of notes, bonds, debentures, trusts deeds and securities. If the recitals of this bill are to be believed, and they are not as yet controverted, the South Sea Bubble, of which Washington Irving so beautifully wrote, has been well nigh equaled, if not eclipsed by the schemes during the last decade of the defendant, Edward G. Lewis. If this story is worthy of credence, the Panama stock and bond scandal of France of fifteen years ago, has been equaled if not surpassed. One corporation would be organized, accompanied by the most flaming and glittering bulletins, dodgers, circular letters and advertisements, informing the people how they could get rich over night and make money in fabulous sums by the investment of their meagre savings. One corporation would progress some time, but for a few months, and in no instance for longer than two or three years, when something better would be announced, investors advised to have evidence of indebtedness surrendered and changed in form and another corporation would be organized. Magazines were brought into being and sold to subscribers at a nominal rate, resulting in thousands of tons of such literature being carried through the United States mails in the city and country of St. Louis free of transportation charges and sent to all parts of the United States for a cent a pound. The ostensible purpose of these magazines and papers was for the purpose of publishing literature of the highest order, but in truth and in fact for the advertising of the schemes of the enterprises of the defendant, Lewis. At the commencement of his career Lewis was not worth a dollar. He has collected hundreds of thousands of dollars, a part of which was for his own use and benefit, and many times that sum for the investment in buildings, machinery, real estate and the building of additions to the city of St. Louis. One of his schemes was for the creation of a college or university, partly to be devoted to oral teaching, but largely to teaching by mail. Stock was subscribed by persons from all over the country. Some stock would be issued but additional and more promises made for the issue of stock at some future day. By the time the stock was to be issued a new scheme would be devised and stock or bonds in many corporations promised. Some of these corporations were organized under the laws of the state of Missouri and were organized in utter defiance of the laws and constitution of the state. Other corporations were organized under the laws of the state of South Dakota, the purpose thereby being to circumvent the laws of the state of Missouri. The place of business was to be at or adjoining the city of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri.

"Boards of directors would be elected, or rather named on paper, and in some instances boards of directors of some of the defendant corporations have never held a meeting, and yet records were made up as if said corporations had been legally organized and the business carried on by and through regular meetings of the boards of directors and other officers.

"People to the number of tens of thousands, and these tens of thousands multiplied many times, subscribed for stock and bonds and other securities of some of these defendant corporations. The complainants if the allegations of the bill are true, parted with their money and have never received a farthing in return, either principal or interest. No one promise made to them has been observed.

"The organization of these many corporations has been for the purpose of creating an endless chain, to the end that the people who parted with their money could not tell where the chain commenced and where it would end. The bill recites in fact that how much indebtedness anyone of these defendant corporations owes, cannot be ascertained within a reasonable time. Accountants were employed and after expending much time, had to cease their work for lack of money to pay them. During the oral argument each of us asked many questions, trying to elicit what the indebtedness of any one corporation amounts to, and what the assets of such corporations aggregate. All of such questions resulted in acquiring no information of a tangible or substantial character.

"One of the defendants, a bank, has a certificate of deposit of eighty thousand dollars which has just matured and it is now claimed that a court of equity should construe that certificate into a mere receipt for some bills receivable, and that there is by reason thereof no money demand. One corporation swallows the assets of another corporation, and in turn the assets of that corporation are swallowed by still another. The truth is, if this bill is to be believed, there is no valid corporation and has been none. Every one of the defendant corporations has been organized

as a mere sham and pretense—nothing in the world but a cloak to cover the purposes of the defendant, Edward G. Lewis. The matters of course have not yet been investigated. To properly state an account between the so called defendants would require the work of accountants and a mastery in chancery for a considerable period of time.'

"The bill goes on to discuss the purely legal aspects of the case and terminates by appointing a receiver and a master in chancery to conduct an inquiry into the accounts and assets of the concerns.

"The decision was a great victory for C. D. Hall, who discovered and presented the facts and filed the proceedings that threw every dollar and every foot of the property of the corporations into the hands of the receiver for distribution to the thousands of creditors, of whom two hundred and thirty-three had engaged Hall to protect their interests. Hall was pitted for months in the Lewis case, against the leading lights of the Missouri bar. He has come off successful at every turn and has won a national reputation, having been on several occasions referred to on the floor of the United States senate."

Mr. Hall was married at Mount Vernon, Iowa, to Miss Jessie S. Sherwood, from whom he secured a legal separation. On the 20th of April, 1910, in St. Louis, he married Mrs. Laura C. Gays, a native of this city and a daughter of Samuel Newton and Henrietta (Scobee) Cash, and a direct descendant through the maternal line of Daniel Boone.

In politics Mr. Hall has always been a stalwart democrat and has been a very active and earnest supporter of the party. He belongs to Pride of the West Lodge, No. 128, A. F. & A. M., and has also taken the Royal Arch degrees of Masonry and is a Knight Templar and Shriner. He is a member of the City Club and of the Mercantile Club of St. Louis, and he belongs to the Hamilton Avenue Christian church. His is a notable career as a successful man, not only self-made but self-educated, for he worked his way through Washington University. The elemental strength of his character which he thus displayed has constituted the basis of his substantial advancement. He early recognized the eternal principle that industry wins, and industry became the beacon light of his life. It is said no man at the bar in St. Louis has greater liking or greater capacity for hard work than Mr. Hall. He recognized that success dances as a will-o'-the-wisp before the dreamer, slips away from the sluggard, but yields its fruits to the man of determined and resolute purpose. All through his life Mr. Hall has done with thoroughness what his hand has found to do and in his professional career he has made devotion to the interests of his clients one of his strongest characteristics, yet he never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law.

WALTER WAYNE SMITH.

Walter Wayne Smith, clergyman and educator, who since 1916 has been president of the Independent Institute of Arts and Sciences at Independence, Missouri, was born at Somerset, Pulaski county, Kentucky, September 21, 1878, his parents being Martin Beatty and Melissa A. (Stephens) Smith. The father died in 1889 and in 1891 the mother removed with her children to Johnson county, Missouri, where Walter W. Smith was employed at farming until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he enlisted as a private of Company L, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, serving throughout the period of hostilities. During a part of this time he held a commission as Y. M. C. A. secretary with his regiment, under the Army Christian Commission.

Following his release from military service Mr. Smith removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and was appointed to the active ministry of the reorganized church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by the general conference of 1900. He filled appointments in Kansas City and in Northern Missouri until April, 1904, when he was chosen pastor of the First Saints' church of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, there remaining until 1916 when he removed to Independence, Missouri, to become the pastor of the First Saints' church of this place and also president of the Independence Stake Conference. This position he held until April, 1920, when he relinquished it to become the head

of the historical department of the church also occupying the position of church historian and editor of the *Journal of History*. This position he still fills.

Mr. Smith received his early education in the public schools of Pulaski county, Kentucky, and Johnson county, Missouri, and during his pastorate in Philadelphia he devoted much time to study and research, receiving the Ph. B. degree from Potomac College in 1913 while in the same year he received his Divinity degree. He was graduated from the Teachers' College at Temple University in 1916 and has been honored with the M. A. degree by the divinity school. In connection with his ministerial work he has found time to teach almost continuously. In 1916 associated with others he founded the Independence Institute of Arts and Sciences and was chosen president, which position he now fills. He is also a lecturer at Graceland College at Lamoni, Iowa, and is a member of the standing high council of the church. He is also the author of a Normal Teacher training textbook and the nature and breadth of his interests is further indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Archaeological Institute of America; the National Geographic Society; the State Historical Society of Missouri; the Boy Scout Council of Independence and he also served as editor of *Zion's Ensign* the missionary newspaper of the church from 1916 until 1919.

On the 25th of December, 1901, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Maggie Eunice Winn, a daughter of David F. and Elizabeth J. (Howe) Winn of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of three sons: Robert Wayne, born in Kansas City, June 6, 1903; Dudley Winn, born in Philadelphia December 24, 1905; and Ronald Martin, born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1909. Mrs. Smith is also active in the educational field, having received her training in the public schools of Kansas City and at Hatton College at Higbee, Missouri, while later she was graduated from the Teachers' College in the kindergarten training department of Temple University in 1913. She received an A. B. degree from Milton University in 1916 and is now engaged in teaching, being registrar of the Independence Institute of Arts and Sciences of which she was one of the founders and director of the department of normal kindergarten-primary training. She is also the author of Sunday School lessons, beginners grade, for her denomination. She belongs to the I. K. U., the Kindergarten Club of Kansas City, the Laurel Club, the Mother's Club and the Musical Clubs of Independence.

ALFRED BYRON KING, D. O.

Missouri is the home of osteopathic practice. The original school for instruction in this science was located within the borders of the state and many of the most successful practitioners have found their opportunity in the cities of this commonwealth. Among this number is Dr. Alfred Byron King, a most capable osteopathic practitioner of St. Louis. He was born July 4, 1862, at Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and is descended from English ancestry, the family having been founded in America in the early part of the seventeenth century, the great-great-grandfather of Dr. King settling near Philadelphia when he arrived in the new world from England. Several generations of the family remained in Pennsylvania and in 1870 the parents of Dr. King removed to Iowa, where he attended the high school at College Springs. He later became a student in Amity College from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1883. He initiated his business career as a clerk in a retail dry goods store in Rapid City, South Dakota, and after three years thus spent went to Sturgis, South Dakota. In 1887 he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, and occupied a clerical position with the McCord-Brady Company, wholesale grocers, with whom he continued until he turned from commercial pursuits to take up the study of osteopathy.

Dr. King was planning at that time to become a medical practitioner and he directed his reading toward that end, but on account of some difficulty with his eyes during his senior year at college he was warned not to attempt a medical course until later. For this reason he entered the commercial field wherein he continued until his health failed, and being benefited by osteopathic treatments determined to enter upon the study of osteopathy and matriculated in Still College at Des Moines, Iowa, winning his degree upon the completion of his course there in 1901. He has since successfully practiced in St. Louis and is a member of the National Osteopathic Association and the St. Louis Osteopathic Association and has served as a director of the latter, while of the Missouri State Osteopathic Association he is the vice president. He is also a



DR. ALFRED B. KING

charter member of the Optimist Club, of which he is the treasurer, and in 1920 was a member of the house of delegates of the American Osteopathic Association. He is a member of the Iota Tau Sigma fraternity and his social qualities make him popular wherever he is known. He belongs to the First United Presbyterian church and while his attention is chiefly given to his professional duties which he discharges with a sense of conscientious obligation, he never neglects the other interests of life that go to make a well balanced character. During the war period he served in the publicity department.

On the 13th of October, 1892, at Dorchester, Nebraska, Dr. King was married to Miss Lora Maud Kepler and they have one child, Louise King, who was married May 25, 1917, to Robert E. Zipp Prodt. Mr. and Mrs. Zipp Prodt have a son, Robert King, whose birth occurred November 13, 1918. Dr. King finds his chief sources of recreation in golf, fishing and motoring and enjoys an enviable position in social as well as professional circles of his adopted city.

FRANK H. SOSEY.

Frank H. Sosey, United States appraiser at St. Louis, was born in Palmyra, Marion county, Missouri, February 14, 1864, and is a son of the late Jacob and Annie (Hanley) Sosey. The father was a native of Virginia and was descended from an old family of French Hugenot origin that was founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war. Jacob Sosey came to Missouri in 1839, settling in Marion county. He established a newspaper called the Palmyra Spectator which was the second journal published at Palmyra. It was originally a supporter of the whig party but afterward became a democratic organ. Mr. Sosey continued as a newspaper publisher until his death which occurred in 1888 when he had reached the advanced age of eighty years. At the time of his death he was the oldest newspaper publisher in the state, while the paper which he established is today the oldest in Missouri since the St. Louis Republic has gone out of business. Jacob Sosey had learned the printing trade in Staunton, Virginia, in young manhood, serving an apprenticeship with a Mr. Harper and later he became half owner of the paper which was known as The Spectator. The "Palmyra Spectator" which was established by him, is still in possession of the family and since the father's death has been conducted by his sons, Frank H. and John M. Sosey. From that time forward he was continuously connected with the printing business and occupied a prominent position as a representative of the journalistic fraternity of Missouri. He was very active in politics and in civic matters but never sought nor filled public office. He had two sons, August and Harper Sosey, who were half-brothers of Frank H. Sosey and who served with the Confederate army during the Civil war. He married Annie Hanley, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Francis A. Hanley who came from Ireland when a youth of nineteen years. Mrs. Sosey was reared and educated in Philadelphia and in 1836 her father came to Missouri, settling in Palmyra where a few years later he was joined by his daughter, Mrs. Sosey, who had remained in the east in order to complete her education. It was in Palmyra that Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sosey were married and they became the parents of three children: Hallie, still a resident of Palmyra; Frank H., of this review; and John M. The wife and mother passed away in 1880 at the age of forty-five years, while Mr. Sosey survived until 1888.

In the acquirement of his education Frank H. Sosey attended Palmyra Seminary and St. Paul's College at Palmyra, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1885, being then twenty years of age. He afterward entered his father's newspaper office and learned the printer's trade. Upon the death of his father he became editor of the paper and has since continued its publication, still remaining as editor, writing his editorials from his St. Louis office, while the younger brother looks after the business management and mechanical end of the publication. Frank H. Sosey was reared in the democratic faith and has never seen occasion to change his views upon political questions and party policy. He has been a very active worker in party ranks and for fifteen years served as secretary of the democratic central committee of Palmyra. He was elected to the state legislature, serving during the forty-third general assembly, and such was his record that he was reelected to the forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth assemblies. In his work in the legislature he was ever

guided by a high sense of devotion to his country and an eager desire to aid in advancing the welfare and progress of the commonwealth. He introduced a constitutional amendment that was adopted by the people and which was the means of building the present good roads of Missouri, thus taking the necessary initial legislative step for the good roads movement in the state. During the forty-fifth general assembly Mr. Sosey was instrumental in securing an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to build a monument in memory of Mark Twain at Hannibal, Missouri, the monument being there erected and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, much to the pride and pleasure of the citizens of the town where the most celebrated American humorist once lived. In 1914 Mr. Sosey was appointed by President Wilson to his present position as United States appraiser and in this capacity has since served most acceptably, his duty being the appraising of merchandise brought to St. Louis from foreign ports.

Mr. Sosey is also well known in literary circles through his authorship of a volume entitled "Robert Devoy," a tale of the Palmyra massacre. This is a true story of how ten Confederate prisoners were taken from the Palmyra military prison to the fair grounds, were seated on their own coffins and then shot by order of General John McNeil, commanding the Federal forces of northern Missouri. The deed was in retaliation for the abduction of a Union man by Confederate soldiers, this man having made himself obnoxious to southern sympathizers. The event treated of in the story is considered the most tragic incident in the Civil war. The book was published in 1904 and had a very large sale in all parts of the United States and in foreign countries, three editions having been brought out.

In April, 1892, Mr. Sosey was married in Palmyra, Missouri, to Miss Sally Hawkins, a native of Hannibal, Missouri, and a daughter of Judge Thomas W. Hawkins, a well known and prominent lawyer and jurist of Hannibal, and of Belle (Newland) Hawkins. Both parents were natives of Kentucky and in early life came to Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Sosey became the parents of a son, Donald H., who was born February 20, 1893, and who married Virginia Ellison, their home being at Palmyra. They have a daughter, Martha, who was born February 19, 1920. Donald Sosey served for one year during the World war as a member of the navy. Mrs. Sally (Hawkins) Sosey died at Palmyra, December 13, 1906, when but thirty-seven years of age, her birth having occurred August 3, 1869.

Mr. Sosey is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Palmyra Lodge, No. 18, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, and to St. Louis Consistory, S. P. R. S., having thus attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also connected with the Royal Arch Chapter of Palmyra and he belongs to the Elks Lodge, No. 166, of Hannibal, Missouri. He likewise has membership in the Optimists and City Clubs of St. Louis and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Palmyra. His entire life has been passed in this state where he has a very wide acquaintance by reason of his important connection with journalistic and legislative interests and other affairs of public concern.

WILLIAM WURDACK.

William Wurdack, a man of broad intelligence, of industry, and always faithful in the performance of every duty, has become well known in the business circles of St. Louis as president of the William Wurdack Electric Manufacturing Company. He was born in New York City September 3, 1858, a son of Ignatius and May Wurdack who were married in the eastern metropolis and who came to this country from Germany when quite young, settling in New York. The father was a landscape gardener and followed that profession in connection with the improvement of public parks and large estates. He came to St. Louis about 1872 to take up work in connection with Forest Park and otherwise was associated with the development of the park system of this city.

William Wurdack was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, attending the day sessions also the high school and the night school, pursuing a course in mechanical engineering in the latter. He started upon his business career with the Heisler Electrical Company about 1873 and remained in that house for seven-teen years, or until 1890. He afterwards engaged in business on his own account for a few years and then organized the Inter-State Electric Company, conducting



WILLIAM WURDACK

a general electrical construction business until 1897. From that date until 1904 he operated under his own name, after which he incorporated his interests under the firm name of the William Wurdack Electric Manufacturing Company which he has since controlled and of which he is president. The company specializes in devices for electric distribution and control doing a business throughout the territory served by St. Louis. During the period of the World war their entire plant was devoted to supplying electrical devices to the government.

In January, 1890, Mr. Wurdack was married in St. Louis to Miss Louise Steber of this city, and their children are: William F., Arthur H., Walter I., Blanche, and Pauline. The last named of the sons served during the war in the air service and was at Camp Mills for four months. The older sons did service during the war in connection with the operation of the plant in furnishing supplies for the government. All three sons are now with their father in the electrical business as designers and electrical engineers.

Politically Mr. Wurdack is a republican and gives loyal support to the party. He is most progressive in his interests and aside from devoting his factory to war work he was very active in promoting the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives in order to finance the army and promote the work growing out of war conditions. He is a great lover of music and his daughter Pauline possesses much musical talent. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Jovian Order and also with the Association of Electrical Manufacturers. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, to the St. Louis Automobile Club and to the St. Louis Electrical Board of Trade. He is a man of very pleasing personality, his manner being that of unfeigned cordiality, and he makes every one feel at ease in his presence.

FIDELIO C. SHARP.

Fidelio C. Sharp, attorney at law of St. Louis, in which city he was born January 5, 1875, is a son of Fidelio C. and Blanch M. Sharp, the latter bearing the maiden name of Blanch Maude. She represented one of the old families of St. Louis whose history is closely interwoven with the annals of the city. Fidelio C. Sharp, Sr., was reared on a farm near Frankfort, Kentucky, and later moved to Lexington, Missouri, and came to St. Louis in 1859. Before his removal here, he studied law in Lexington under Judge H. C. Wallace, a very prominent and well known attorney, and when he removed to St. Louis he entered upon the practice of his profession in connection with Col. James O. Broadhead under the firm style of Sharp & Broadhead, attorneys at law. This association was maintained until the death of the senior partner in 1875. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Sharp there were five children of whom three are living: Daisy S. who is the widow of Alex. Niedringhaus, who was well known in St. Louis; Birdie, the wife of William Hackney, a stock and bond broker of Chicago; and Fidelio C.

The last named, the youngest of the family, was but three years of age when his father died. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in Washington University and the University of Virginia. He was graduated from the latter institution with the degree of LL. D. with the class of '94. He entered at once upon the practice of law in St. Louis and has remained at the bar occupying well appointed offices in connection with Judge Seddon and other prominent attorneys of the city in the Central National Bank building. Mr. Sharp has made continuous progress in his profession and has already gained for himself a most creditable place in a calling where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability. He is very careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases and his reasoning is always clear and cogent, while his deductions are sound and logical.

On the 28th of January, 1894, Mr. Sharp was married to Miss Ollie Niedringhaus, a daughter of F. G. Niedringhaus, former congressman of St. Louis and a representative of a prominent family of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp occupy an attractive home in the quiet residence district of Clayton, St. Louis county, where they have all the advantages and conveniences of suburban life as well as the opportunities of the city. Mr. Sharp is a native son of St. Louis and has witnessed much of the growth and development of the city and that his life has been well spent has been indicated in the fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from

his boyhood at the present time. Politically he has always been liberal in his opinions, voting independent of party ties. In religious faith he is a Methodist and is now serving as one of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of Clayton. In Masonry he has advanced to the Knights Templar degree in the York Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine, while along professional lines his connection is with the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations. He enjoys the good will and confidence of the general public, and the high respect of his professional brethren by reason of his close conformity to the highest ethical standards of law practice.

REV. CHARLES L. SOUVAY, C. M.

Rév. Charles L. Souvay, vice president of the Kenrick Seminary at Webster Groves and professor of Holy Scripture and Oriental languages, was born in Saulxures sur Moselotte, Department Vosges, France, December 15, 1870. He acquired his early education in the public schools of his native country and attended the Christian Brothers School prior to 1884, when he entered Petit Séminaire de St. Nicolas due Chardonnet in Paris in which he pursued a classical course, spending six years as a student in that institution. From 1890 until 1893 he attended the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Issy, Paris, where he pursued his theological studies and from 1893 until 1896 he was at the Mother House of the Congregation of the Mission in Paris, having joined the congregation in 1893. On the 30th of May, 1896, he was ordained to the priesthood in Paris and later pursued post-graduate work in philosophy and theology at St. Thomas College in Rome where he remained a student from 1896 until 1898. In the latter year the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Divinity were conferred upon him. He taught Hebrew, scripture and church history in the theological seminary of St. Flour in France from 1898 until 1903.

It was in the latter year that Mr. Souvay came to the United States and through the intervening years has been connected with Kenrick Seminary in St. Louis. In 1911 and 1912, however, he was in Rome where he took before the Pontifical Biblical Commission the degree of Doctor in Sacred Scriptures. Since 1916 he has been vice president of Kenrick Seminary and has contributed much to the development of the institution. He is also a member of the Missouri Historical Society, of the St. Louis Catholic Historical Society, and editor of the St. Louis Catholic Historical Review.

CRAIG MacQUAID.

Craig MacQuaid, president of the United States Bank of St. Louis, whose progressive spirit is tempered by a safe conservatism that has won confidence and support for the institution of which he is the head, was born in Illinois, July 21, 1870, a son of James P. and Mintia (Craig) MacQuaid, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively. The father, who was a representative of one of the old families of the Keystone state, devoted his life to the occupation of farming and became a prominent agriculturist and man of affairs in Fulton county, Illinois, where he passed away in 1911, while his wife is still living.

Liberal educational opportunities were accorded Craig MacQuaid who supplemented his early training by study in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893. Early in his business career he was associated with ex-Governor David R. Francis in financial activities for a period of ten years. He then entered the United States Bank as vice president and in October, 1919, was elected to the office of president. This substantial financial institution occupies beautiful quarters in the Missouri Athletic Association building at the corner of Washington and Fourth streets and is capitalized for a million dollars while its surplus amounts to seven hundred thousand dollars. The bank is a member of the federal reserve system. The personnel of the directors insures a safe and conservative policy that does not, however, restrain that progressiveness which is so necessary an asset in the business life of the present day.

In 1911 Mr. MacQuaid was married to Miss Ada Glenn and they have one son, Craig, Jr., now five years of age. The religious faith of the parents is that of the

Episcopal church. Mr. MacQuaid belongs to the St. Louis Club and is a very prominent and well known Mason. He is a member of Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; a past high priest of Rabboni Chapter, R. A. M.; a past commander of Ascalon Commandery, K. T., and a past potentate of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a past wise master of St. Louis Chapter of Rose Croix, Scottish Rite Masonry, and in 1913 in recognition of his efficient service in behalf of this order the honorary thirty-third degree was conferred upon him. He stands very high in financial circles and is recognized as a man of the soundest judgment and of notably keen sagacity. Since his college days he has been connected with financial interests and has made steady progress, each forward step bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities which he has utilized for the benefit of business conditions in general as well as for the promotion of his individual success. His personal qualities, too, make for popularity among those who know him.

LESLIE DANA.

Leslie Dana, president of the Charter Oak Stove & Range Company of St. Louis, in which city he was born April 16, 1873, is a son of George Davis and Virginia (Lord) Dana, both of whom were natives of Cincinnati, Ohio. In the acquirement of his education Leslie Dana attended Smith Academy of St. Louis and afterward the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He started upon his business career with the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, thoroughly learning the business and when the firm went out of existence he assisted his father in forming and promoting the Charter Oak Stove & Range Company in 1895. Later he became president of this company and still remains the executive officer. The business has steadily grown and developed until it is now one of the extensive and important productive interests of St. Louis. Mr. Dana is also a director of the Ludlow-Saylor Wire Company and a director of the La Fayette Mutual Building Association.

At Kirkwood, Missouri, in 1901, Mr. Dana was married to Miss Judith B. Brown, a daughter of B. Gratz Brown, of Kirkwood, and they have become parents of three children: Judith Virginia, George Davis (III), and Mary Leslie. Mr. Dana finds his recreation in golf, fishing, hunting, tennis and horseback riding. In fact he greatly enjoys all manly outdoor sports. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he is well known in fraternal and club circles. He belongs to the Chi Phi, a college fraternity, to the St. Louis Country Club, the Racquet Club, the Noonday Club, the Wianna Club, the Ochtowan Club of Canada, the Cuivre Island Club, the Marais Tempe Claire Club of Missouri and is also a member of several societies for the extension of knowledge and scientific research. He belongs to the Academy of Science and is one of the executive committee of the St. Louis branch of the Archaeological Institute. He is also vice president of the St. Louis Numismatic Society and a member of the board of directors of the Zoo Society and the Natural History Museum of St. Louis. He also belongs to the National Society for the Promotion of Science and is a fellow of the American Geological Society. He has membership with the Porto Rican Association, Battery A, and belongs to the Contemporary and Classical Clubs. His interests are thus broad and varied, and while a successful, resourceful and efficient business man he is at the same time one whose labors and reading have covered a wide field, keeping him at all times in touch with the world's work and progress.

EMIL H. DONK.

Emil H. Donk, manager of sales for the firm of S. A. Weisenborn & Son, coal operators, with offices in the Boatman's Bank building in St. Louis, was born in this city, February 11, 1875. His father Emil W. Donk, who passed away in 1891, was born in Germany, and came to America when twelve years of age. He was one of the founders of the Donk Brothers Coal Company of St. Louis which has now been in existence for fifty-nine years. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Erika Mohr, was a representative of an old American family.

Emil H. Donk, the only child of this marriage, was educated in the public schools

of St. Louis, in the Smith Academy and in the Manual Training school from which he was graduated with the class of 1891. He afterward studied architecture for two years and then worked for a year for Albert Swasey. On the expiration of that period he entered the employ of Donk Brothers, coal and coke company, being at the time a young man of twenty years. He occupied a clerical position and remained with the firm for a quarter of a century rising to the position of credit manager. He left that concern on the 31st of March, 1919, to become connected with S. A. Weisenborn & Son, coal operators, in the position of sales manager, in which capacity he has since capably and successfully served. His previous long experience with the Donk Company well qualifies him for the onerous duties which he took upon himself in this connection.

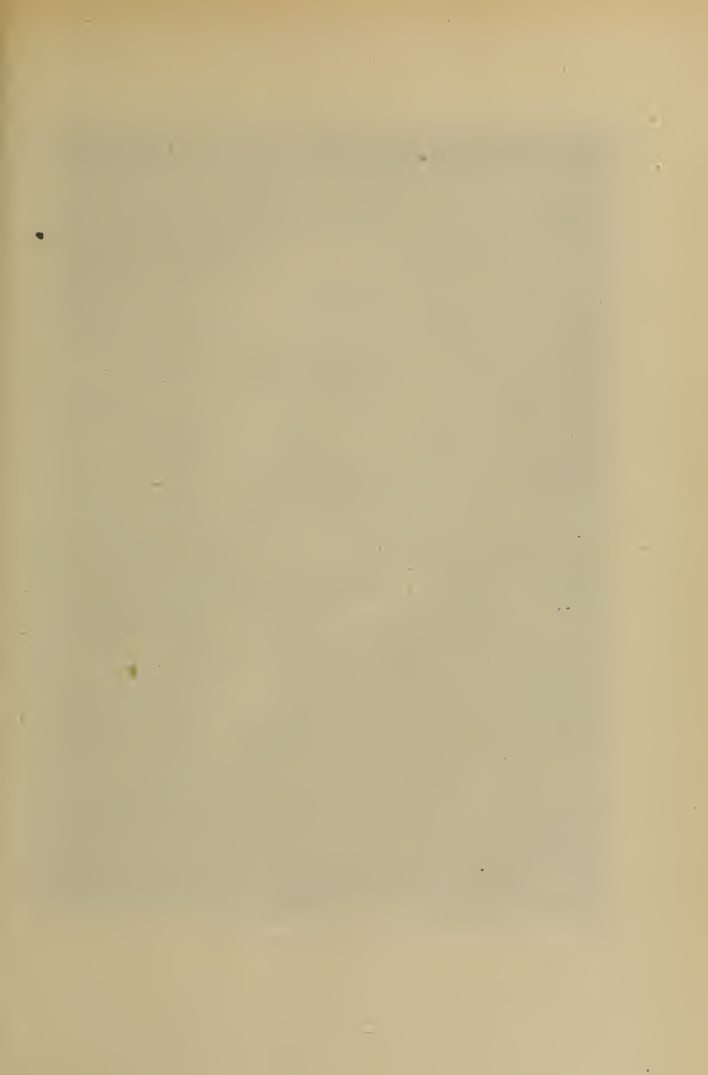
Mr. Donk was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Bennett, a daughter of August and Martha (Lynn) Bennett, both now deceased. This marriage, which was celebrated in St. Louis January 25, 1898, has been blessed with one son and one daughter: Earl A., who married Loretta Keegan and is living in St. Louis; and Dorothy Marjorie.

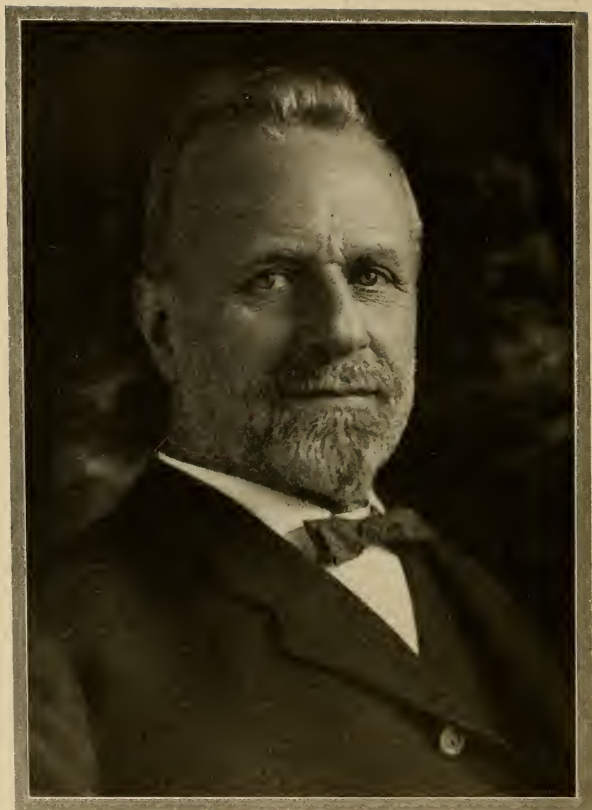
During the World war period Mr. Donk not only subscribed liberally to all Liberty loans but was active in promoting the sale of government bonds and he was ready to go to the front in the service of his country when the armistice was signed. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Third Baptist church. He belongs to the City Club, the Coal Club, the Railway Club and to the St. Louis Association of Credit. He is likewise a member of the Traveler's Protective Association of America and is serving as one of its directors. Along still more strictly social lines he is connected with the Missouri Athletic Association. He has a very wide acquaintance in this city, in which he has spent his entire life and the sterling worth of his character is recognized by all with whom he has come in contact through business or social connections.

WILLIAM BUTTS ITTNER.

William Butts Ittner, formerly architect for the Board of Education of St. Louis, enjoys an international reputation as a designer of school buildings. He was born September 4, 1864, in St. Louis, and is a son of Anthony and Mary Isabella Ittner. Anthony Ittner, his father, was born October 8, 1837, in Lebanon, Ohio, his parents being John and Mary Ittner. John Ittner, born in Bavaria, Germany, came to America in 1832 and in 1833 became a resident of Cincinnati where he took out his first naturalization papers when William Henry Harrison was clerk of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio, and who afterwards became President of the United States. He was married in Cincinnati, his wife being born on St. George, one of the Azores islands, in 1818. Her parents, however, were natives of Baden, Germany. From the Azores they sailed for America and became residents of Dayton, Ohio. John Ittner, following his marriage, removed to Lebanon, Ohio, and in 1844 became a resident of St. Louis, where he lived until 1853 and then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he died a few months later, survived by his wife and eight children, who returned to St. Louis.

Anthony Ittner began earning his own living when a lad of nine years and after starting in business for himself at the age of twenty-one, he attended night school for three months and a commercial school for about the same length of time, thus gaining an acquaintance with arithmetic and bookkeeping. While his educational opportunities were very limited he learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience, rubbing shoulder to shoulder with his fellowmen. For three years in his boyhood he was employed in the Glasgow lead factory and afterward secured employment in the brickyard of John Snyder. Later he entered upon a three-year apprenticeship at the bricklayer's trade and afterward worked as a journeyman for two years, while later he was made a foreman by Robert Davis. In February, 1859, on attaining his majority, he entered into partnership with his brother, Conrad S. Ittner, in the bricklaying and later in the brick manufacturing business. After 1888 he concentrated his attention entirely upon the manufacture of brick and the growth of his business made it necessary for him constantly to enlarge his facilities until he had become the owner of two extensive plants at Swansea, Illinois. He was a member of the Builders Exchange of St. Louis from its organization; was president for three terms and for one term was president of





ANTHONY ITTNER



WILLIAM B. ITTNER

the National Association of Builders and also of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association, which he joined on its organization, being the seventh president of each body at one and the same time.

Anthony Ittner was a member of the Missouri Militia during the period of the Civil war and a staunch advocate of the Union cause. He became a stalwart republican and an influential factor in the local councils of the party, serving at one time as chairman of the republican city central committee. For two years, 1867 and 1868, he served in the city council and introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the character of material and workmanship used in the construction of streets and sewers. The resolution being adopted Mr. Ittner was made chairman of the committee and after an investigation of five months, a unanimous report was brought in condemning both workmanship and materials. While the city council did not adopt the report, time has proven its correctness and the reforms thus recommended have since been adopted by the board of public improvements. In the fall of 1868 Mr. Ittner became a member of the general assembly and in 1870 of the state senate, to which he was reelected in 1874 and 1876. Later he was nominated and elected to the forty-fifth Congress, where he made a most creditable record by his support of many bills looking to the welfare of the nation.

In 1862 Anthony Ittner wedded Mary Isabella Butts and they became the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Ittner held membership with the Church of the Unity of the Unitarian faith and were most active workers in its support. Mr. Ittner was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Missouri Historical Society and one of the promoters of the movement for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In 1863 he became an Odd Fellow and several times represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. He also had a membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Royal Arcanum, was chairman of the committee on industrial education for the National Association of Manufacturers and chairman of a similar committee of the National Brick Manufacturers Association. He also served on the board of managers of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education and his life work was ever broad in its scope and far-reaching and beneficial in its results.

William Butts Ittner attended the public schools of St. Louis and the manual training school of Washington University and afterward entered Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., where he was graduated as a special student with the class of 1887. He then took up the profession of architecture with the firm of Eames & Young in 1888, continuing there for a year and then establishing an office of his own. In 1897 he was elected commissioner of school buildings of St. Louis, and continued to serve in that capacity until March, 1910, when he was elected architect for the board of education, which position he filled until 1916. He has designed all the public school buildings of the city of St. Louis within this time, including the McKinley, the F. Louis Soldan, James E. Yeatman, Sumner and Grover Cleveland high schools and the Harris Teachers College. His school architecture has brought him into national recognition and he has to his credit similar buildings in Indiana, Tennessee, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, North and South Dakota, New York, and in the national capital he was architect of the Central high school, costing one million two hundred fifty thousand dollars. He is at this time consulting architect for a ten million dollar school building program at Buffalo, New York, as well as consulting architect on a large school building program at Niagara Falls, New York, and at Birmingham, Alabama. He recently completed a large school building program at Jacksonville, Florida, and is also engaged on other extensive school building work in the south.

His work has brought him a fitting testimonial from his profession in a medal presented to him for marked and meritorious achievement in the design and construction of school buildings by the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects, of which he is a Fellow and of which he was president in 1895-6. He was also president of the St. Louis Architectural Club in 1897-8 and president of the Architectural League of America in 1903-4. At the present time he is a member of the board of directors of the American Institute of Architects.

In St. Louis in 1888, Mr. Ittner was married to Miss Lottie Crane Allan of St. Louis, and they have three children, Gladys Blanche, Helen May and William B., Jr. In his political views, Mr. Ittner is a republican where national questions and

issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is keenly interested in all that has to do with the welfare and progress of the city and the maintenance of high civic standards. He belongs to the St. Louis Club, the University Club, the Glen Echo Club and the Missouri Athletic Association. He has a membership with the St. Louis Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F., and with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken all of the Scottish Rite degrees, while the honorary thirty-third degree has been conferred upon him. He is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has membership with the Church of the Unity, of which he is a trustee. During the war he was retained as school expert by the United States Housing Bureau of the Department of Labor, to make surveys of munition centers of the country to determine their school needs. Mr. Ittner is at all times keenly interested in those forces which make for progress and improvement while his aid and influence are always given on the side of justice, truth and right.

CHARLES ERD.

Charles Erd, engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis, was born at Waterloo, Illinois, February 18, 1870. His father, William Erd, a native of Germany, was born in 1826 and following the death of his parents in 1838 came to the United States, a youth of twelve years, to live with relatives on a farm near Waterloo. When twenty-five years of age he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Monroe county, Illinois, and occupied that position for twenty years, retiring to become county judge, a position which he filled for another twenty years or until he retired from the bench because of physical disability. For thirty years he was the closest personal and political friend of the late William R. Morrison who represented that district in congress for a quarter of a century and who often besought Mr. Erd to become his law partner. The latter was a staunch democrat in politics and such was his popularity and recognized ability that he was only once opposed by another candidate when he was up for reelection. He was supported by all parties by common consent as the result of his high character, recognized ability and unflinching devotion to duty. He wedded Mary Wesley, a daughter of John Wesley, who for many years was a well known captain on Mississippi river steamers. He was born at Wauseon, Ohio, and was descended from Sir Thomas Featherstone-Haugh, who while a page in the British parliament ran away, sailed for America and became a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, while this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. He married the daughter of a near-by farmer and reared a large family, some of whom settled in Pennsylvania while others went to Ohio. One of his ancestors was prime minister of England. It is from this family that Mrs. Mary Erd was descended. The death of William Erd occurred November 27, 1896, and his wife, surviving for a few years, passed away December 27, 1900.

Charles Erd attended the public schools of Waterloo, Illinois, and was graduated from the high school in 1883. He then entered the St. Louis University but later was appointed a cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis through the influence of Colonel Morrison. After a year there spent he resigned and pursued a special course preparatory to entering upon the study of law at the Wyman institute, conducted by Edward Wyman. He then matriculated in the St. Louis Law School and won his LL. B. degree in 1889, in which year he was admitted to the bar. He next entered the office of Taylor & Pollard as general law clerk, continuing with that firm until its dissolution, after which he remained in the law office of one of the partners, Seneca N. Taylor, by whom he was admitted to a partnership on the 1st of June, 1893, under the firm style of Taylor & Erd. A son of Mr. Taylor afterward joined the firm under the name of Taylor, Erd & Taylor. Mr. Erd remained a partner until 1902, since which time he has practiced alone save for the period when he suffered the loss of eyesight as the result of an accidental gunshot wound sustained in March, 1905. Later he resumed the active work of his profession and is now engaged in general law practice yet specializes in banking and corporation law and in these connections has an extensive and important clientage. He was general counsel for the Fourth National Bank until it was absorbed by the Bank of Commerce, was counsel for the Bankers

World's Fair National Bank during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and of the Central National Bank under the presidency of the late Hamilton A. Forman. He was also counsel for the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, known as the Cairo Short Line.

In 1909, while temporarily in Waterloo, Illinois, Mr. Erd organized the Waterloo Commercial Club of which he became president and he was the inspiration in the successful move to connect Waterloo with St. Louis by trolley. He started and conducted the necessary condemnation proceedings and brought them to a speedy and favorable termination. This movement resulted in building the road which is now in operation. The Commercial Club of Waterloo, largely through the efforts of Mr. Erd, has brought about the building of a new railroad station in Waterloo and many improvements in the city of a most substantial and valuable character.

On the 10th of September, 1910, Mr. Erd married Lilly Steele, of St. Louis, daughter of Thomas Eyre and Mary Steele. Her father was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to St. Louis with his bride in young manhood. Many members of the Steele family have displayed marked literary talent and several of the name are mentioned on the pages of the Encyclopedia Britannica as authors. Mr. Erd and his wife are communicants of St. Rita's Catholic church of St. Louis county and in politics he is a firm democrat, having always given staunch allegiance to the party, while at all times he has upheld every interest and measure which he has deemed of benefit and value to the community at large, political and otherwise.

IRWIN L. PAGE.

Irwin L. Page, editor of the Star-News-Register of Bonne Terre, Missouri, where he resides, was born in Olivet, Michigan, December 17, 1873, on the farm of his father. He is the son of Denoice C. Page, who lives in Severance, Colorado. The latter is a retired farmer and a former soldier in the Civil war, having been wounded by a southern bullet. He is a native of New York state and came with his parents to Michigan. The first recorded member of the Page family came from Wales and was the grandfather of Denoice Page. The mother of Irwin L. Page is Elizabeth (Shoupe) Page, now living in Colorado. She was born in Michigan, the daughter of Simeon Shoupe, a native of Canada.

Irwin L. Page attended the public schools of Friend, Nebraska, until he was seventeen years of age, when he finished the course there. He had learned the printing trade while in school at Friend, working in an office after school hours and on Saturdays, and during the summer vacations, both at Friend and at Lincoln, Nebraska. After several years he was promoted to the position of foreman of the office at Friend and he left school to accept it. He was foreman of several plants in Nebraska and in 1896 he went to Hanover, Kansas, as foreman of the Democrat office. He remained in this position until March, 1898, when he purchased the Bonne Terre Star and removed to Bonne Terre. In 1910 the Star was acquired by a corporation of which Mr. Page became and continues to be president and general manager. In 1918 the opposition paper, the News-Register, died and the Star accepted their business rights, the News-Register plant being sold under mortgage and moved away. The paper is a weekly publication, occupies a splendid office and has the most up-to-date equipment of any newspaper office in Missouri of its size. It is entirely equipped with electricity and some of the presses are fed automatically. Mr. Page has encountered many difficulties in his work but they have only served as an impetus to his further effort and perseverance. For several years he had trouble with certain lead company officials over matters which were abated when the lead company was reorganized. In 1914 a number of business men organized the Quick Payment Old Line Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. Page became and continues to be secretary and one of the largest stockholders. This company has its home office in St. Louis and has nearly five million dollars of insurance in force and had a premium income of nearly two hundred thousand dollars in 1920. Mr. Page is also secretary of the American Silica Sand & Mining Company at Festus.

Mr. Page was married November 25, 1897, to Miss Hilda Marquard, a daughter of Henry Marquard, of Hanover, Kansas, a retired millwright and implement

dealer. He was a native of Alsace, Lorraine, and came to the United States when he was a young man, settling in Wisconsin and later removing to Hanover, Kansas, in a covered wagon in the '70s. He departed this life in 1898. To Mr. and Mrs. Page have been born three children. Eola Gladys Page is an honor graduate of Bonne Terre high school and a graduate of the State Teachers College at Warrensburg, Missouri, specializing in home economics. She took post-graduate work at the Columbia University Teachers College in New York city. Before graduating from Warrensburg she was elected supervisor of the home economics department of the Bonne Terre high school, where she taught that subject for two years. She is now supervisor of household economics in the high school of Klein, Montana. Ione Johanna Page, a graduate of the Bonne Terre high school, is now taking an art course in Greeley, Colorado. Clark Marquard Page, who has been brought up and educated to the printing business, is a graduate of the Mergenthaler factory Linotype School of Chicago. While he was a sophomore in the Bonne Terre high school in 1920, ill health compelled him to go to Greeley, Colorado, where he is now a high school student.

Mr. Page gives his political endorsement to the democratic party, and while he has never been a candidate for office, he has always manifested a keen interest in the activities of the party which he supports. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention of 1900, which was held in Kansas City, and eight years later went as a delegate to the convention in Denver. He was one of the original Bryan men and is still a warm friend and an ardent supporter of that distinguished democratic leader. Mr. Page is a member of the Bonne Terre Methodist Episcopal church and a member of the board of stewards. He is also assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally he has membership with the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to Bonne Terre Lodge No. 3936; with Mineral Lodge, No. 96, Knights of Pythias, of Bonne Terre; with Samaritan Lodge, No. 424, A. F. & A. M., of Bonne Terre; Uel Chapter, No. 129, R. A. M., of Bonne Terre, of which he is a past high priest; De Soto Commandery, K. T.; and Missouri Consistory, No. 1, of St. Louis, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Eastern Star and has held the position of patron several times. Mrs. Page is also active socially and is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, as are both of her daughters. Mrs. Page is past matron of the Lily Chapter of Hanover, Kansas, and also of the Vincil Chapter of Bonne Terre. She was district deputy in Kansas and Hilda Chapter in Marysville, Kansas, was named in her honor. Mrs. Page is a lover of good literature and is one of the founders of the Home Culture Club of Bonne Terre. She has been a delegate to the state conventions of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs and is greatly interested in the activities of the Eastern Star. The city of Bonne Terre is indeed fortunate in counting the Page family among its residents. Mr. Page is known as a voracious student and reader and his fund of information is broad and varied, so that he is especially well equipped for his work in the "art preservative of all arts." He has much originality in thought and diction and has made his paper one of the brightest in this section of the state.

WALTER JOSEPH KNIGHT.

Walter Joseph Knight, a consulting engineer of St. Louis, was born in Evergreen, Alabama, July 14, 1882. The paternal grandparents were also natives of that state. The Knight family comes of English ancestry. The grandfather met death by drowning in the Alabama River while a passenger on a boat which was wrecked and from which there were no survivors. James V. Knight, the father, who is also a native of Alabama, is still living in that state. During the most of his life he has devoted his attention to general merchandising as a wholesale dealer. He was but sixteen years of age when he enlisted for service in the Confederate army. He fought with the southern forces for four years and was under the direct command of General Lee when the latter surrendered at Appomattox Court House on the 9th of April. During the latter part of his service he was a scout and was twice wounded in action. He married Mary T. Brantley, a daughter of Brigadier General W. F. Brantley of the Confederate army who



WALTER J. KNIGHT

was a distinguished lawyer of Macon, Mississippi and was subsequently assassinated during the performance of professional duty.

Walter Joseph Knight acquired his early education in the Mobile high school and was a member of the class of 1899. He then entered the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama, and was graduated in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in civil engineering. He next entered the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he pursued a general commercial course, specializing in banking. After leaving the business college he was employed by the Midland Valley Railroad Company and assisted in the preliminary and location surveys of its lines from Fort Worth, Arkansas, to Wichita, Kansas. He was compelled to leave this service through illness brought on by exposure while in the line of his duty. He then went to Washington, D. C., where he was associated with the bridge department of the District of Columbia, his work there consisting chiefly in the designing of concrete arches and steel trusses and also embraced general engineering work pertaining to the design and construction of many bridges. In the latter part of 1908 he left the national capital and removed to St. Louis where he became chief engineer for the Gilsonite Construction Company, a corporation engaged exclusively in the construction of reinforced concrete structures. He remained with that company until August, 1913, when he organized a corporation known as the Bergendahl-Knight Company with offices at both St. Louis and Chicago, Mr. Knight dividing his time between the two cities.

In August, 1915, he organized the corporation known as W. J. Knight and Company, consulting engineers, of which he is the president and owner. This company has spacious offices in the Wainwright building and employs a corps of efficient engineers and draftsmen. Their specialty is reinforced concrete and structural steel construction. They have been the designers of many of the most important structures in St. Louis and the southwest. Among other buildings for which they have acted in the capacity of consulting and designing engineers, are the Friedman-Shelby Shoe Company, St. John's Hospital, Barry-Wehmiller Machinery Company, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Milliken Chemical Company Plant, International Fur Exchange, Blackwell-Wielandy Book and Stationery Company, Mercantile building for D. R. Francis, Esq., and the Bevo Bottling plant which was erected at a cost of four million dollars. Still other structures designed by them are the Hotel Adolphus, the Harris-Lipsitz Furniture Warehouse, the Majestic Theatre and the Dallas County State Bank at Dallas, Texas, the Methodist Hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, the Crystal Palace at Galveston, Texas, the Norfolk Ice and Cold Storage Company at Norfolk, Virginia, and the Merchants Ice and Cold Storage Company at Richmond, Virginia. Thus they have been called to various sections of the country in the execution of important contracts and as a consulting engineer Mr. Knight is most widely known.

On the 28th of October, 1914, Mr. Knight was married to Miss Anita Gaebler of St. Louis, a daughter of Dr. A. N. Gaebler, who was born in this city where his father settled on arriving from Saxony. Dr. Gaebler's mother was a Miss Maxwell and was born in Virginia. Two children have added life and light to the Knight household: James Gaebler, born in 1915; and Ahden Brantley born in 1917. Mr. Knight is a member of the Baptist church, the faith in which he was reared. He never takes active part in politics and casts an independent ballot, regarding the capability of the candidate rather than his political affiliation. He finds his principal recreation in fishing, golf, and motoring. Mr. Knight has contributed many articles on design and construction to different engineering publications and recently collaborated with Hool and Johnson as associate editor in the publication of two volumes known as the "Handbook of Building Construction." He is a member of the University Club of St. Louis, the Glen Echo Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce and along professional lines he is a member of the St. Louis Engineers Club, the Chicago Engineers Club and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

CHARLES AUSTIN MURDOCK.

Charles Austin Murdock, deceased, was during an active life one of the distinguished, prominent and honored residents of Kansas City, connected in many ways with the public life of the community. He was born at Rupert, Vermont, on the 14th of November, 1844, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 13th of February,

1919. In his boyhood days he became a resident of Wisconsin, where he attended the public schools. He afterward engaged in the coffee business in Milwaukee, that state, becoming a member of the firm of Jewett & Sherman Manufacturing Company. In 1878 he arrived in Kansas City where he engaged in the coffee business, organizing the C. A. Murdock Manufacturing Company in 1881. This company was formed to deal in coffee, spices, flavoring extracts and condiments with Mr. Charles Austin Murdock as president, covering the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Iowa, Arizona and New Mexico, and his enterprise and progressiveness, his sound business judgment, thoroughness and reliability constituted an important adjunct to the growth and success of the business. He was also a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, a director of the Fidelity Savings Trust Company, one of the organizers of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Company and one of the organizers and directors of the Union Avenue State Bank. In fact he figured very prominently in connection with the financial circles of Kansas City and was honored and respected by all who knew him, not only by reason of the success which he achieved but also owing to the straightforward and progressive business policies which he ever followed. He became one of the organizers of the Priests of Pallas and was one of the leaders in the building of Convention Hall. Obstacles and difficulties in his path seemed to serve but as an impetus for renewed effort upon his part and in his vocabulary there was no such word as fail. Determination and diligence carried him steadily forward and his sound judgment recognized the value and the opportunity of every business situation.

On the 9th of January, 1889, Mr. Murdock was married to Miss Nellie Eby, a daughter of Upton Eby, treasurer of the Riley, Eby, Wilson Company, wholesale grocers. To Mr. and Mrs. Murdock were born the following named: Katherine, who married Stanton Cole Sherman, of Kansas City; Charles Austin, Jr., who married Miss Helen Cunningham, of Kansas City, and they have a son, Charles Austin, Jr., III.; Joseph M. Murdock, not married; Frederick Judson, who married Edith Ferguson, a daughter of Henry Ferguson and they have one daughter, Jean Ferguson.

Mr. Murdock was a republican in politics and a staunch supporter and warm admirer of Theodore Roosevelt. He belonged to the Kansas City Club, and was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, cooperating in all of its definite plans and projects for the city's upbuilding and advancement. He was a man of broad vision who recognized opportunities that others passed heedlessly by—opportunities that look to the welfare and upbuilding of the city as well as to the advancement of his individual fortune. He always found time to cooperate in any measure for the general good and at the same time carefully promoted his individual interests, becoming a prominent and prosperous business man of western Missouri, leaving to his family a handsome estate and also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

CHARLES PETER PERETTI, JR.

Charles Peter Peretti, Jr., attorney at law of St. Louis, was born July 2, 1895, a son of Charles Peter Peretti, a native of Italy, who came to St. Louis in 1880 and is a successful and enterprising merchant of the city. He has also been active in republican politics and for seventeen years has been precinct chairman of the republican twenty-fourth ward committee, filling the position at the present time, while for the past twenty years he has been postmaster of Station No. 59 in St. Louis. He was a delegate to the national convention that nominated William McKinley for the presidency and he has been very active in all civic, as well as all political affairs and is proud of his American citizenship. He has been most loyal to his adopted country and her interests and his aid and influence are ever on the side of progress and improvement. He married Henrietta Pague, who was born in Osnabruck, Germany, and came direct to St. Louis from her native country. By her marriage she has become the mother of two sons and a daughter.

Charles Peter Peretti, the second child, was educated in the Henry Shaw public school and the Central high school, being graduated from the latter in 1913. He then entered the Washington University of St. Louis and in 1917 won the Bachelor of Law degree. While a student there he was employed as assistant librarian and thus worked his way through college, the money thus earned enabling him to pay



CHARLES P. PERETTI, JR.

his tuition and meet the other expenses of his college course. He was admitted to practice on the 12th of July, 1917, since which time he has been active as a member of the bar, continuing in general practice. He has won a large clientele among the German and Italian people of the city. He is thoroughly conversant with both languages, as well as with the English, and this enables him to care for the interests of those who speak the tongues indicated. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association.

In July, 1918, Mr. Peretti joined the army and was first stationed at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, while later he was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, and afterward was transferred to the Non-Commission School as an instructor. While there he was commissioned a sergeant major and was honorably discharged January 7, 1919. In 1917 he served as an advisor and he was a member of the pageant committee of The Pageant and Masque of St. Louis. On the 27th of October, 1920, in Chicago, Illinois, Charles Peter Peretti, Jr., was married to Miss Ellen Blake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Blake of San Diego, California.

Mr. Peretti gives his political allegiance to the republican party and in 1920 was a delegate to the state convention held in Kansas City. He belongs to Lambskin Lodge, No. 460, A. F. & A. M., and Alhambra Grotto, and he is the president of the Fairmount Camp of the World War Veterans. His entire life has been spent in St. Louis, and those familiar with his records know it to be a history of steady progress resulting from his constantly developing powers and his laudable ambition.

THOMAS J. FRIER.

Thomas J. Frier, purchasing agent for the Wabash Railroad at St. Louis, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, February 12, 1866. His father, John Frier, was a native of Ireland and came to America in the late '40s, settling in Keokuk in the early '60s, where he resided until his death in 1873, at which time he was thirty-nine years of age. He had followed railroading and at the time of his demise was yardmaster of the Keokuk & Des Moines Valley Railroad. He wedded Mary Roach, also a native of Ireland, who came to the new world with her parents during the early '50s, the family home being established in Keokuk where she met and married to Mr. Frier. She is now a resident of Hannibal, Missouri.

Thomas J. Frier is the second eldest of a family of four sons and three daughters, of whom three are living. He acquired a public school education in Keokuk and also attended the parochial school of that city. When seventeen years of age he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as a clerk in the master mechanic's office and continued with that road until 1909, advancing from his first position through various departments until he became general storekeeper of the entire Burlington System, with headquarters at Chicago. He was occupying that position at the time he resigned to become purchasing agent for the Wabash Railroad, which office he has continuously filled to the present time, covering eleven years. He is ingenious in working out details of economical contrivances in the line of his business and has proven a most capable man, his industry, his enterprise and his fidelity being manifest in his constant promotions.

In Keokuk, Iowa, on the 5th of October, 1891, Mr. Frier was married to Miss Ann Neyens, a native of that city and a daughter of the late John and Elizabeth (Smith) Neyens, both representatives of old families of Keokuk of Dutch descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Frier have been born three children: John, who was born May 23, 1895, in Hannibal, Missouri, served in the navy during the World war as an engineering officer on a transport and was commissioned an ensign and promoted to the rank of junior lieutenant, while later he became senior lieutenant. He was on a mine transport—a ship that carried mines and explosives; Thomas J., Jr., the second son, born May 7, 1897, in Hannibal, served as chief yeoman at the League Island navy yard during the World war. The daughter Elizabeth was born in Hannibal, June 10, 1902.

In his political views Mr. Frier is a democrat where national issues and questions are involved but at local elections often casts an independent ballot. He belongs to the Roman Catholic church and to the Knights of Columbus. He also has membership in the Missouri Athletic Association. He deserves much credit

for what he has accomplished, having started at the bottom and climbed to the top in the purchasing and supply department of two large systems of railroads on his merit and faithful, intelligent effort. He has thus been successful in establishing an excellent business reputation and is highly esteemed by his associates.

JACK HENNING.

John (Jack) Henning, an investment broker of St. Louis, is numbered among the native sons of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Perryville, Missouri, March 4, 1878. His father, Dr. Adolph F. Henning, now deceased, was a native of Germany and came to America in 1857 when twenty-two years of age. He first settled in New York and there pursued a course in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He had previously graduated from a Heidelberg University and devoting his life to the practice of medicine continued active in the profession to the age of seventy years. Removing to the west he practiced in different periods in Cape Girardeau and at Perryville, Missouri. Espousing the cause of his country he rendered military service in the Mexican and Civil wars. The last ten years of his life were spent in honorable retirement and he passed away in January, 1916, when he had reached the age of eighty years. He married Caroline Peseux, a native of Switzerland and of French descent. Her demise occurred when she was sixty-five years of age. She was the mother of twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, of whom two sons and three daughters are living.

John (Jack) Henning of this review was the sixth in order of birth. He was educated in the parochial schools of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and has learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience. When nineteen years of age he started out in the business world and was first employed in learning the blacksmith's trade in which he served a three years' apprenticeship. He then turned his attentions to commercial lines and became a salesman. He likewise engaged in the real estate business in St. Louis for some time and since 1917 he has maintained a stock and bond brokerage business, gaining a liberal clientage in this connection.

On the 14th of August, 1901, Mr. Henning was married to Miss Virginia Branham, a native of Sturgeon, Missouri, and a daughter of Charles Branham and Ann Eliza (Sutherland) Branham. To Mr. and Mrs. Henning have been born four children, John Charles, Jr., born in St. Louis September 2, 1903; Virginia Eleanor, born March 17, 1906; Martha Louise, born in St. Louis March 22, 1910; and Caroline Elizabeth, born September 26, 1916.

Mr. Henning maintains an independent course in politics voting for the candidate whom he regards as best qualified for office. While he is a member of no church he is a close Bible student and a devout believer in the scriptures. His life has ever been actuated by high and honorable principles and the sterling worth of his character is attested by all who know him.

EDWARD TERHUNE MILLER.

Edward Terhune Miller, who is classed by many as "one of the best lawyers of Missouri," is general attorney for the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, a branch of the Frisco System. Choosing as a life work a profession in which progress depends entirely upon individual merit and ability he has steadily worked his way upward until his position is now one of large responsibility and one of gratifying prominence. He was born in Keytesville, Missouri, December 29, 1870, his parents being John Caskie and Almeria (Hawes) Miller, the former a native of Scotland while the latter was born in Virginia. The father came to the United States in 1852, settling first at Richmond, Virginia, where he resided until 1859 when he removed to Missouri. In this state he engaged in banking and also in the tobacco business and his last days were passed in Nashville, Tennessee, where he departed this life in 1907. His wife was called to her final rest in 1900 and at her death left six children, all of whom are living.

Edward T. Miller, after attending the public schools of his native city, continued his education in the military academy at Lexington, Missouri, and ultimately was graduated from Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, with the class of 1889 and from that institution received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Science. Having qualified for the bar he was admitted to practice in Chariton county in 1892 and there maintained an office until 1898. He afterward removed to Brunswick, Missouri, where he remained in the active work of the profession until 1901. In that year he returned to Keytesville where he resided until 1903 when he removed to St. Louis and became associated in law practice with the firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann, thus continuing until February, 1908. At that date he was made general attorney for the Frisco System and has remained in that position for a period of twelve years. He enjoys the high regard of his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession and is widely and favorably known in the membership of the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

On the 20th of January, 1904, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Bess Townsend, a daughter of Major John H. Townsend, of Gallatin, Missouri, and they are now parents of two sons: Edward Hawes, twelve years of age; and Townsend, aged seven, both attending school. Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller are prominent members and active workers in the Central Presbyterian church in which he is serving as elder and both take a most helpful interest in promoting the growth of the church and extending its influence. Mr. Miller is a member of the Glen Echo Country Club and also of the Noonday Club. He is a lover of music and possesses an excellent voice. He turns to golf and fishing for diversion and recreation but the major part of his time and attention is given to his profession and he is a deep student of the science and principles of law. He is a logical thinker, a clear reasoner and possesses a most analytical mind and retentive memory. He is a man of studious habits, well read, whose ideas upon all questions are sane and practical. Natural ability and industry have brought him to the front in his profession and yet he has never allowed it to monopolize his time and attention to the exclusion of other duties. He has been particularly active in the work of the church, has served as teacher of the men's Bible class and superintendent of the Sunday school and thus is making contribution to the moral progress of his city and the adoption of those principles and influences which result in tempering cold hard facts with sentiment and with love.

EDWARD L. MARTIN.

Edward L. Martin, deceased, who for many years was prominently associated with financial interests in Missouri, was born in Maysville, Kentucky, in 1842 and passed away in Kansas City, December 17, 1912. He obtained a public school education and started out in the business world in connection with the wholesale grocery firm of Ike Nelson & Company. In the early '60s, however, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became connected with the firm of Dunlap & Company, wholesale grocers, with whom he remained for six years. In 1868 he arrived in Kansas City and here engaged in the wholesale liquor business under the style of Newell & Company and later as senior partner in the firm of E. L. Martin & Company. They built a large distillery and conducted a growing and profitable business. Mr. Martin was also one of the builders of the Kansas City Belt Line and likewise of the Pittsburgh & Gulf Railroad, which is now the property of the Kansas City Southern Railroad Company. Of both companies he was the president and through his railroad operations contributed largely to the development of various sections of the country. He was also one of the organizers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Company, which became one of the strongest financial institutions of Kansas City, and when this corporation became the Guardian Trust Company he was made one of the original directors and the vice president. Moreover, he was connected with several other important banking and financial interests, being one of the organizers and officers of the Kansas City Savings Association, which was the parent organization of what is now known as the National Bank of Commerce.

Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Ricketts, a native of

Maysville, Kentucky, who is still living, and they became the parents of two children, Edward R. and Mrs. Lulu M. Gaines.

In his political views Mr. Martin was a democrat and was very active in the councils of his party. He served as chairman of the state central committee and was a delegate at large to the convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency. He was elected judge of the county court and was serving for the second term upon the bench at the time of his death. He had the distinction of serving for twenty-two consecutive years as treasurer of the Kansas City school board and in 1874 was elected mayor on an independent ticket, giving to the city an administration characterized by reform, improvement and progress. He possessed a very benevolent and kindly nature and made liberal contribution to the churches and to organized charities.

EDMOND SPENCER FAUTH.

One of De Soto's most prominent citizens is Edmond Spencer Fauth, superintendent of the International Shoe Company of that place. Like many enterprising men he is one of Missouri's sons by adoption, born on the 30th of October, 1881, at La Fayette, Indiana, a son of Maurice G. and Harriet Sibyl (Dailey) Fauth. Maurice G. Fauth, the father, is now living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he is manager of a sewing machine office. Mr. Fauth, Sr., was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1850 and in 1864 came to the United States with his parents who first settled in Philadelphia. About 1868 they removed to La Fayette, Indiana, where he was married. The father of M. G. Fauth was John Fauth, also a native of Germany, descended from the Free Staters engaged in the revolution against the German empire in 1848. Due to these activities the family were banished from the court of Germany, royal engagements broken and the family estates confiscated. After being in exile for some time the grandparents took up their residence in America. Maurice G. Fauth became a naturalized American citizen and fought in the Indian wars under "Buffalo Bill" Cody as scout. The mother of Edmond Spencer Fauth, Harriet Sibyl (Dailey) Fauth, was born in 1851, in Ripley county, Indiana, a daughter of John E. and Alice Dailey. She was descended from the early French settlers in the lower Mississippi valley and her father, John E. Dailey, was killed while serving in the Union army in the Civil war about the year 1864.

The early education of Edmond Spencer Fauth was received in the common schools of La Fayette, Indiana, and Chicago, the family having removed to Chicago when he was seven years of age. Here he resumed his studies and was graduated from the Northwest Division high school with the class of 1899, later taking a post-graduate course in advanced mathematics and science. This education was made possible for him by working all hours of the night and in his spare time at such work as could be found, from newsboy to housework and factory work, making odd shoe parts at home and often sleeping in the streets to secure early morning newspapers for sale before school. In 1899 he went to Dixon, Illinois, where he was employed in the cutting department of the C. M. Henderson Shoe Company, later being sent to the Amboy factory of the same company, where he remained until the company sold out. Following this Mr. Fauth accepted a position with the Barker & Brown Shoe Company of Huntington, Indiana, with whom he remained for two years, spending time between seasons in the Hillsdale, Michigan, factory of the Scowden & Blanchard Shoe Company as general operator. In 1903 he removed to St. Louis to take a position with the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's "union" factory as foreman. For seven years he was in their employ, being foreman of the several different departments and rising to the position of assistant superintendent. In 1909 he resigned from the factory to become connected with the Peters Shoe Company to open up a new factory at St. Louis to be known as the Full-Value Plant. Mr. Fauth's work with this concern was in the capacity of assistant manager and general foreman. In 1911 this company merged with the company of Roberts, Johnson & Rand and became known as the International Shoe Company. Under the general reorganization Mr. Fauth was assigned to the De Soto factory as superintendent, in which position he is still serving. The De Soto factory is one of the many similar factories of the company, and employs about three hundred and fifty people, making an average of twenty-five hundred pairs of shoes a day.

On the 28th of May, 1903, Mr. Fauth was united in marriage to Miss Lona B. Shoe-



EDMOND S. FAUTH

maker, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Shoemaker, a cement contractor of Huntington, Indiana. Henry A. Shoemaker, the father, was born on his father's farm near Huntington in 1859, his father having passed away when he was but four years of age. The father of Henry Shoemaker, David Shoemaker, was a German Baptist minister who came from Ohio and settled on the farm near Huntington, Indiana, where Henry A. was born. The mother of Mrs. Edmond S. Fauth was Elsie J. Rose, the daughter of William Rose, a carpenter and butcher of Huntington county, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Edmond S. Fauth have been born six children: Lorraine B., who died in infancy; Stanley L., whose death was caused by an accident during his early childhood; Milton S., who is attending school in De Soto; Geraldine, also attending the De Soto schools; and Marian E. and Edmond S., Jr., the latter two being under school age.

Mr. Fauth has always maintained an independent course in politics and although actively engaged in civic matters as president of the De Soto Commercial Club he has never desired to hold public office, having refused many nominations to positions of public trust opened to him, including that of mayor. Fraternally he is a Mason, having membership in De Soto Lodge, No. 119, A. F. & A. M.; Copestone Chapter, R. A. M.; and De Soto Commandery, No. 56, K. T. He is likewise an Elk, holding membership in De Soto Lodge No. 689, of which he is past exalted ruler and he is likewise a member of the grand lodge. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the activities of which organization they take a prominent part. Mr. Fauth is a member of the board of stewards and has taught the Bible class in the Sunday school for the past five or six years, while Mrs. Fauth is president of the Ladies Aid and Missionary Societies. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fauth are members of the Eastern Star.

During the World war Mr. Fauth was active in Liberty loan campaigns and other national needs, having organized the Red Cross society throughout the county and served as county chairman of the Jefferson county chapter for four years.

Although Mr. Fauth is of a mechanical turn of mind and has written many articles along that line for trade journals and other periodicals he has contributed to other magazines and newspapers short stories and fiction. Mrs. Fauth's tendencies are those of the housewife and mother, although she possesses musical accomplishments. Mr. Fauth is in every sense of the word a self-made man and in his present position of prominence in the community possesses the confidence of the townspeople, due to his own industry and close application to business interests. He devotes much time to the advancement of young men of the city through interest in their future by encouraging their moral uplift and directing their energies against adversity towards a definite goal of success.

JUDGE GUSTAVUS A. WURDEMAN.

Judge Gustavus A. Wurdeman, who since 1909 has occupied the bench of the thirteenth circuit, Division No. 2, at Clayton, St. Louis county, was born in Swedesboro, New Jersey, in 1857, a son of Gustavus and Susan (Keyser) Wurdeman, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The father was connected with the United States coast survey for many years and died in the service. The mother was directly descended from Dirk Keyser who came from Holland and settled in Philadelphia in 1687. The parents died in Philadelphia and at the age of six years Gustavus A. Wurdeman came with relatives to St. Louis where he acquired his education in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school and thus laying the foundation which qualified him to enter upon the study of law in Washington University. On the completion of the law course he passed the examination required for admission to the bar and has since been a well known representative of the legal profession, advancing steadily toward prominence in judicial circles. He continued active in the practice of law for a number of years, winning a clientage of considerable extent and importance and in 1898 was called to judicial position, being made probate judge of St. Louis county in which capacity he continued to serve until July, 1909, when he resigned to accept the appointment of circuit judge of the thirteenth circuit. He was elected to the office at the regular election of November, 1910, and was reelected in 1916 for a succeeding term of six years, so that his present incumbency will continue until 1922. His capability as a judge, the impartiality of his decisions

and his high sense of justice and right are indicated in the fact that he has twice been elected to the office following an appointment to the bench.

In 1893 Judge Wurdeman was united in marriage to Miss Lena Hospes, of Webster Groves where they have resided for thirty-six years. They have an adopted daughter, Eleanor, now sixteen years of age.

Judge Wurdeman has always given his political allegiance to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and is known as one of the law-makers of the state, for in 1890 he was elected representative to the legislature and endorsement of his service in that connection came to him in an election to the state senate in 1892. He has thus been almost continuously in public office for a period of three decades. He belongs to the State Bar Association and his social nature has found expression in his membership in the Webster Groves Lodge of Masons and in the City Club of St. Louis. Moreover, he is keenly interested in the principles and projects for which these organizations stand and his cooperation can at all times be counted upon for any movement that tends to bring about the best interests of mankind and the benefit of the community at large.

BROTHER GERALD, S. M.

Brother Gerald, S. M., principal of Kenrick Catholic Boys high school situated at Jefferson and Stoddard streets in St. Louis, is a native of New York City. He was born August 21, 1870, and is a son of John G. and Adelaide (Widerman) Gerald, both of whom were natives of Germany, but came to the United States in young manhood and young womanhood. Brother Gerald was educated in the New York Grammar school and in St. John the Baptist Parochial school of the Society of Mary. Subsequently he attended St. Mary's College at Dayton, Ohio, where he pursued his collegiate work and at a later period went to France where he took his University course at the College Stanislaus in Paris. There he specialized in mathematics and science and was graduated with the class of 1894, receiving the degrees of B. S. and M. S. Later he accepted a position in the Normal College of the S. M. at Dayton, Ohio, and was later called to the principalship of the Spalding Institute at Peoria, Illinois, when that institution was founded in 1899. He remained at that important post for ten years and then came to St. Louis where he was made principal of the old SS. Peter and Paul high school on Eighth and Allen streets. Later this school was supplanted by the present free diocesan Kenrick high school over which he has since presided as principal. The school gives instruction in the regular high school course and is largely attended by the sons of Catholic parents.

Brother Gerald is the secretary of the board of inspectors of the Catholic parochial system of St. Louis. He is a most able educator, with high ideals concerning his worth and he inspires teachers and pupils under him with much of his own zeal and interest in the school work.

JOHN J. DAVIS.

The force, character, enterprise and adaptability which are so necessary to success in business found expression in the life record of John J. Davis, now deceased. He was the vice president and general manager of the Peter Hauptman Cigar Company of St. Louis.

He was born in this city September 14, 1866, and was the son of John and Anna (Meise) Davis, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they came to the United States in young manhood and womanhood. They became residents of St. Louis where they were subsequently married and John Davis devoted his attention to the retail grocery business in order to provide for the support of his family.

His son, John J. Davis, pursued his education in SS. Peter and Paul grammar school and at the Bryant and Stratton Business College. Following the completion of his studies he secured a position in the office of the Griesedieck Brewing Company and was identified with that concern for three years, after which he became a member of the office force of the Cherokee Brewery and worked for Peter Hauptman at the

same time. When the Cherokee Brewery sold out to the syndicate Mr. Davis continued with Mr. Hauptman as cashier of the Peter Hauptman Tobacco Company and in 1907, upon the death of Mr. Hauptman, he was made vice president of the company and following the demise of Mr. Harmes the duties of general manager were also assigned to him. He continued in the dual capacity of vice president and general manager until his death, which occurred September 11th, 1920, his burial occurring on the fifty-fourth anniversary of his birth. His record in business had been marked by steady advancement and his energy and industry constituted the basis on which he placed his success.

In 1890 Mr. Davis was married to Miss Anna C. Becker, daughter of Michael Becker, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Davis became the parents of two children, Garcia B. and George B., both at home. Mrs. Davis and her children are communicants of the Catholic church, of which Mr. Davis was also a devoted member, guiding his life according to the teachings of the church. He belonged also to St. Vincent de Paul Society, taking an active part in the benevolent and charitable work of that organization. His membership extended to the Missouri Athletic Club and to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was interested in many of those agencies which work for the betterment of mankind and for the alleviation of hard conditions of life for the unfortunate and by reason of this spirit he was continually extending a helping hand to a fellow traveler on life's journey.

DWIGHT BRADFORD BLOSSOM.

Dwight Bradford Blossom, president and treasurer of the Electric Garage & Service Company of St. Louis, was here born on the 13th of June, 1879. His father, Howard A. Blossom was prominent in insurance circles in St. Louis for many years. He married Ada E. Bradford who was born in this city, a daughter of Alfred and Mary Bradford, the former engaged in the fur and furnishing business.

Dwight B. Blossom was educated in private schools attending the Manual Training School of St. Louis and also Princeton University, thus qualifying for life's practical and responsible duties. He afterward engaged in the insurance business with his father following the completion of his school course and still later became connected with the Webb Motor Fire Apparatus Company. He was treasurer of the firm until the business was removed from St. Louis. In November, 1913, Mr. Blossom located at Clarendon and Delmar avenues, opening an agency for the Detroit Electric cars, the Buffalo Trucks and General Electric Trucks. In 1917 he was instrumental in having erected the building at No. 1651 South Grand avenue, which he now occupies as the president and treasurer of the Electric Garage & Service Company. In this connection he has developed a business of substantial proportions and is widely known by reason thereof.

Mr. Blossom was corporal in the St. Louis Home Guards as a member of the Second Regiment, Company L. His political views are in accord with the democratic principles and he attends Christ church cathedral being largely in sympathy with the work of the Episcopal church. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and has also become identified with Ascalon Commandery, K. T. and has taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine he is a member, having crossed the sands of the desert.

JOSEPH R. GANT.

Joseph R. Gant, president of the Centropolis Bank of Kansas City and prominent and honored in financial circles of western Missouri, was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, September 10, 1876, a son of Jared C. Gant who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. He was a lad of but ten or eleven years when in 1887 he came to Missouri. After completing a public school course he attended business college and then became a student in the Kansas City School of Law from which he was graduated in 1898. He has practiced law from the business standpoint only, but his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence has been of great value to him in the conduct of important

affairs. After completing his course he engaged with his father in the insurance business, conducting a general agency for the Home Life Insurance Company of New York in charge of the Kansas City district. In 1912 he organized and founded the state bank of Sugar Creek of which he became the president, and in 1919 he organized and became president of the Centropolis Bank of Kansas City, which has on its directory some of the strongest men financially in this city. The bank has enjoyed a substantial growth and has ever been conducted with a recognition of the fact that the bank which most carefully safeguards its depositors is the one most worthy of support. Accordingly he has tempered progressiveness by a wise conservatism and is making the Centropolis Bank one of the financial bulwarks of western Missouri.

In 1907 Mr. Gant was married to Miss Mildred Stites, a daughter of John Stites, president of the Louisville Trust Company of Louisville, Kentucky, and a very prominent and well known business man of that section. To Mr. and Mrs. Gant have been born two children, Eliabeth Lee and John Stites. The religious faith of the parents is that of the Methodist church, and Mrs. Gant is very prominent in church and social circles. Along various lines of activity Mr. Gant has put forth his efforts with splendid results and is most loyal in his advocacy of any cause with which he becomes allied. He votes with the democratic party, is a member of the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Midday Club, the City Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the prime movers and organizers of the Blue Valley Manufacturing and Business Men's Club which was formed in the industrial district in the eastern part of Kansas City. He was also prominent in founding the Blue Valley Community House, and was one of the leaders on the executive committee in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association home at Twelfth and Bennington streets. He took an active part in all war campaigning and drives and assisted in organizing the Seventh Missouri Regiment, the Business Men's Regiment of Home Guards, and became a lieutenant in Company I. He is the treasurer and one of the stewards of the Troost Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and is interested in everything that pertains to the intellectual and moral progress of the community and the uplift of the individual. He has closely studied many of the economic and sociological problems of the country and his deep interest in bettering conditions has led to his active work in behalf of community center interests.

REUBEN MARCUS HAMMON.

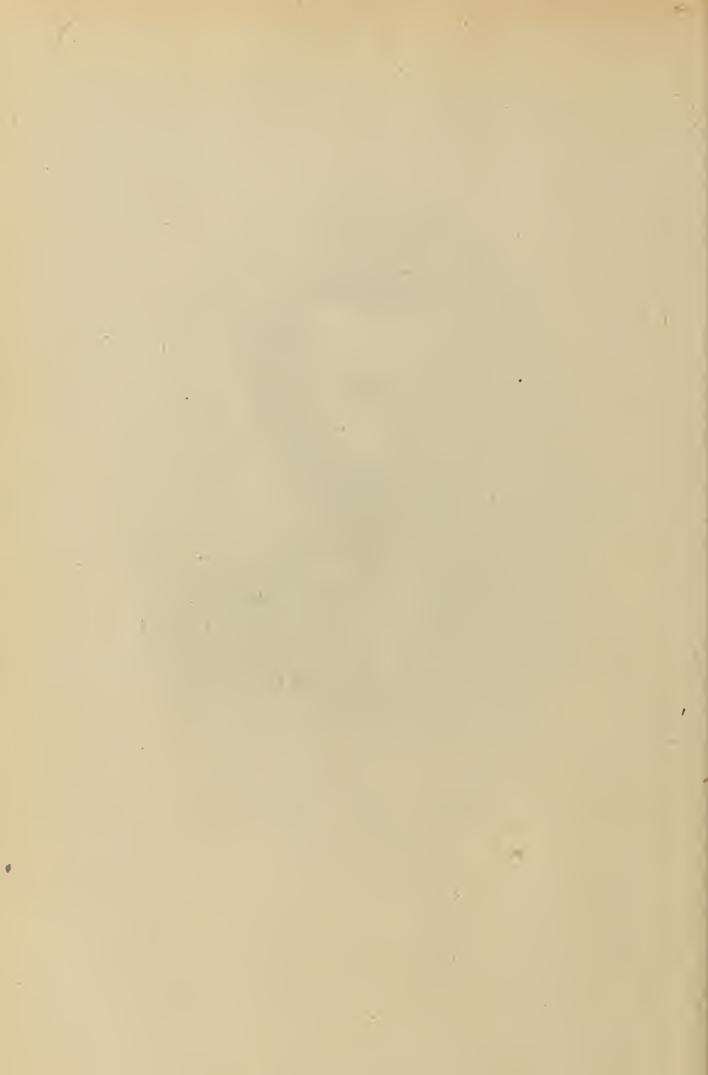
Reuben Marcus Hammon, a capable and successful business man of St. Louis, who could count upon the friendship and regard of all with whom he came in contact because of the sterling worth of his character and because of the friendly feeling which he always entertained for others, was born in Conneautville, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of August, 1845, his parents being Marcus and Eliza (Power) Hammon, both of whom were members of pioneer families of that place.

Reuben M. Hammon was reared to manhood in his native town and was there united in marriage to Miss Jennie McCarty in the year 1868. Her father was Florence McCarty, a well known nurseryman of Le Roy, New York, now deceased, passing away at the notable age of ninety-two years. Mrs. Hammon was visiting a brother in Conneautville when she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Hammon, who sought her hand in marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Hammon were born two sons and two daughters, of whom one daughter, Florence, alone survives. She is a most talented young woman and conducts a school of music in the city of St. Louis, residing with her mother.

While working in his cousin's dry goods store in Conneautville in early manhood Mr. Hammon began writing insurance and met with success in this undertaking. About 1873 he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he became associated with the Travelers' Insurance Company, coming a year later to St. Louis as its representative, and for forty-six years was one of the prominent insurance men of this city. He was the first man to write railroad instalment insurance and for many years handled the insurance of the employes of the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, and the Texas Pacific Railway Companies. He was a close personal friend of John L. Way, vice president of the Travelers' Insurance Company, and numbered among his other friends many of the prominent men of St. Louis.



REUBEN MARCUS HAMMON



Mr. Hammon was an active member of the Mercantile Club and took the keenest interest in its work and the accomplishment of its objects. While never an aspirant for public office, he took a great interest in civic and public affairs and gave his stalwart support to the republican party. He was devoted to the welfare and interests of his home and family and when not attending to his business duties was to be found customarily at his own fireside. However, he and his wife were capable and active members of the Ascension Episcopal church for fourteen years. Later he accepted the teachings of the Christian Science church, which he attended with his daughter Olive, who had become a member of that denomination prior to her passing on May 27, 1915. Mr. Hammon passed away very suddenly May 3, 1920, his death being the occasion of deep regret to his many friends. The stability of his character was acknowledged by all who knew him, and all who were associated with him in any connection recognized those distinctive traits which in every land and clime awaken confidence, respect and regard.

F. BENTON MILLER.

F. Benton Miller, a general agent at St. Louis for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Brownstown, Jackson county, Indiana. His father, Eli Warren Miller who passed away in November, 1910, was also a native of the Hoosier state and was a representative of one of the old and pioneer families of Indiana. He came of American ancestry for the family has been represented on this side of the Atlantic since 1640. The father was a successful farmer who carefully and profitably tilled the soil but during the Civil war he put aside all business and personal consideration and served as a private in the Seventy-sixth Indiana Infantry. He married Ellen Cummings who was of Scotch-Irish lineage and her grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Miller was celebrated in Houston, Indiana, November 5, 1865, and they became the parents of nine children—six sons and three daughters, of whom F. Benton of this review was the second in order of birth. Three of the sons and one of the daughters have passed away. The living are: William, who married Olivia Hayes and is now living in Tulsa, Oklahoma; David J., who is married and resides at Seymour, Indiana; Martha, the wife of Henry Strohmlinger, a resident of St. Barnard, Ohio; and Delight, the wife of Charles Barkman, living in Brownstown, Indiana.

F. Benton Miller, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the district schools of Jackson county, Indiana, and in a commercial college at St. Louis, Missouri. When but sixteen years of age he taught school in Jackson county, Indiana, following the profession until he attained his majority when he came to St. Louis to enter the employ of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad Company as receiving clerk, a position which he occupied for two years. In 1891-2 he was a stenographer with the Remington Typewriter Company at St. Louis and from 1892 until 1904 he taught shorthand and type-writing in a commercial college in this city. During that period he purchased a half interest in the school and made it one of the successful commercial educational institutions of the Mississippi valley. During 1904 and 1905 Mr. Miller was connected with the department of admissions at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and was assistant in charge of gate receipts during the fair here. In 1905 he disposed of his interests in the school and entered the employ of the American Tobacco Company in the city department. Since 1906 he has been connected with the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company as a salesman and has been advanced to the position of general agent. He has now devoted more than fifteen years to insurance and is a well known figure in insurance circles by reason of the capability he has displayed leading to the development of a business of extensive proportions.

Mr. Miller was married in Webster Groves, August 2, 1893, to Miss Albertine Cornelia Hull, a daughter of William S. and Sarah (Fitch) Hull. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born a son and a daughter: Warren S., who was in the navy during the World war, serving nine months abroad and at present is attending Washington University where he is pursuing an academic course; and Cornelia H., who has just completed a three years course in vocal music in Boston. The family resides at No. 659 Tuxedo boulevard in Webster Groves.

Throughout his entire life F. Benton Miller has measured up to the highest standards

of American manhood and citizenship. His grandfather in the paternal line died at Valley Forge due to exposure while serving with the American forces in the Revolutionary war. The same quality of loyalty to country has been manifest by the family throughout all the intervening years which have run their course since that time. Mr. Miller has taken a most active and helpful part in community affairs and for twenty years has served on the school board of Webster Groves, acting as secretary of the board for eighteen years of that time. He is also vice president of the building and loan association of Webster Groves. During the war period he acted as captain of the teams securing Liberty loan subscriptions and was a large personal contributor to all war activities. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church and his entire life has been actuated by high and honorable principles and by worthy motives which have neither sought nor required disguise. Men speak of him in terms of the highest respect and confidence and the sterling worth of his character has gained for him a host of friends wherever he is known.

HOMER S. BASSFORD.

Homer S. Bassford, manager of the St. Louis Times, was born in Mexico, Audrain county, Missouri, July 20, 1870, his parents being James C. and Catherine (Osborne) Bassford. After acquiring a public school education he attended an academy and thus equipped for life's practical and responsible duties he entered upon newspaper work, his initial experience being received in connection with the Mexico (Mo.) Ledger. In 1889 he was made Sunday editor of the Kansas City Times and later was advanced to the position of city editor, while from 1893 until 1903 he was the dramatic and music critic of the St. Louis Republic. In the latter year he was made Sunday editor and served as such and as news editor until 1907. In 1906 he acted as European correspondent for the St. Louis Republic and in 1907 he became editor-in-chief of the St. Louis Times. He has since been connected with the latter paper and from 1914 until the present year, 1920, has been general manager. His long connection with the leading metropolitan dailies of St. Louis has made him a well known figure in newspaper circles in the Mississippi valley.

On the 25th of June, 1892, Mr. Bassford was married to Miss Etta Overman Chase, of Cedar Falls, Iowa. He is a member of the Methodist church and is well known in the club circles of the city, belonging to the St. Louis Club, the Missouri Athletic Association, the Mercantile, Century Boat and Sunset Hill Country Clubs. He is also a member of the Missouri Historical Society. His political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party but his political activity has been confined to his endorsement of measures as editor of the papers with which he has been connected.

THOMAS O'REILLY, M. D.

Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, who developed extreme efficiency in the practice of medicine and surgery and was long one of the most distinguished and honored physicians of St. Louis, was born in Virginia, County Cavan, Ireland, on the 11th of February, 1827, and belonged to one of the most prominent families of the Emerald isle, represented in connection with various incidents of the wars under Cromwell.

Dr. O'Reilly was accorded liberal educational advantages and his aptitude was shown in the reading and translation of Ovid, Virgil, Sallust, Horace, Livy and Cicero before he was twelve years of age. By that time he had also read the New Testament, Lucian, Homer and Xenophon in Greek and had mastered the sciences of algebra and geometry. It was his desire then to enter upon the study of medicine and with credit he passed the examination before the court of examiners of Apothecary's Hall of Dublin, Ireland, when he was not yet thirteen years of age. He next accepted a position in a drug store and gained thorough knowledge of the composition and uses of all drugs as a preparatory step to the practice of medicine. Some time later he became assistant to Dr. John Francis Purcell, of Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, and his association with that distinguished physician and surgeon was most helpful. Dr. Purcell accompanied the Earl of Bissborough to Dublin when that nobleman was made lord-lieutenant



DR. THOMAS O'REILLY

of Ireland and Dr. O'Reilly followed them. He continued his medical studies in Meath Hospital at Dublin and served as assistant clinical clerk and later as chief clinical clerk under Dr. Stokes, an eminent member of the profession. At the same time he was pursuing his studies in the Original School of Medicine. His hospital experience came during the time of the four years of famine in Ireland, from 1845 to 1849. Every hospital of the country was crowded to its utmost capacity and when the French government sent a commission of medical men to Ireland to make researches concerning typhus and typhoid fevers and report to the French Academy of Medicine Dr. O'Reilly was appointed anatomist to this commission. But almost immediately after the visiting Frenchmen had entered upon their research work they were prostrated by typhoid fever and their task was thus brought to a quick termination.

In 1848 Dr. O'Reilly was one of the Dublin students who, enthused by the French revolution, sought to arouse the Irish patriots and induce them to seek the independence of their land. He accordingly abandoned his studies to enter upon this task but after a time recognized the hopelessness of gaining sufficient strength to press the cause. Accordingly he resumed his studies and was graduated from the College of Surgeons of London in 1849.

Soon after the completion of his course Dr. O'Reilly sought the opportunities of the new world. When in midocean cholera developed on shipboard and six persons died within eight hours after the appearance of the disease and within ten days one hundred and twenty-five of the steerage passengers had been attacked. Dr. O'Reilly immediately put his professional knowledge to use in saving the lives of his fellow passengers and his work was of untold value. As the ship entered the gulf stream the sickness ceased as suddenly as it had broken out and there was not a case of cholera on board when the vessel reached New York harbor. In appreciation of the service which he had rendered Dr. O'Reilly's fellow passengers presented him with a well filled purse and a most earnest and sincere address of thanks, while the newspapers made prominent mention of what he had done. This would have served as a splendid introduction had he desired to engage in the practice of his profession in New York but he had already determined to come to the west where one of his relatives, Count Alexander O'Reilly, had previously been governor under Spanish rule when all this section of the country was known as Louisiana. Dr. O'Reilly continued his travels to St. Louis and here entered upon the practice of medicine, in which he continued for many years. His practice was unsurpassed in volume and importance by that of any physician of the Mississippi valley and throughout the entire period of his residence in St. Louis he kept in close touch with the most advanced thought and progressive methods in connection with the practice of both medicine and surgery. He was well known through his contributions to medical literature, many of which attracted wide attention, including an article entitled "Beneficial Influence of Tobacco as an Antidote for Strychnine Poisoning" and another "The Influence of Rest and Recreation as a Cure for Nervous Prostration."

When the Civil war was in progress Dr. O'Reilly offered his services to the government and was employed on many important missions, being associated with such men as Generals Lyon, Fremont, Frank P. Blair and William McKee. He was active in organizing the Seventh Missouri Volunteers and was offered a commission as brigadier general by President Lincoln but could not accept. Through this troublous period he served as a member of the committee of public safety. He was keenly interested in local politics and several times was offered an appointive office but continuously refused to serve in political positions. He was also tendered positions in the various medical schools of the city but these, too, he declined, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his private practice which was most extensive and of a most important character.

Dr. O'Reilly was married twice and at his death left three sons, two born of his first marriage: Andrew J. and Thomas W.; while the son of his second marriage is James Archer O'Reilly.

Dr. O'Reilly was intensely American but never forgot the land of his birth and was a most active worker for home rule for Ireland and numbered among his personal friends such Irish leaders and patriots as Parnell, Dillon, Davitt, T. P. O'Connor and others keenly interested in the Irish cause or the cause of freedom in any land. While residing in St. Louis, Dr. O'Reilly did valuable service for the city in connection with the development of its park system. Almost immediately after the close of the Civil war he began agitating the establishment of a series of public parks in St. Louis and

being an intimate friend of Henry Shaw he used his influence to have him donate to the city Tower Grove Park. He was one of the first commissioners appointed to lay out Forest Park and was on the first board of directors of the Free Library upon which he served for nearly six years. He did valuable work in these connections, his activities being at all times characterized by the same zeal and high sense of duty that marked his conduct in all the varied activities of his long, honorable and distinguished career. One of his marked characteristics was his benevolence and helpfulness to those who needed assistance. His home was ever open to the poor and unhappy and they were sure of a hearty welcome, kindly advice and assistance of a most substantial character. A man of the highest scholarly attainments he never lost the common touch but was constantly seeking to do good to those less fortunate. His ability, however, brought him the friendship and close companionship of some of the brightest minds of this and foreign lands and association with him always meant expansion and elevation.

FRED E. MUELLER.

Fred E. Mueller, present prosecuting attorney of St. Louis county, who for thirteen years has enjoyed a large and distinctively representative clientele as a member of the St. Louis bar, practicing in Clayton, was born in Bonhomme, St. Louis county, May 13, 1883, a son of Ernest and Christina (Andrae) Mueller, both of whom are also natives of Bonhomme. His ancestors in the maternal line were among the earliest of the pioneer settlers of the county, the great-grandparents arriving in St. Louis about the year 1830. Ernest Mueller is today one of the well known farmers of St. Louis county and for several years served as justice of the peace and as central committeeman on the republican board. Both he and his wife still make their home in their native town.

Fred E. Mueller was educated in the public schools of Bonhomme and at the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Missouri, while later he attended Washington University for the study of law and received from that institution his law degree in 1907. Immediately afterward he took his examination before the state board and was admitted to practice. He then opened law offices in Clayton and in the intervening thirteen years has won a large clientele and is ranked among the foremost attorneys of the county. In the August primaries of 1920 he was chosen on the republican ticket as nominee for prosecuting attorney of the county to which office he was elected in the November election following.

On the 29th of December, 1909, Mr. Mueller was married to Miss Cora M. Wessel, of Warrenton, Missouri, and to them have been born three children, but only one survives, a son, Frederick W. Mr. Mueller belongs to Clayton Lodge, No. 601, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been worshipful master. He also belongs to Rabboni Chapter, R. A. M., and is recognized as a most loyal follower of the teachings and purposes of the craft. He and his wife are consistent members of the Clayton Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association and to the St. Louis County Bar Association. He enjoys the highest respect and confidence of his professional colleagues and contemporaries, for he has always been careful at all times to conform his practice to the highest standards and ethics of the profession.

WALTER BARLOW STEVENS.

Walter Barlow Stevens, newspaper man and author, was born at Meriden, Connecticut, July 25, 1848, son of Rev. Asabel Augustus and Mary Comstock (Bristol) Stevens. The family moved to the middle west in 1855. Walter B. Stevens passed his youth in Peoria, Illinois, attending the grade and high schools. He graduated from the University of Michigan in the class of 1870, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was given the Master of Arts degree in 1872. In 1908 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Washington University, St. Louis.

Beginning as a reporter in 1870, Mr. Stevens served as city editor and staff corre-

spondent. He was Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat from 1884 to 1901; president of the Gridiron Club, 1895; traveling correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, between sessions of Congress, in the United States, Mexico, Canada, Cuba. Letters over the signature "W. B. S." appeared in serial form under the titles: "The New States," "Convict Camps," "Missouri Mineral," "Silver in a Silver Country," "Black Labor in the South," "Washington Topics," "Signs of the Times," "Recollections of Lincoln," etc.

Mr. Stevens was secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company from its organization in 1901; was director of exploitation and member of the superior jury of awards in 1904. In 1908 he was secretary of the National Prosperity Association; in 1909 was secretary of the St. Louis Centennial Association. In 1912 he became secretary of the City Plan Commission and served until 1916. He was executive secretary of the Fourth American Peace Congress in 1913. The following decorations have been received: Knight of the Crown of Italy, 1904; Double Dragon of China, 1905; Chevalier of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, 1905; First Class Medal of Honor, Philippine Government, 1905; Order of the Rising Sun of Japan, 1905; Officier de l'Instruction Publique of France.

In religious faith Mr. Stevens is a Congregationalist; in political opinion, a Republican. He is a member of the Missouri Historical Society; secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Historical Association; was elected president of the State Historical Society of Missouri in 1917 and re-elected in 1920. He is a member of the National Geographic Society and of Phi Beta Kappa. Club memberships are the St. Louis, the City, the Round Table, the Burns, the Franklin of St. Louis, and the Gridiron, Washington.

Authorship includes *Through Texas*, published in 1892; *The Ozark Uplift* in 1900; *The Forest City*, 1904; *A Trip to Panama*, 1907; *Introduction and Notes on Facsimiles of Poems and Letters of Robert Burns*, 1907; *The Building of St. Louis*, 1908; *St. Louis, the Fourth City*, 1909; *The Log of the Alton*, 1909; *One Hundred Years in a Week*, 1910; *The Brown-Reynolds Duel*, 1911; *Water Purification at St. Louis*, 1911; *History of St. Louis*, two volumes, 1911; *Samuel Morris Dodd*, 1912; *Book of the Fourth American Peace Congress*, 1913; *St. Louis Nights With Burns*, 1913; *Eleven Roads to Success*, 1913; *Missouri, The Center State*, two volumes, 1914; *Grant in St. Louis*, 1915; *Halsey Cooley Ives*, 1915; *Lincoln and Missouri*, 1916; *Missouri's Centennial*, 1917; *A Reporter's Lincoln*, 1917; *Missouri, One Hundred Years Ago*, 1919; *Ambassador Francis*, 1920; *Missouri's Travail of Statehood*, 1920; *Centennial History of Missouri*, two volumes, 1921.

Mr. Stevens was married in 1912 to Mrs. Sarah Rebecca Croft, Georgetown, South Carolina.

EMIL HARMS.

Emil Harms, vice president of the Peter Hauptmann Tobacco Company of St. Louis, was born in this city September 20, 1888. His father, the late Henry Harms, was also a native of Missouri, and was a representative of one of the old families of the state of German lineage, the family being founded in America by the great grandfather of Emil Harms. Henry Harms was reared and educated in Missouri and in early life came to St. Louis where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, passing away July 4, 1909, at the age of fifty-two years. For thirty-five years prior to his demise he had been connected with the Peter Hauptmann Tobacco Company, the oldest established firm of the kind in the city. He wedded Mary J. Grosse, a native of Missouri and a member of one of the old families of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Harms there were born four sons and four daughters.

Emil Harms of this review was the fourth in order of birth and was educated in parochial schools of St. Louis and also in Walther high school. When seventeen years of age he made his initial step in the business world, his first position being that of wagon boy for the Peter Hauptmann Tobacco Company. From that humble place he has worked his way steadily upward through various departments to his present position as vice president, having been chosen for the office upon the death of his father who had been president and treasurer of the company for many years. Emil Harms is a man of sound business judgment and keen discrimination and is today active in the management of one of the oldest tobacco houses of the state.

On the 20th of June, 1917, Mr. Harms was married in St. Louis to Miss Cornelia Peters, a native of this city and a daughter of W. L. and Katherine (Oonk) Peters. They reside at 6935 Waterman avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Harms are members of the Lutheran church. He had been reared in that faith, his parents being devoted members thereof. His mother was a most consistent member of the Messiah Lutheran church and a woman of many estimable traits of character. For eleven years following the death of her husband she has been the president of the Peter Hauptmann Tobacco Company, continuing at the head of the business until her demise. Emil Harms is a republican giving unflinching allegiance to the support of the party. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association and also to the Sunset Hill Country Club. His business activities and his long residence in St. Louis have made him widely known here and the many sterling qualities which he has displayed have gained for him the friendship and high regard of those with whom he has been associated.

ROBERT E. MOLONEY.

Robert E. Moloney, member of the St. Louis bar, was born October 28, 1882, in the city which is still his home. His father, T. F. Moloney, who for many years was a well known merchant was engaged in the retail dry goods business at Broadway and Lucas avenue until 1889. He then retired from that business and passed away in 1892. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Josephine M. Dunn, is still living.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof Robert E. Moloney attended the public school and afterwards prepared for the bar. Following his admission he entered upon practice and his life since that time has been devoted to professional interests of growing extent and importance. He prepares his cases thoroughly and his analytical mind enables him to present each point with due force, and to give special stress to the important point upon which the decision of every case finally turns.

On the 12th of November, 1919, in St. Louis, Mr. Moloney was married to Miss Louise J. Welek, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Welek. They have one child, Robert Welek, born September 17, 1920. Mr. Moloney is a member of the American, the Missouri State and the St. Louis Bar Associations. He gives his political allegiance to the democratic party which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, and he belongs to the Noonday Club also to the Sunset Hill Country Club, and finds his recreation in outdoor life and sport.

JAMES SIDNEY LEE.

Of the business enterprises which center in a large city perhaps there is none of more real value as a factor in the improvement and adornment of the city than the profession of architecture and it is in this connection that James Sidney Lee has become well-known as he is senior partner in the firm of Lee & Rush, architects of St. Louis. Here he was born December 15, 1875, the only son of John R. and Josephine Harding (Walsh) Lee. The Lee family, of English origin, was founded in Virginia at an early period in the colonization of the new world and representatives of the name removed from the Old Dominion to Maryland. It was in the latter state that John R. Lee was born and reared and in completing his education he attended Harvard University, being graduated from the law school with the class of 1860. Four years later he settled in St. Louis where he practiced his profession. At the outbreak of the Civil war he returned to Virginia and there entered military service, enlisting near Dover in the Confederate army. Not long afterward he was wounded and was thus incapacitated for further participation in the war. He continued his residence in St. Louis from 1864 until 1877 and then removed westward to Denver, Colorado, and afterward lived in other western states. While in Denver he served as a judge of one of the city courts. His death occurred in 1905 when he had reached the age of sixty-five years. His wife was born in St. Louis and was a daughter of James B. and Helena (Harding) Walsh. Her



ROBERT E. MOLONEY

great-grandfather, Patrick Walsh, was of Irish descent but was born in the state of New York where the family settled at a very early day. Patrick Walsh became one of the pioneer residents of St. Louis where he took up his abode in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was a well known prominent character here and was the first justice of the peace of St. Louis. His son, James B. Walsh, was at one time mayor of Carondelet. The Harding family was of Welsh lineage and through that line Mrs. Lee was a direct descendant of Admiral Oliver Hazard Perry. She is still living and makes her home in St. Louis.

James Sidney Lee, her only child, was educated in public, private and parochial schools completing his studies in Smith Academy. After leaving school at the age of fourteen years he entered an architectural school and upon completing his studies took up the active work of the profession in which he has since continued. For twenty-five years he has practiced as one of the architects of St. Louis and his recognized ability has brought him to a point of leadership in this field. On all sides stand buildings which are monuments to his skill and ability, for he has long enjoyed an extensive patronage in the line of his chosen profession.

On the 22d of April, 1894, Mr. Lee was married in St. Louis to Miss Ida Bell Rice, a native of St. Charles, Missouri, and a daughter of Dr. Curtis Rice of a prominent old family of this state and a well known physician and surgeon of St. Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have become parents of two children: Wallace Francis, born in St. Louis; and Harold Silvester.

Mr. Lee's military service covers three years' connection with the Missouri National Guard. During the World war he took most active part in promoting the work of the Knights of Columbus, in behalf of the soldiers. He is a fourth degree Knight and was formerly treasurer of the order. He belongs to St. Rose's Roman Catholic Church and in politics maintains an independent course. He has never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business interests and he has become one of the well known architects of St. Louis. He has largely specialized in church architecture and has designed many of the leading Catholic churches, the Catholic hospital and orphanages of the city. He has also erected a large number of public buildings in the past twenty-five years in St. Louis and throughout the surrounding country and his work has at all times been the expression of that which is highest and best in his chosen field of labor.

HARRIS L. MOORE.

Harris L. Moore, engaged in the practice of law at Excelsior Springs, was born in Kansas City, Missouri, October 18, 1871, a son of John C. and Pauline (Harris) Moore. The paternal grandfather was Dr. John S. Moore who in early manhood became a member of the faculty of the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis and later was dean of the college. He became a man of note in his profession, long holding a prominent position as a representative physician and surgeon of the state. The maternal grandfather of Harris L. Moore was one of the leading men of Kansas City in his day and took a very active part in all public affairs. He served as mayor for two terms and on the occasion of his first candidacy was opposed by T. B. Bullene who was called a most popular man in Kansas City and who was a lifelong friend of Mr. Harris. Nothing was allowed to interfere with this friendship which was continued uninterruptedly even after Mr. Harris had defeated Mr. Bullene at the polls in the race for the mayoralty. It was during his term as mayor that the Hannibal bridge matter came up and the city had to give an answer to the railroad company within twenty-four hours as to whether they could give a certain cash bonus—a sum which at that time seemed very large but which had been offered by another city if the railroad would extend its line there. Mayor Harris, in the face of almost overwhelming opposition but with the realization that the bridge would be the making of Kansas City, wired the railroad people that Kansas City would give the bonus. Thus the bridge was secured to Kansas City with the result that the mayor had anticipated. At the time he sent the wire the city did not have the money but he set resolutely to work to secure it and thus win the bridge. He was a natural leader of men and the people of his community desired him to become a candidate for congress in his district but he

refused feeling that his educational qualifications were not sufficient for the position. He was a man of most conscientious character and could never be swerved from a course which he believed to be right. At one time he was considered the leading real estate man of Kansas City and one of its wealthiest residents. In 1880 he disposed of his business there and went to Durango, Colorado, where he spent the remaining years of his life, continuing active in public affairs in the west. He was in his seventy-fourth year when he was elected mayor of Durango.

Harris L. Moore has reason to be proud of the record of both his paternal and maternal grandfathers and the course which his father pursued was also one which reflected credit and honor upon an untarnished family name.

Harris L. Moore was educated in the public schools of Kansas City, St. Louis and of Pueblo, Colorado, before entering the Missouri State University at Columbia from which he was graduated in 1892 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He taught school for a time after leaving the University and during the same period studied law by himself. In 1893 he passed an examination before the court of Sedalia, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar. About a year later he entered into a partnership at Kingston, Missouri, under the name of Wood & Moore, but after eight months he removed to Excelsior Springs where he opened an office in November, 1895, and entered upon the general practice of law in which he has since continued. He has enjoyed a good clientage during the last quarter of a century and is classed with the able lawyers of this section of the state. In 1898 he was made a captain of Company M of the Missouri State Guards, a military organization of Clay county, and served during the Spanish-American war. On his return he resumed his law practice and for several terms filled the office of city attorney. He has also rendered valuable aid to the community as a member of the school board and is now serving as its president.

In December, 1898, Mr. Moore was married at Excelsior Springs to Miss Nancy Jones, a representative of an old Kentucky family, her birth having occurred in Kentucky just before the removal of the family to Excelsior Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have become parents of four children: John, Alma, Robert and Richard. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and Mr. Moore is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to the lodge, chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine. His political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party. He has ever been fond of hunting and fishing and now largely finds his recreation in gardening. He represents two of the old and prominent families of Missouri and is fortunate in that his lines of life have been passed in harmony therewith. His worth as a man and citizen is widely acknowledged and under different conditions but with equally loyal purpose he is contributing to the upbuilding and progress of the state just as his forefathers did in days of the early development of the commonwealth.

CHARLES D. BOLIN.

Charles D. Bolin, president and treasurer of the American Thermometer Company of St. Louis, is a descendant of an old Virginian family that was represented in the Revolutionary war. He was born in Princeton, Indiana, August 29, 1866, and is a son of Benjamin T. and Alta (Baker) Bolin. At different periods during his boyhood the family home was maintained in Tennessee and in Arkansas, so that he pursued his education in the public schools of those states. He also took a commercial course in a business college at Memphis, Tennessee, subsequent to which time he began learning the printing trade in Forrest City, Arkansas. He was reared on a farm in the latter state and had early become familiar with the methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. His advantages were somewhat limited during his youthful days and it was after attending the public schools that he qualified for his business career by attending a commercial college at night. He was a youth of seventeen when he entered upon an apprenticeship in a printing office in Forrest City, Arkansas, and later accepted a position in a woolen mill at Jackson, Tennessee. He next entered the employ of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company at Memphis as an apprentice in car building and later accepted a more lucrative position with an insurance company, becoming solicitor for the

Union Central Life Insurance Company of Memphis. He was afterward transferred to St. Louis and promoted to the position of general agent, remaining with the Union Central from 1893 until 1912. At this time he resigned because in the meantime he had invested in banking and manufacturing enterprises and had constantly extended his business connections, which by 1912 had become of a most important character. In 1918 he was elected president of the St. Louis & St. Charles Bridge Company and was also made president and treasurer of the American Thermometer Company of St. Louis. He is likewise vice president of the Easton Taylor Trust Company of St. Louis, is a director of the Grand Avenue Bank and vice president of the St. Louis Crystal Water & Soda Company. His business interests and connections have thus become extensive and his sound judgment and co-operation are sought in the conduct of various business concerns. He displays keen sagacity in discriminating between the essential and the non-essential in business affairs and has employed the most constructive measures in upbuilding the various interests with which he is identified.

On the 5th of June, 1889, in Memphis, Tennessee, Mr. Bolin was married to Miss Minnie Richmond, a daughter of Captain Edward and Tranquilla Richmond, the former a planter and slave owner in antebellum days in Tennessee. Both parents have passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Bolin have a family of five children: Alline; Ray, who is president of the Crystal Water & Soda Company of St. Louis; Mary Jane; Virginia; and Dorothy, who is a student in the Mary Institute of St. Louis and will graduate at the early age of sixteen.

Mr. Bolin is a member of the Missouri Athletic Club, also of the Glen Echo Club of St. Louis. He is well known in Masonic circles, having attained the Knights Templars degree in the York Rite and he has also taken the Scottish Rite degrees and Shrine—in fact is a member of every branch of Masonry. He belongs to the Methodist church and his life has ever been actuated by high and honorable principles. He is prominently and widely known in business and social circles, having for more than two decades been closely associated with many of the progressive business interests of St. Louis, where his ability, forcefulness and resourcefulness are widely recognized.

JAMES J. PARKS.

James J. Parks, secretary of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company, is taking active part in the upbuilding of a strong organization which has come to rank with the leading insurance companies of the middle west, its business showing remarkable growth and development for the past few years and especially within the past few months. This is due to the enterprise and thoroughly organized plans of its officers who are taking cognizance of every condition bearing upon the insurance business and are wisely and promptly utilizing their opportunities for advancement. Mr. Parks comes to St. Louis, Missouri, from the neighboring state of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Rock Island county, January 10, 1852, his parents being Henry H. and Martha (Gingles) Parks, the former born near Columbus, Ohio, and of Scotch-Irish descent, while the mother was a native of Pennsylvania and a representative of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Henry H. Parks removed from Ohio to Illinois in young manhood and was married in Rock Island county, after which he located on a farm and was identified with agricultural pursuits throughout the period of his active manhood. He passed away at the age of seventy-nine years.

James J. Parks was educated at Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois, where he won the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1872, while in 1875 his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. He took up the study of law at Rock Island upon the completion of his college course and was admitted to practice at the state bar of Illinois in September, 1874. He then followed his profession in Rock Island until 1886, when he went to Wichita, Kansas, where he became a well known attorney, there remaining until 1895. In the latter year he removed to St. Louis, where he opened an office, but failing health forced him a year later to give up the practice of law and he identified himself with the New York Life Insurance Company, which he represented in Dubuque, Iowa, for two and a half years. He then

returned to St. Louis as State manager for the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, with which he was connected for three and a half years. He next entered into business relations with the Franklin Life Company of Illinois, having charge of the St. Louis office, in which responsible position he continued to serve for nine years. On the 6th of May, 1912, he came to the Missouri State Life Insurance Company as field secretary and in January, 1920, was elected secretary, in which position of responsibility he is now serving, taking active part in further directing and shaping the policy of the company and promoting its rapidly increasing business.

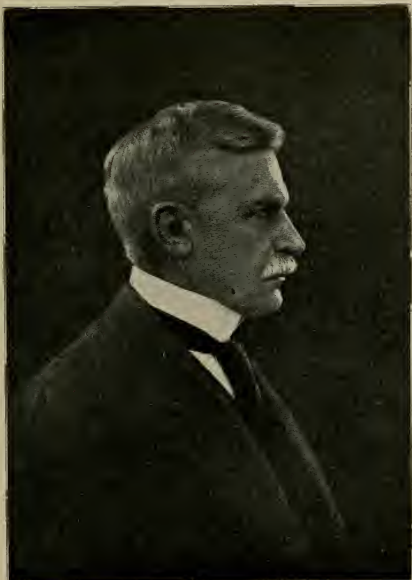
On the 30th of September, 1875, Mr. Parks was married to Miss Flora Conway, of Rock Island, Illinois, and to them were born two daughters: Cleland, now the wife of William M. Hunt, of Atlanta, Georgia; and Elizabeth, the wife of William R. Bright, living in St. Louis, Missouri.

James J. Parks is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the First Presbyterian church, of which his wife was also a member, but she passed away on the 28th of July, 1919. He has always been active in religious work and for six years served as president of the State Sunday School Association. He is also a trustee of Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, and is a trustee of the Presbyterian Orphanage of Farmington, Missouri. He likewise was for fourteen years superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church and for twenty years has been one of the church elders. His interest in community affairs is shown in his connection with the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, recognizing the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship. His has been an active and useful life, characterized by high ideals and fraught with untiring effort for the benefit of his fellowmen. He has ever held to advanced standards and feels that he can render no better service than to aid the young in character development, recognizing the truth of the statement enunciated centuries ago: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." He has ever commanded the respect and confidence of his fellowmen, and all who know him bear testimony to his sterling worth of character as well as to his business enterprise and progressiveness.

CHARLES NAGEL.

Charles Nagel was born in Colorado county, Texas, August 9, 1849, a son of Dr. Herman and Fredericka Nagel. His paternal grandfather was engaged in commercial pursuits and was a man of influence in his small community. The maternal grandfather and great-grandfather of Charles Nagel were Lutheran clergymen. His father was a physician, graduated at the University of Berlin, Germany, in the early forties. In the year 1847 his parents landed at New Orleans and proceeded to the interior of Texas, where they resided until 1863, when because of his sympathy with the Union, his father was obliged to leave the south. Taking his son Charles with him he fled to Mexico. In January they left for New York by a sailing ship, and arrived in St. Louis, Missouri, in February, 1864.

In the acquirement of his education Charles Nagel attended a German country school in Austin county, Texas, and later a German private school in St. Louis. He afterward entered the high school at St. Louis, and was there graduated in 1868. He was valedictorian of his class. His preparation for the bar was made as a student in the St. Louis Law School, in which he completed a two years' course, and also in a one year's course at the University of Berlin, Germany, where he specialized in the study of Roman law, political economy, history and kindred subjects, thus pursuing branches of study of the greatest value to him in his law practice. On again taking up his abode in St. Louis, Mr. Nagel opened a law office and through the intervening period has concentrated his time and efforts upon his profession. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his law practice, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. He frequently contributes to magazines and newspapers, and devotes considerable time to



CHARLES NAGEL

the discussion of public questions. His briefs always show wide research, careful thought, and the best and strongest reasons which can be urged for his contentions, presented in cogent and logical form and illustrated by a style unusually lucid and clear. He has been equally successful in the educational field. In 1885 he was appointed to a professorship in the St. Louis Law School, a position which he filled for twenty-four years. He has been most clear in his exposition of the law and wise in his direction of the mental development of pupils along the line of jurisprudence. Aside from his professional activities he has become a director of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, the St. Louis Union Trust Company, the International Bank of St. Louis, and vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In 1911 he received the LL.D degree from Brown University. The same degree was conferred upon him by Villanova University of Pennsylvania, and by the Washington University of St. Louis. In his law practice he has maintained several partnership relations having, among others, been a member of the firm of Finkelnburg, Nagel & Kirby from 1903 until 1905, of the firm of Nagel & Kirby from 1905 until 1909, while in 1913, after he retired from the cabinet, he again entered upon that relation.

On the 4th of August, 1876, Mr. Nagel was married to Fannie Brandeis, of Louisville, Kentucky, who died in 1890. On the 1st day of May, 1895, he married Anne Shepley, of St. Louis. His children are: Hildegard Nagel; Mary S., the wife of Homer L. Sweetser, of Brookline, Massachusetts, who in 1917 volunteered for the navy and served as an ensign, being on duty first in Washington, while later he was assigned to a transport; Edith, who is the wife of Henry Augustus Rice Putnam, who was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a mining engineer and served as a captain of engineers in the United States Army during the World war; Charles Nagel, Jr., who joined the United States Navy Reserve at Yale about the time he was to enter upon his first year's studies there and was mustered out at the close of December, 1918, but has not yet been discharged; and Anne Dorothea.

In politics Mr. Nagel has always been a stalwart republican and is a recognized leader in the ranks of his party in Missouri. In 1881 he was called upon to represent his district in the general assembly, serving for the two years' term. In 1893 he became president of the St. Louis City Council, and filled that position for four years. He was a member of the republican, national committee for 1908 until 1912 and from March, 1909, until March, 1913, was secretary of commerce and labor in the cabinet of President Taft. He is a trustee of Washington University of St. Louis, and has been a member of the board of control of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. He has connection with the worth while clubs of St. Louis, including the University, St. Louis, Commercial, Round Table, Mercantile, Noonday and the St. Louis Country Club; also with the Bankers Club of New York, and the Metropolitan and Cosmos Clubs of Washington, D. C. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which was organized through his efforts as secretary of commerce and labor, he participated in the war work during 1917 and 1918, particularly as a member of the price committee and the war committee. While secretary of commerce and labor he presided over the convention of delegates representing the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan, which formulated the Seal Treaty, thereby putting an end to the endless and costly controversies upon that subject, and resulting in the conservation of the valuable seal herds of the several countries. He has exerted a widely felt influence over public thought and opinion in his city and state, and has had not a little to do with shaping public policy. He is usually found in those gatherings where men of intelligence are met for the discussion of vital problems, and it is well known that association with him means expansion and elevation.

MASTIN SIMPSON.

Mastin Simpson, president and general manager of the Phenix Marble Company, conducting business at Nineteenth and Olive streets in Kansas City, is a native of Brooklyn, New York. He was born November 22, 1870, to Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott Simpson, and acquired his preliminary education in the Stevens Institute of New Jersey, while later he entered Princeton University at Princeton, New Jersey, as a post-graduate in the class of 1893. He has specialized in mechanical engineering and seeking the opportunities of the growing west he

came to Kansas City as a draftsman for the National Water Works. His father was then vice president of that corporation and Mr. Simpson of this review remained with the company until the city purchased the system. He then returned to the east, remaining at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at Newark, New Jersey, until 1901, connected with public utilities in those cities. In the latter year he again came to Kansas City and was here made secretary and treasurer of the H. P. Wright Investment Company. In 1909 he associated himself with the Phenix Marble Company, became president and general manager in 1913 and has so continued to the present time. This company has furnished stone and marble for many notable buildings for both exterior and interior decorations throughout the United States and Canada, having contracted for eighty buildings in New York city alone. The company also supplied the inside marble decorations for the Missouri state capitol and many other fine structures throughout the west. They operate extensive quarries at Phenix, Missonri, near Springfield, and the business is now one of extensive and gratifying proportions. Mr. Simpson is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business in principle and detail and his careful direction of its affairs has constituted a most important element in the growth and prosperity of the undertaking.

In 1898 Mr. Simpson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Matilda Hendrix, the second daughter of Bishop Eugene Russell Hendrix, and they have become parents of two daughters, Ann Scarritt and Mary Ellen. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church. With various trade organizations Mr. Simpson is also associated. He is a member of the executive committee and governor of District No. 8 of the International Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen's Association and has served as president of the Kansas City Builders Association for two terms. He is likewise a member of the board of governors of the Employers Association and is president of the Simpson Estate Company. His activities are thus extensive and he is prominently known in building circles throughout the entire industry.

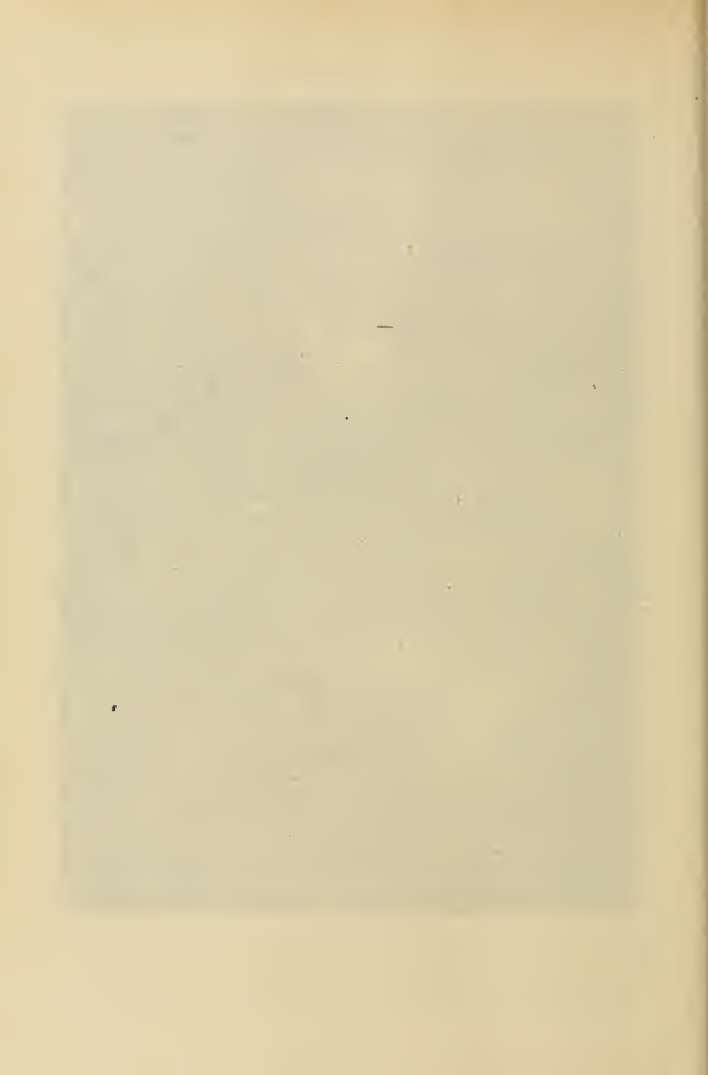
GEORGE TREADWAY RIDDLE.

George Treadway Riddle, president of the Franklin Bank of St. Louis, his native city, was born February 22, 1847, his parents being Colonel Alexander and Mary E. (Treadway) Riddle. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1802. The paternal grandfather, who was the founder of the American branch of the family, came to the new world from Scotland and crossed the mountains into western Pennsylvania, settling on a farm near Pittsburgh, where he resided until his death. His tombstone in the nearby cemetery spells his name "Riddell." It was in the latter part of the '30s that Colonel Alexander Riddle made his way westward to Missouri and in early life engaged in the lumber business at the corner of Biddle & Broadway in St. Louis, at which time he changed the spelling of the name to Riddle. He was commissioned a lieutenant colonel of the St. Louis Legion, Ninety-fifth Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division, Missouri Militia, and he was a well known figure in this city in the middle portion of the nineteenth century, here passing away in 1867. His wife, a native of Middletown, Connecticut, was a representative of one of the old families of that state of English lineage. She became the mother of two sons, Truman P. and George T. Riddle. She passed away in St. Louis in 1850.

George T. Riddle was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, passing through consecutive grades to the high school at Fifteenth and Olive. During the latter part of the Civil war he served as a clerk in the office of the provost marshal and afterward became connected with the lumber trade in 1865 as a clerk in the employ of James and William Patrick. On the 8th of February, 1870, he became secretary of the Mississippi Planing Mill and continued with that enterprise until 1878, when the company was succeeded by the Riddle-Rehbein Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Riddle is now principal owner. He has thus long been associated with the lumber trade and has won substantial success in this connection. On the 15th of March, 1911, following the death of G. W. Garrels, president of the Franklin Bank, Mr. Riddle was elected to the presidency



GEORGE T. RIDDLE



and remains as the head of that institution. In all business affairs he has displayed unremitting energy and ability and his progress in the business world is the direct outcome of his ability.

During the war Mr. Riddle was a member of the executive committee of the Red Cross of St. Louis. He belongs to the St. Louis Club, to the Missouri Athletic Association and to the First Presbyterian church—associations that indicate much of the nature of his interests, his recreation and the rules that govern his conduct. His political endorsement is given to the republican party.

FRANK J. WIGET.

Frank J. Wiget, vice president and trust officer of the Farmers & Merchants Trust Company is a well known figure in the financial circles of St. Louis, having filled his present position for a period of more than thirteen years. He was born in this city May 21, 1882, his parents being Xavier and Amanda (Nadig) Wiget both of whom were natives of Switzerland, the former born in 1848 and the latter in 1843. Mrs. Wiget came to America with her parents in 1848, the family home being established in St. Louis and here in 1878 she gave her hand in marriage to Xavier Wiget. They were the parents of four sons. Mr. Wiget had crossed the Atlantic in 1871 and he, too, became a resident of St. Louis.

Frank J. Wiget was a pupil in the public and parochial schools of his native city and also attended business college before entering the Benton College of Law from which he was graduated in 1904 with the LL. B. degree. He then entered at once upon active practice and continued to follow the profession from 1904 until October, 1919, when he was elected trust officer of the Farmers & Merchants Trust Company and has since largely given his attention to the duties of this office. He is also the president of the South St. Louis Investment Company, secretary and treasurer of the Prospect Investment Company, secretary and treasurer of the General Investment Company and director of the Gravois Bank of St. Louis county. He has thus become extensively and actively interested in investment projects many of which have led to the development and upbuilding of St. Louis and his name is also a most honored one in banking circles in this part of the state.

On the 26th of November, 1907, Mr. Wiget was married to Miss Ottilia Laux, a daughter of Anton and Adelheide (Korman) Laux. Three children have been born to them: Marcella, Lester and Francis. Mr. Wiget is a republican in his political views and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his attention and his activities upon his business affairs which have been most carefully and wisely directed and have brought him a substantial measure of success.

WILLIAM J. ROMER.

William J. Romer, a merchant tailor of St. Louis conducting business as a partner in the firm of Kohler & Romer in the Carleton building, was born in Lima, Ohio, November 8, 1868. His father, Joseph Romer, was born in Alsace Lorraine and came to America in 1848. He engaged in the hotel business in Ohio and during the progress of the Civil war, saw active service with the Union army. He married Wilhelmina Laba, who was born in Colmar, Alsace Lorraine, and they became the parents of ten children of whom William J. is the youngest. Three daughters of the family are living: Anna, who married Henry Fruch, and resides in Lima, Ohio; Bertha, who became the wife of Charley Losee, also of Lima; and Emma, the wife of John L. O'Connor, likewise a resident of Lima.

William J. Romer obtained his early education in the public schools of Lima, Ohio, and afterward attended St. Xavier College in Cincinnati, Ohio, for three years and studied the tailoring business at night. In 1889 he went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he studied medicine with Dr. Lee and Dr. Rebert for about a year, but in 1891 he withdrew from active connection with the medical profession and through the succeeding years followed the profession of tailoring. In 1894 he came to St. Louis

where he managed the Humphrys Clothing Company's business. In 1901 he formed a partnership with Mr. Kohler, organizing the firm of Kohler & Romer for the conduct of a merchant tailoring business. Their success has steadily grown and developed through the intervening years and their trade is now extensive and important. They confine their activities to the making of high grade clothing and maintain an attractive and well appointed shop in the Carleton building. Their establishment is well known for the high standards maintained and they draw their patronage from among the best people of St. Louis and also from Maine to California.

In Lima, Ohio, in October, 1897, Mr. Romer was married to Miss Winnifred Sullivan, a daughter of Thomas Sullivan, who resides in Ohio, where he was engaged in railroad service as traffic manager for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. To Mr. and Mrs. Romer have been born two children: Rosamond, the wife of Herbert H. Hope who is engaged in the real estate business in Philadelphia; and William S., who was graduated from the Philadelphia Technical College in 1920.

Mr. Romer received a medal from the treasury department of the United States government in recognition of his work done in behalf of the Liberty loan during the World war. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and politically he maintains an independent course. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all that pertains to the city's progress and upbuilding. He is also connected with the Civic League and with the City Club and belongs to the Triple A Athletic Association. In his business he has made steady progress for he started out in life empty handed and has gained a substantial measure of success, while at the same time a social disposition and genuine personal worth have gained for him the warm regard and friendship of many with whom he has been brought into contact.

ISRAEL M. SIMON.

Israel M. Simon, banker and broker of St. Louis, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 3, 1849, a son of Mark and Lottie (Thurnauer) Simon. He obtained a public school education in Cincinnati and was graduated from the Woodward high school. He attended the Harvard Law School from which he was graduated in 1871 with the LL. B. degree and entered upon law practice in Cincinnati as a member of the firm of Christy, Wright & Simon. In 1880 he organized the brokerage firm of Simon & Huseman which later became I. M. Simon & Company. Under this business association he engaged in the banking and brokerage business and in 1887 organized the Equitable National Bank of Cincinnati, of which he became a director.

Mr. Simon dates his residence in St. Louis from 1900 and here succeeded to the business of Kohn & Company, bankers and brokers, which in 1906 was succeeded by the firm of Simon, Brookmire & Clifford and was thus associated until the organization of the firm of I. M. Simon & Company in 1915. He has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1892.

On the 15th of June, 1880, Mr. Simon was married to Miss Alice Kohn of St. Louis. Mr. Simon is a member of several clubs and is prominent socially.

FREDERICK M. SIMON.

Frederick M. Simon, a representative of the younger generation connected with the financial interests of St. Louis, is a member of the firm of I. M. Simon & Company, bankers and brokers with offices in the Security building. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 24, 1886, and is a son of Israel M. and Alice K. Simon.

Frederick M. Simon, the second of the family, was educated under private tutors and in the Milton Academy of Massachusetts before entering Harvard University from which he was graduated in 1909 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, specializing in political economy. He then entered the stock and bond business with the firm of Simon, Brookmire & Clifford and maintained that association until 1915 when the firm of I. M. Simon & Company became successors to the former business organization. The present firm has memberships on both the New York and St. Louis Stock Exchanges.

Politically Frederick M. Simon is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but is not ambitious to hold office. He belongs to the Sunset Hill, Columbian, Westwood and Harvard Clubs and is well known socially in the city, while in financial circles he has made a most creditable name and place.

CHARLES A. CLARK.

Charles A. Clark, president of the Egyptian Tie & Timber Company, was born in Wayne county, Illinois, December 25, 1873, a son of Elias and Ulissa Jane (Leach) Clark. The father was a native of Wisconsin and belonged to one of the old pioneer families of that state of English descent. He removed with his parents to Wabash county, Illinois, prior to the Civil war, and in that state engaged in farming and stock raising for many years but when the country needed his aid in defense of the Union he became a private in an Illinois regiment and served on various battle fields of the south until the final victory was won. He then resumed his agricultural and stock raising interests in Illinois where he is now living retired. His wife was born in Edwards county, that state, where her parents had lived from any early day. The Leach family also came of English ancestry. Mrs. Clark departed this life in 1910 at the age of sixty years. By her marriage she had become the mother of six sons and a daughter.

Charles A. Clark of this review was educated in the country schools of Wayne county, Illinois, and spent his youthful days on the home farm, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. At the age of twenty-seven years, however, he left the farm and entered the employ of the firm of L. D. Leach & Company, dealers in timber, with whom he continued for ten years and during that period he acquainted himself with all branches of the business. He then resigned his position and in 1911 organized the Egyptian Tie & Timber Company of St. Louis of which he has since been the president. This company operates in Illinois and Missouri and in addition to dealing in timber products they also engage in the manufacture of lumber. The business has been steadily developed to extensive proportions and is the tangible expression of the ability, enterprise and determined purpose of Charles A. Clark. In addition to his activities of this character he is the president of the Egyptian Gravel Company and a substantial business has been built up in that line.

On the 7th of October, 1900, in Wayne county, Illinois, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Beatrice Barnett, a native of Wabash county, Illinois, and a daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Brown) Barnett who were representatives of old and well known families of Wabash county. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have become parents of two children, Freda, born in Wayne county, Illinois, and Lena. The family now resides at No. 5361 Pershing avenue in St. Louis. Mr. Clark gives his political support to the republican party while fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his family is identified with the Methodist church. Mr. Clark started out in life as a poor boy. His first earnings on a farm were but twenty-five cents per day and from that humble beginning he has steadily advanced, his success being due entirely to his industry and perseverance. He attacks with contagious enthusiasm anything he undertakes and his unflinching purpose and industry have enabled him to surmount all the difficulties and obstacles in his path and climb steadily to the goal of prosperity.

CHARLES C. LEE.

Charles C. Lee, of the Lee & Cooper Motor Company of Kansas City, was born in Newman, Illinois, March 27, 1884, his parents, John T. and Mary (Poulter) Lee, being also natives of that state. The father was a farmer by occupation, and has always lived a quiet, retired life now making his home in Florida, having put aside the affairs of active business to enjoy in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil.

Charles C. Lee attended the schools of Charleston, Illinois, also a commercial college at Indianapolis, Indiana, from which he was graduated. He started out in the

business world as an employe of the Atlas Engine Works, a big concern with which he gained much valuable business experience.

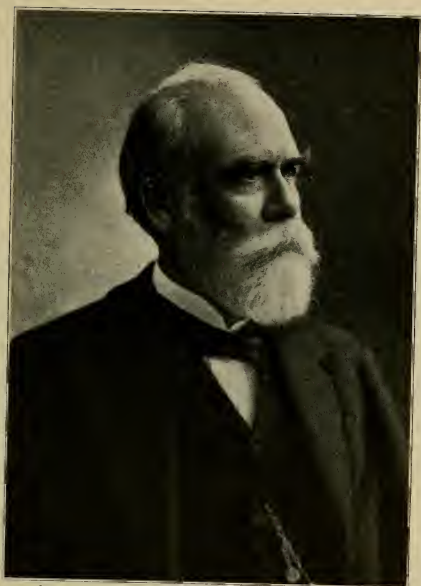
The year 1908 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Lee in Kansas City at which time he obtained a position with the Weber Engine Company, and worked with all subsidiary companies in the purchasing and accounting departments. In 1910 he became associated with the Kansas City branch of the Ford Motor Company as a representative of the purchasing department and as chief clerk in the wholesale department. In 1919 he became one of the organizers of the Lee Cooper Motor Company, handling Ford cars and tractors. His previous experience in connection with the automobile trade stood him in good stead in organizing and promoting the new enterprise which has already become one of the substantial business interests of this character in Kansas City.

In 1912 Mr. Lee was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lyddon, who was born in Wichita, Kansas, and a daughter of G. D. and Coit (Major) Lyddon, the former a newspaper man. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have three children: Martha Jane; Charles Lyddon; and John Dana. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lee are well known in Kansas City where they have gained many warm friends who esteem them highly because of their sterling worth. Mr. Lee is recognized as a representative young business man and is actuated in all that he does by a progressive spirit that accomplishes desired results.

GEORGE S. DRAKE.

St. Louis was just entering upon the second quarter of the nineteenth century when George S. Drake became a resident of the town and when the period of his boyhood and youth passed he entered upon a business career that made him one of the foremost citizens. In tracing the ancestral line from which he was descended it is learned that through many centuries the Drake family has figured conspicuously in connection with the affairs of Great Britain. As early as 1272 John Drake held lands by grant of King Edward I and in 1313 John Drake had permission of Edward II "to go beyond the sea." Many distinguished clergymen, martyrs, authors and navigators have borne the name and among the most noted of the last mentioned class was Sir Francis Drake, prominent during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the year 1552 Richard Drake, the ancestor of the branch of the family to which George S. Drake belonged, was high sheriff of Dublin, Ireland. This family was also represented by Robert Drake, minister of Thundersly, in Essex England, who died a martyr at Smithfield during the reign of Queen Mary. When exhorted by Bishop Bonner to renounce his "heresy" he made this remarkable and courageous reply: "As for your Church of Rome, I utterly deny and defy it, with all the works thereof, as I deny the devil and all his works." In the year 1630 John Drake, of Devon, England, crossed the Atlantic and established his home in Connecticut, ten years after a landing was first made by the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock on the completion of the first voyage of the Mayflower. In 1637 he took up his permanent abode at East Windsor, Connecticut, and to that place the ancestral line of the various branches of the family in America is traced. The name has long been a most honored one in various sections of the country for representatives of the family have been recognized as people of strong intellectual attainments and of marked ability in various lines.

It was on the 11th of October, 1825, that George S. Drake was born at Hartford, Connecticut, his parents being Silas and Elizabeth (Warburton) Drake, who in 1827 removed westward to Missouri and established their home in St. Louis, at which time George S. Drake was but two years of age. He continued a resident of this city to the time of his death and after attending the private schools to some extent he continued his education at Kemper College and when sixteen years of age made his initial step in the business world by securing a clerkship in the dry goods house of Warburton & King, one of the oldest established commercial houses of the city. His fidelity to the interests of his employers, his reliability and his diligence brought him steady promotion and after six years he was admitted to a partnership when but twenty-two years of age, under the firm style of Warburton, Rossiter & Drake. His association with the house was continued until 1852 when he withdrew and became a member of the firm of Manny, Drake & Company, dealers in boots and shoes. Thirteen years later



GEORGE S. DRAKE

he withdrew permanently from mercantile circles to devote his attention entirely to the management of his invested interests, but according to the statement of a contemporary biographer, "these did not take Mr. Drake out of constant and active relation with the business interests of St. Louis. The value of his opinion in matters of finance and investment was recognized by all who had business relations with him and there were few men—if indeed there were any—who were more minutely familiar with the course of business, banking and money in St. Louis for the last half century than George S. Drake; and there were none who excelled him in legal habit of mind and quick discernment of the equities of questions. It was not strange, therefore, that his services should have been claimed and his counsel desired by institutions with which he was connected. He was one of the men whose long relations with the Boatmen's Bank were so fortunate to that institution—a connection which began in 1859 and continued almost unbroken to the time of his death." For twelve years Mr. Drake served on the directorate of the Boatmen's Bank, after which he became vice president and occupied that position for twenty-four years. He resigned in 1895 but in 1897 was again elected a director and continued to serve in that connection throughout his remaining days. He was also vice president of the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association for many years and did much to make the cemetery a most beautiful place of burial.

Mr. Drake was twice married and was the father of two children—a son, George S. Drake, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Henry C. Scott, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

When his country needed him Mr. Drake at once responded and served through the Civil war as a member of the Lyon Guards who successfully defended the state against the invasion of Price's army. He was also a member of the board of control in charge of Confederate prisoners. He had a wide acquaintance among men of prominence as the years passed and was a close personal friend of William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition into the northwest. He held membership with the Masonic fraternity, was a devoted member of the Second Presbyterian church, served as an elder thereof and was active in all charitable work. He was made a member of the advisory board of the Home of the Friendless and was a most liberal contributor to the support of that institution. He was likewise a member of the advisory board of the Protestant Orphans' Asylum, was a member of the Provident Association and belonged to the St. Louis Club, the St. Louis Country Club and the Mercantile Club. His interests were of a comprehensive character and his activities were at all times such as contributed to the welfare and advancement of the community in which he lived. He passed away July 27, 1908, after a residence of eighty-one years in St. Louis. To him had come "the blest accompaniments of age—honor, riches, troops of friends," and the name of George S. Drake is still revered and his memory cherished by all with whom he was associated throughout the long period of an exceedingly active and useful life.

GEORGE S. DRAKE, JR., M. D.

Dr. George S. Drake, Jr., an alumnus of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, has since 1905 been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in St. Louis and his pronounced ability has brought him to a position of prominence in professional circles. He was born June 5, 1875, in St. Louis, and is a representative of one of the old and prominent families of this city, his parents being George S. and Bertha (Molloy) Drake. The father was brought to St. Louis in 1827 when but two years of age, so that Dr. Drake is of the first generation of the family here. He was sent east for educational training, attending St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, while later he matriculated in Yale University and was graduated with the class of 1897. Subsequently he entered the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, Maryland, from which he received his professional degree in 1901. After completing his course there he served for four years as house surgeon at the Union Protestant Infirmary in Baltimore and in 1905 returned to St. Louis, where he was made associate attending surgeon to the St. Louis Free Skin & Cancer Hospital and also associate attending surgeon to the St. Louis Children's Hospital. He was associated with the former institution for five years and for two years with the latter. During

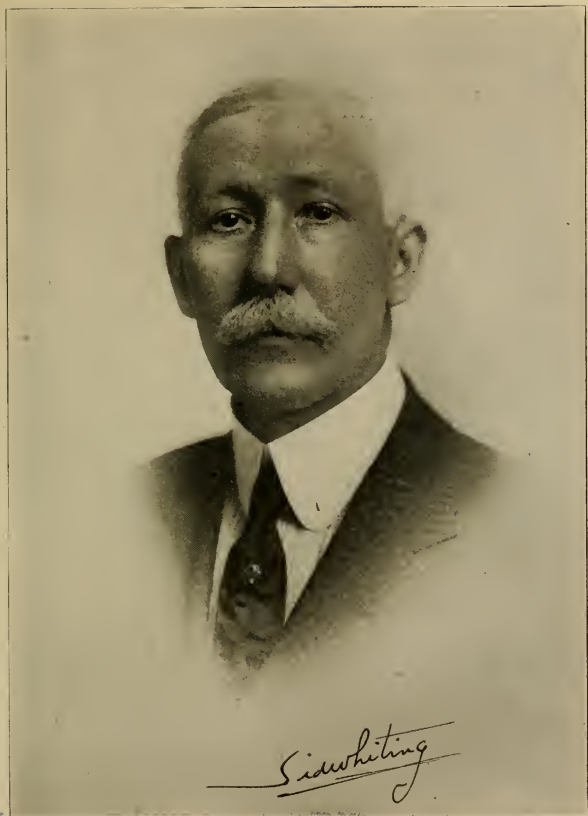
the past fifteen years he has built up an extensive private practice and ranks high among the surgeons of the city, confining his attention solely to surgical practice. He keeps in touch with the most advanced methods and is thoroughly familiar with the latest scientific researches and discoveries having to do with the practice of surgery. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Dr. Drake enlisted for service in the European war and was assigned to duty at Camp Logan, Texas, in the Base Hospital. Later he was transferred to Jefferson Barracks and afterwards to the Base Hospital at Camp Zachary Taylor, in Kentucky, being mustered out on the 19th of May, 1919, with the rank of captain.

On the 3d of June, 1911, Dr. Drake was married to Miss Myrtle Clark of St. Louis, a daughter of Henry Clark of Montgomery, Missouri, who was chairman of the convention that first nominated Champ Clark for congress. Dr. Drake is a member of the University Club, the Racquet Club, the St. Louis Country Club, the Bellerive Country Club, the Florissant Valley Club and of other social organizations in which he is prominent and popular. His political support is given to the republican party and he and his wife are of the Episcopal faith, attending St. Peter's church. He belongs not only to one of the old and prominent St. Louis families but is a representative of one of the old and distinguished American families descended from a notable English ancestry that can be traced back through many generations. The nobility of character manifest in his forebears finds expression in his own career. Nature endowed him with strong intellectual force which he has wisely directed along the lines of usefulness to his fellowmen and his position is today an enviable one and his name an honored one in the annals of St. Louis.

WILLIAM HENRY GRABE.

William Henry Grabe, secretary and treasurer of the Glancy-Watson Hotel Company, proprietors of the Marquette Hotel at St. Louis, was born January 12, 1862, in Enger, Germany. His father, Henry Grabe, was also a native of that place and came to St. Louis with his family in May, 1864. Loyal to his adopted land he promptly enlisted in the Union army, but too late to see active service. He became a stock raiser and farmer, a pursuit which his father had previously followed, and in fact the family had for many generations given their attention to agricultural pursuits near Enger. The death of Henry Grabe occurred in 1891, after a residence of more than a quarter of a century in Missouri. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Katherine Niehaus, was also born in Enger, Germany, and passed away in 1884. Her father, as well as her brother William Niehaus, was a cabinetmaker, doing the finest and most artistic work of that character, both father and son ranking as experts in the business.

William Henry Grabe attained his early education in St. Louis, having been brought to this city by his parents when but two years of age. He also received instructions from his father who was a man of scholarly attainment, and he likewise attended the Clinton and Peabody public schools. When a youth of fourteen he started out upon his business career and was first employed as a cash boy in the dry goods store of Jacob Lowenstein, at the old French market. Later he entered the employ of a clothing merchant in the same block and when he was a youth of sixteen he became general office and laboratory assistant to Dr. J. H. McLean, in the manufacture of proprietary medicines. He became familiar with all the details of this business both in the chemical combinations and in the financial management, and afterward went upon the road as traveling salesman covering the states of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and forty-eight of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio. On attaining his majority he left the service of Dr. McLean and turned his attention to the accounting business in St. Louis, and afterward was with the Home Brewing Company for five years as cashier and notary. He next became connected with the famous restaurant of Tony Faust, and until 1907 had general charge of the financial and office department of that business. In 1907 the Glancy & Watson Hotel Company engaged him to open its books and institute its accounting system. He performed the work so capably that he was offered a permanent position which he accepted. In 1910 he was elected secretary of the



WILLIAM H. GRABE

company and in 1911 was also elected to the treasurership and is now serving in the dual position. In the meantime, from 1914 until 1918, he attended the Benton College of Law from which he was graduated in the latter year with the degree of LL. B., and his knowledge of law has been of marked benefit to him in his business affairs. He passed the state bar examination in June, 1918, and was admitted to practice in July of that year but has not engaged actively in general practice. However, his opinions are much sought in consultations and his legal attainments are of great value to the company which is now enjoying a high degree of prosperity.

The Marquette Hotel, which was built and is owned by his company, was completed in 1907 and contains four hundred rooms, elegant in their equipment. No hotel has been more successful in the United States for every effort has been put forth to please the patrons and supply them with all comforts. His associate, T. H. Glancy, has the management of the hotel and has spent his entire life in this line of business, working his way up from the position of bell boy until he is not only prominent as the owner of a fine hotel but has also been honored with the presidency of the Hotel Men's Association.

On the 14th of October, 1892, Mr. Grabe was married to Miss Anna Katherine Herzog, a daughter of Adam Herzog, who for many years was the owner of a country resort on Gravois Road, which was much patronized in those days by Ulysses S. Grant, afterwards president of the United States. Following her father's death her mother married John Stumborg, a well known political leader, whose warm friendship with General Grant continued throughout their lives.

Mr. Grabe in his younger years was a great boxer, a famous skater and an expert ball player and still keeps up his interest in these and other clean and manly out door interests and sports. He is a lover of music and of good books, and finds much recreation in gardening and cultivation of flowers. He is noted for the vegetables and garden products which he raises and he is justly proud of his achievements in this line. He is also a lover of thoroughbred dogs and is the owner of Ted, a snow white bull terrier of the finest breed. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association and also to the Chamber of Commerce and his political allegiance is given to the democratic party. For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian church, but he and his wife are now strongly inclined to the Christian Science church. Starting out to earn his own living when a lad of fourteen years he has steadily worked his way upward and by the wise utilization of his time and opportunities he has become one of the leading hotel men of St. Louis, as his labors have been crowned with gratifying success. Mr. Grabe's motto through life has been, "The man who is loyal to his employer, works hard and saves a portion of his earnings, is seldom in want or out of a job."

FREDERICK MADISON SMITH.

Frederick Madison Smith, president of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Later-day Saints, of Independence, Missouri, was born in Plano, Kendall county, Illinois, January 21, 1874. He is a son of Joseph and Bertha (Madison) Smith and the grandson of Joseph Smith, the founder of the church. The father, Joseph Smith, was chosen president of the church in 1860 and presided until his death in 1914.

Frederick Madison Smith was educated in the public schools of Lamoni, Iowa, and studied at the University of Iowa during the years of 1894 and 1895. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Graceland College at Lamoni, Iowa, in 1898 and in the fall of that year became a student in the extension department of the University of Missouri, so continuing his studies through 1899. He received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Kansas in 1911 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Clark University in 1916.

Frederick M. Smith was professor of mathematics at Graceland College in 1899 and 1900 and in the latter year became editor of the Lamoni Chronicle, so continuing until 1902. He was assistant and associate editor of the Saints' Herald published at Lamoni, the official organ of the church from 1900 until 1904. In 1902 he was chosen the first counsellor to the president of the church and so continued until 1915 when he was elevated to the presidency, which position he fills at the present time. He

was editor of the Journal of History from 1908 until 1912 and has been editor of the Saints' Herald since 1917. He has acted as secretary and director of the Lamoni school board, as a trustee of Graceland College and director of the United Order of Enoch.

President Smith was married August 3, 1897, to Miss Ruth L. Cobb, a daughter of Elijah and Alice E. Cobb of Lamoni, Iowa, and their children are Alice Myrmda and Lois Audentia.

President Smith holds membership in the American Geographical Society, the American Institute of Archaeology, the Missouri State Historical Society, the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, the American Economic Association, the American Peace Society, the American Sociological Society, the Academy of Political Science of New York, the Missouri Valley Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is associated with the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Confederation of Charities and Corrections, and the Missouri Confederation of Social Welfare. He holds membership in the University Club at Washington, D. C., is president of the board of directors of Independence Sanitarium and of the Independence Institute of Arts and Sciences.

President Smith is a broad-gauged man of massive intellect and splendid education, democratic in his personal manners and an affable and pleasant gentleman. The responsibility which he carries is great but he fully measures up to the requirements of his position.

HON. EDWIN McDONALD STEVENS.

Edwin McDonald Stevens, member of the present Missouri state legislature, one of the foremost attorneys of Clayton, Missouri, and a recognized leader in the ranks of the republican party in the state, was born October 20, 1893, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Richard H. and Lulu (Suter) Stevens. The father, who passed away August 30, 1916, was born in St. Louis county, his parents being Dr. Richard Henry and Missouri Ann (Cordell) Stevens. The family is of English origin but was established in America at an early period in the development of this country. Joseph Stevens, one of the first representatives of the name on this side of the Atlantic, was the owner of over five thousand acres in Kentucky granted to him by the British government for service in the Indian wars. This tract included practically all of the present site of Louisville, Kentucky, and was deeded to him in 1752. His son, General Richard Henry Stevens, won his title by service in the Revolutionary war. His son, Louis Stevens, one of a family of thirteen children, was the first of the name to locate in Missouri, where he took up his abode in the spring of 1836. His son, Dr. Richard H. Stevens, was born in Caroline county, Virginia, in 1822, was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1844 and afterwards entered upon the practice of medicine in Missouri. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he joined the army and following the close of hostilities resumed practice in St. Louis county. In 1846 he wedded Missouri Ann Cordell, who was born in 1830, a granddaughter of John Cordell, who came from England at an early day, and a daughter of Hiram Cordell, a soldier of the War of 1812. Both John and Hiram Cordell and their wives are buried on the old Cordell homestead. Arriving in St. Louis county in 1797 John Cordell was granted eight hundred arpents of land by the Spanish government. He was an Episcopal minister and was a chaplain in Washington's army. The land which he secured in Missouri was largely cleared and developed by his son Hiram, who was a planter and farmer, and much of this property is still in possession of the family. Hiram Cordell was an abolitionist and protected John Lovejoy, who, however, was later killed because of his abolition teachings. His only child became the wife of Dr. Richard Henry Stevens and to them were born five daughters and three sons. The father passed away in 1890 while the mother's death occurred in 1894.

Richard H. Stevens, father of Edwin McDonald Stevens, was graduated from the Missouri State University, July 4, 1876. He then pursued law studies under private instruction, was admitted to the bar in 1878 and in January of that year began practice at Mt. Olive. For many years he occupied a prominent position as a representative of the legal profession in this state. He was married October 17,

1882, to Miss Lulu B. Suter of Palmyra, Missouri, daughter of John J. and Lucy A. Suter, the former a son of Virdner Suter, who removed to Palmyra from Kentucky in 1832 and there followed farming. During the last thirty years of his life he engaged in banking, being president of the Marion County Savings Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens became parents of three children: John V., a civil engineer; Richard Henry, who studied for two years at Washington University and in January, 1909, was admitted to the bar; and Edwin McDonald of this review. While the father passed away August 30, 1916, the mother is still living.

Edwin McDonald Stevens attended the public schools of Clayton and afterward the St. Louis University, winning his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1913. He attended night classes at the University, working days as assistant cashier of the Tri City State Bank at Madison City, Illinois. This necessitated his leaving home at five o'clock in the morning. He worked during the day and attended night classes at the University, arriving at his home about eleven p. m. The persistency of purpose which he displayed in obtaining his education promised well for a successful future. After winning his law degree he opened offices in Clayton and in the intervening seven years has built up a large clientele unequaled, perhaps, by any other attorney in the city, and on the 3d of August, 1920, at the republican primary held on that date, he was nominated for the state legislature, to which he was elected by a handsome majority in the November election following. In politics he has always been a republican, and has been very active in public affairs. He stands at all times for the most progressive measures and is constantly seeking opportunities to promote the public good.

On the 16th of September, 1916, Mr. Stevens was married to Miss Marjorie Lowenstein of New York City and to this marriage have been born twin daughters: Dorothy Elizabeth and Donna Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are well known socially and his position as a member of the bar is a most enviable one, few men of his age gaining the distinction and prestige which he enjoys as a representative of the legal profession.

WILLIAM LEONARD WIMMER.

William Leonard Wimmer, general contractor, whose skill and efficiency are manifest in a number of the large and substantial structures of St. Louis, was born December 26, 1875, in Munich, Bavaria, Germany, a son of William and Theresa Wimmer. The former was a cabinet-maker and worked at his trade in Germany until 1881, when he came to America, settling first in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he continued in business until the time of his death in 1912.

William Leonard Wimmer was educated in the public and high schools of Milwaukee and after his textbooks were put aside he took up the study of architecture and through practical experience became more and more qualified for business of this character and at length entered the fields of general contracting. In 1897 he came to St. Louis and for a time continued as an employe in an architect's office. Later, however, he entered into partnership with C. L. Gray for the conduct of a contracting and building business and the firm became well known as the Southern Illinois Contracting Company. This company erected the Pierce building at Fourth and Pine streets in St. Louis, also the Municipal Courts building, the Coliseum building and a number of other buildings of the State University at Columbia, Missouri. For about fifteen years Mr. Wimmer was associated with that firm but in 1914 organized the Wimmer Contracting Company, of which he has since been the president. This company erected the building of the Mercantile Trust Company in St. Louis, also the plant of the Western Cartridge Company at East Alton, Illinois, and a number of manufacturing plants in various cities of the country. In fact their work has been of a most important character and makes constant demands upon the time and energy of Mr. Wimmer. During 1917 and 1918 Mr. Wimmer was president of St. Louis Master Builders Association.

On the 26th of June, 1901, Mr. Wimmer was married to Miss Mary O. Garwick, a daughter of John Garwick of East St. Louis. They have become parents of three children: Gladys, who is eighteen years of age and is attending the Washington University; Carl and William, aged respectively eleven and nine years, and both

now in school. Mr. Wimmer and his family occupy a beautiful home at 5634 Bortmer avenue where their friends are most delightfully entertained, and in social circles they occupy an enviable position. Mr. Wimmer is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, also of the City Club, the Automobile Club and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

CHARLES E. GOLTERMANN.

Charles E. Goltermann, proprietor of the business conducted under the name of the Goltermann Printing & Stationery Company of St. Louis, was born on the 4th of July, 1873, in the city which is still his home, his father being Charles T. Goltermann, a native of Hanover, Germany, who came to America about the time of the close of the Civil war, settling in St. Charles, Missouri, where he followed agricultural pursuits. After a short time, however, he removed to St. Louis where has since resided. He married Emma Hock, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, of German lineage, and they became the parents of four sons and three daughters.

Charles E. Goltermann, the eldest of the family was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in the Perkins & Herpel Mercantile College. He also attended the St. Louis University for the study of law and at the age of sixteen years took up the study of pharmacy in connection with a wholesale manufacturing business and was active along pharmaceutical lines for ten years. At the age of twenty-six he entered the printing business and was employed by the August Gast Printing Company and also by the firm of Buxton & Skinner of St. Louis, being connected with both of these firms in an executive capacity. In 1911 he established his present business in a small way and has since developed a large and growing enterprise, conducting a general printing, engraving and stationery business, which does high grade commercial and book work.

On the 1st of October, 1901, Mr. Goltermann was married to Alma Mier, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of August and Elizabeth (Schaefer) Mier. They became parents of three children: Elizabeth, born October 5, 1903, in St. Louis; Carl August, born January 2, 1908; and Katherine, born July 20, 1909.

During the World war Mr. Goltermann served on the legal advisory board of the twelfth district and was active in support of various war interests. Politically he is a republican and for the past twenty-six years has been a member of the Royal Arcanum, while of Good Hope Lodge, A. F. & A. M., he is likewise a representative. He also belongs to the City Club and is a very active Y. M. C. A. worker. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Club and the Ben Franklin Club, the latter an organization of printers, of which he has served as vice president. His interests are by no means confined to the advancement of his own fortunes for he cooperates in many plans and measures that have to do with the progress and prosperity of the city and the advancement of civic standards. For five years he was president of the Carondelet Improvement Association and is still a member.

E. R. HENSEL.

E. R. Hensel is the president and treasurer of the E. R. Hensel Steel & Copper Company, one of the extensive commercial interests of St. Louis and an analysis of his career indicates the fact that throughout his life laudable ambition has been supplemented by firm determination, unabating energy and industry that never flags. These qualities have brought him to a point of leadership in his chosen field of labor and the story of his progress is an interesting one. He was born at Lawn Ridge, Marshall county, Illinois, December 8, 1873, his parents being Charles A. and Mary E. (Fendrick) Hensel, both of whom are natives of Germany. The father came to America with his parents in 1856, when but nine years of age, the family home being established at Lawn Ridge, where Charles A. Hensel was reared and educated. He afterward took up the business of farming and stock raising, a pursuit that he has since successfully followed, being now one of the influential and prosperous residents of St. Louis county, Missouri, enjoying the high respect and esteem of all who know him. His wife came



E. R. HENSEL

to America with an uncle in 1856, when but seven years of age, both of her parents having passed away a short time before. She acquired a public school education while spending her girlhood days in Illinois and eventually gave her hand in marriage to Charles A. Hensel. To them were born three children, of whom one daughter has departed this life.

E. R. Hensel, the only son, attended the country schools at Hoopston, Illinois, and later became a student in Greer College, where he spent four years in preparatory work, after which he studied law at Newton, Kansas, under the direct supervision of Judge J. W. Ady who was then assistant district attorney for the seventh judicial district of Kansas. His financial resources did not justify a continuance of his studies and after devoting about two years to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence he was obliged to resort to some activity that would yield him a livelihood.

On the 5th of July, 1895, Mr. Hensel came to St. Louis and secured a position with Thomas W. Freeman as bookkeeper and stenographer. Mr. Freeman was engaged in the steel brokerage business which at that time was a very indefinite line. Five months later Walter C. Freeman became a partner with Thomas W. Freeman, the firm being then known as Freeman Brothers. In 1898 Thomas W. Freeman passed away and Mr. Hensel was admitted to a partnership by Walter C. Freeman and the business was conducted under a partnership arrangement as Freeman & Company until 1908, when Mr. Hensel purchased his partner's interest and became sole owner, continuing the business under his own name. On March 3, 1911, he incorporated his interests under the style of the E. R. Hensel Steel & Copper Company and became president and treasurer, since which time he has filled both offices. In the intervening period he has developed the largest and most successful business of the kind in the west. His carefully formulated plans, his enterprise and determination have brought results most gratifying and his trade connections now cover a very extensive territory.

On the 15th of October, 1919, Mr. Hensel was married to Miss Byrd E. Cross, a native of Duquoin, Illinois, and a daughter of James E. and Mary E. Cross.

In his political views Mr. Hensel is a republican and fraternally is a Mason, belonging to Cosmos Lodge, No. 282, A. F. & A. M. and to various Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templar Commandery, the Consistory and the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Riverview Club, the Algonquin Country Club, the Missouri Athletic Association and the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, putting forth effective effort to maintain its work and extend its influence. He is one of the strong forces in St. Louis business circles—strong in his ability to plan and perform, strong in his honor and his good name. Dependent upon his own resources from early manhood he has steadily advanced along a road that he has carved out through industry and determination and today ranks with the prosperous citizens of St. Louis, wearing worthily the proud American title of "a self-made man."

MILTON G. CLYMER.

Forced to abandon a college course when eighteen years of age in order to provide for his own support and that of a widowed mother with her family of children Milton G. Clymer has since that time made steady progress in the business world and today his name is known throughout the country by reason of what he accomplished in connection with the business of canning and preserving fruit. It seems hardly credible that one man could have accomplished what he has—the upbuilding of a business amounting to seven and a half million dollars annually. Today this mammoth business is conducted under the name of the Temtor Corn & Fruit Products Company and the genius and directing head of the enterprise has always been Mr. Clymer of this review, who came to St. Louis from the neighboring state of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Polo, October 5, 1866. His father, H. G. Clymer, who was born in Pennsylvania, arrived in Chicago in 1857 and twenty years later, or in 1877, removed to Missouri, where he engaged in the preserving business until his death in 1885. His wife, Mrs. Mary Clymer, was also a native of the Keystone state and long survived her husband, passing away in 1910.

Milton G. Clymer was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was pursuing his studies at the time of

his father's death. The parents had endeavored to put aside a sufficient sum to give their children good educational opportunities but now the widowed mother faced a different problem as the income of her husband's labors was no longer to be had. Death had called him, and his son Milton G. Clymer must now enter upon the battle of life. He returned home, took up the burdens laid down by his father and brought to his task the enthusiasm of youth combined with a firm determination and indefatigable energy. The preserve company which his father had established was carried on by him for a time and later was sold to the American Preserve Company. In 1891 Mr. Clymer accepted a position as superintendent of a Cincinnati preserve concern, for it then seemed to him that a weekly wage was a more sure and stable thing than a possible income of a business which he owned. His salary at that time was one hundred dollars per month and for this salary he personally supervised the manufacture of the products of the company and in time actually made the product himself. A little later a similar position was offered him by a preserving company of Chicago, the new position carrying with it a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per year. In 1896 he became one of the organizers of the Columbia Preserve Company and he placed in the new venture an investment of three thousand dollars and was elected vice president of the firm. The company operated successfully for three years and the business was then reorganized under the name of the St. Louis Syrup & Preserve Company with M. G. Clymer as the vice president. In turn this company sold out to the Corn Products Company in 1906 and again Mr. Clymer occupied a position as superintendent of a preserving plant. He worked at this for six years, standing over steaming kettles of boiling strawberries and other fruits day after day, actually producing products for this concern just as he had been taught to do in his apprenticeship under his father. Though many changes have occurred in his business career each one has brought him valuable experience and many have brought him financial advancement as well. In 1913 he became one of the organizers of the original Best-Clymer Company which established a plant in a little building housing approximately fifty employees not far from the company's present extensive plant. The new firm met much competition and it was with difficulty that the business was placed upon a paying business but the excellence of its output assured its success. Patrons were well pleased with the products and the trade kept growing until a point was reached that made the future assured. The business was originally capitalized for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the stock was all held by St. Louis men save that owned by Mr. Best, the president of the concern. In the beginning Mr. Clymer bent his energies to the upbuilding of the trade. He sought business everywhere and concentrated his efforts upon the undertaking from five o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night. Never did he deviate from his rule of maintaining the highest standards in production. Honest labels and pure ingredients were the watchwords in the plant and this policy which has been rigidly followed throughout the years of the company's existence has demonstrated in Mr. Clymer's opinion that the public is ever appreciative of the products of honest manufacturing. From a very small beginning the business constantly developed until its annual sales reached seven million five hundred thousand dollars, largely through the personal efforts of the founder. The demand for the output increased with such rapidity that in 1919 it was thought wise to form the present company known as the Temtor Corn and Fruit Products Company. The St. Louis plant has been recently doubled in size and in addition to this the company's holdings consists of a factory in South Ft. Smith, Arkansas, and Penn Yan, New York, and it has purchased the thirty-three acre plant of the Corn Products Refining Company in Granite City, Illinois, besides leasing three thousand acres of land upon which is grown the cane for the manufacture of sorghum syrup. Mr. Clymer had been the vice president of the Best-Clymer Manufacturing Company and upon the organization of the Temtor Corn & Fruit Products Company he was elected to the presidency.

In St. Louis in 1891 Mr. Clymer was married to Miss Addie Hausman, who is a daughter of C. A. Hausman, a candy manufacturer. Their children are: Adelyn M., now the wife of M. L. Pittman of New York; and Charles L.

Mr. Clymer is a member of the Maple Avenue Methodist church and belongs also to the Midland Valley Country Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club, the St. Louis Club and the City Club, being a well known factor in club circles in the city. Polit-

ically he is a republican and is a student of the questions and issues of the day, never lightly regarding the duties and obligations of citizenship. He has come through severe trials in the business world with few marks and scars of battle. His has ever been a genial nature and a kindly disposition, combined with fair-mindedness and recognition of the rights and privileges of others. While he has built up a business of mammoth proportions his course has never been strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes. He has followed constructive measures and an analyzation of his character shows the utilization of qualities that any might cultivate—thoroughness, persistency of purpose, diligence and unfaltering integrity. The results that he has achieved mark him as a man of high purpose and his example should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others.

JOHN C. MOORE.

John C. Moore, well known for many years as the founder of the *Kansas City Times*, and active in affairs which shaped the history of the state, was born in Pulaski, Tennessee, August 18, 1832. In his youthful days the family removed to Missouri and the father was one of the early members of the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College of which eventually he became dean. Liberal educational opportunities were accorded John C. Moore, who was a graduate of Yale University and a man of most scholarly attainments, also well known as an able writer. He won fame and prominence in connection with journalistic interests. In young manhood he took up newspaper work in St. Louis and for a time was connected with the *Post Dispatch*. He afterward went to Denver, Colorado, where he established the *Rocky Mountain News* (under the name of the *Denver News*) at a period when Denver was little more than a wild mining town. Everybody went armed, but Mr. Moore knew no fear and he stood always for justice and right, a fact that made him a power in the community. At that time there was a vigilance committee that took things into its own hands endeavoring to maintain order but with little regard for established law. This committee would hang a man and have the trial afterward. The provisional government was organized and the first election held in Denver following Mr. Moore's arrival there, he was made a candidate for mayor, and strange as it may seem the real issue upon which the election was conducted was whether the vigilance committee had the right to hang a man without trial. Mr. Moore contended that even a criminal was entitled to a trial first and he won the election against the opposition of the vigilants. It was said of the *Rocky Mountain News* office that any man looking for trouble would always find what he was looking for if he went there, as Mr. Moore was a most courageous man and had no hesitancy in defending what he believed to be right. When the Civil war was inaugurated he sold his paper at Denver and joined the Confederate army, becoming a sergeant in McDowell's battery. After his commander was killed he left the battery and became a captain and was also made judge advocate general of Arkansas, serving under General McGruder. Later he was made General Marmaduke's chief of staff. At length the momentous year of 1865 drew on and when word came to Colonel Moore that his superior officer was going to surrender he said, "Go ahead and surrender but don't surrender me," and he never did surrender. He followed General Shelby into Mexico with sixty of his subordinate officers and men and there they joined the emperor Maximilian, serving under him for some time. A warm friendship sprang up between the emperor and Colonel Moore, who with his troops aided the Mexican leader in subduing the guerrillas in an eighteen months campaign.

On leaving Mexico Mr. Moore returned to St. Louis, where he remained for a short time and then went to Kansas City, Missouri, and established the *Kansas City Times*. He was associated with B. R. Drury and the publication was begun on the 8th of September, 1868. Mr. Moore gave a half interest to the famous writer John N. Edwards and they afterwards sold a third interest to Mr. Mumford. In the early days Mr. Edwards and Mr. Moore acted as reporters and did the work, while eventually Mr. Moore was editor in chief, Mr. Edwards political editor, and Mr. Mumford business manager. At a later period Messrs. Moore and Edwards sold out to their partner. On the 4th of May, 1875, Mr. Moore established the "*Mail*." He

obtained the United Press franchise for all three Kansas City papers, this being the first telegraph service brought to Kansas City, it being used by the Times, the Journal and Chronicle.

Mr. Moore was a firm believer in duels, as he said it made men courteous and respectful of the rights of others and made them courteous to women, for if a man insulted a woman he had to fight someone. Mr. Moore is accredited with having fought several duels but would never talk of this. It is well known, however, that he fought one duel on the Island of St. Louis. He was also with General Marmaduke and acted as his second when the general fought his duel with General Walker.

When Mr. Moore sold his newspaper interests in Kansas City he went to Colorado and established the Pueblo Press, which he owned, edited and conducted for about three years and then returned to Kansas City and to Springfield, Missouri. For some time he wrote for the Post Dispatch and the Springfield Gazette. He was also the author of a work entitled the Great Issue, an argument on the negro question. He had attained the age of eighty-three years when, on the 27th of October, 1915, he passed away. He had in many ways left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the development and the history of Missouri and the west, belonging to that class of men who saw and recognized their opportunities for the upbuilding of great states in pioneer times.

COLONEL HORACE S. RUMSEY.

Colonel Horace S. Rumsey, in charge of the business of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, at St. Louis, since October, 1919, was born March 30, 1877, in the city which is still his home. He is a son of L. M. Rumsey, and a grandson of Mose Rumsey who had charge of the government arsenal at Black Rock, 1812, near Buffalo, New York. His son, Lewis Miller Rumsey, Sr., was the head of the L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis and remained an active factor in business until his sudden death which occurred while he was on a summer vacation in Winona, Minnesota, in 1900, when he was sixty-seven years of age, his remains being brought back to St. Louis for interment. He was a very public-spirited citizen, interested in many projects for public development and progress. He was one of the builders of the old citizen street railway, and was otherwise connected with public affairs of importance. His widow, who is now living at 4346 Westminster Place in St. Louis, was born in this city, a daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Burbridge) Gaty. To Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Rumsey were born eight children, five of whom are still living: Horace S.; Lewis M.; Evadney, the wife of Stanley Stoner; Marion E., the wife of Nat Ewing; and Julia, the wife of Robert Holland.

Horace S. Rumsey attained a public school education and then entered Smith Academy, while later he was a student in the Manual Training School and in Washington University. In his studies he specialized in hydraulics and mechanics, and in 1895 entered the employ of the L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, of which his father was the founder and promoter. The son started at the bottom, his first job being that of core maker, and later he worked as a moulder and afterward in the machine shop. Eventually he went on the road as a traveling salesman and later became cashier, while his next official position was that of vice president and general manager. In 1917 the business was sold and Colonel Rumsey prepared for active military duty.

On the 19th of November, 1902, Colonel Rumsey was married in St. Louis to Miss Louise Garrison Chappell, a daughter of Winthrop G., and Carrie (Garrison) Chappell. They have become parents of a daughter, Louise, who is with them in an attractive home at No. 5290 Waterman avenue.

In religious faith Colonel and Mrs. Rumsey are connected with the Episcopal church. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he is identified with several of the leading clubs of the city, including the St. Louis, Racquet, River-view, Sunset and Noonday Clubs. He won his title by being commissioned colonel and aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Elliot W. Major, serving in that capacity from January, 1913, until 1917. He was also excise commissioner of St. Louis from 1915 until 1917. His active military record dated from his enlistment on the 12th of December, 1895, when he became a private of Company C of the First



COLONEL HORACE S. RUMSEY

Infantry Regiment of the Missouri National Guard. On the 18th of February, 1897, he was made a corporal and on the 19th of August of the same year was promoted to sergeant. On the 4th of May, 1898, he became a commissioned officer with the rank of second lieutenant in Company L of the First Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks in preparation for the Spanish-American war. The Regiment was mustered into the Federal service on the 13th of May, 1898. Mr. Rumsey went out with his regiment and returned with them, being mustered out on the 31st of October, 1898. Following their return he was commissioned a first lieutenant of Company H and later was commissioned captain of Company A of the First Infantry Regiment of the Missouri National Guard, thus serving until April 1, 1903, when he resigned. When the country again needed the aid of all of her loyal sons, he reentered the service on the 14th of July, 1917, as first lieutenant of Battery A, First Regiment Field Artillery. On the 26th of July he was promoted to the rank of captain and adjutant of the First Regiment of Field Artillery. On the 3d of August, 1917, he was made regimental adjutant and retained the rank of captain. He was mustered into the Federal service August 15, 1917, and aided in the organizing of the First Regiment of Field Artillery, which, on being mustered into the Federal service became the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Field Artillery, U. S. A. On the 27th of February, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of major and with his regiment was ordered overseas. He was in action at Vosges, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne offensive, the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth being assigned to the Thirty-Fifth Division. Major Rumsey was wounded October 2, 1918, at Charpenty, France, and was cited for bravery on the 17th of October, 1918. He was back to duty with the One Hundred and Thirtieth Field Artillery on the 2d of January, 1919, and later returned to the United States with that command. On orders from the treasury department in Washington he was sent to St. Louis to take up work on the Liberty Loan and was a speaker in connection with the promotion of the Loan. Later he was appointed state representative in charge of the demobilization here and he was mustered out of military service on the 28th of April, 1919. He is now commander of the State Artillery of the National Guard. He served on the executive committee of the Salvation Army drive, was active in promoting various other war service measures, and served on a number of important committees.

In his school and college days Colonel Rumsey was very active in all athletic sports including track team events and football. In 1894 he won a twenty-five mile bicycle road race in Forest Park in St. Louis, and in 1894 and 1895 he was the amateur champion—one hundred fifteen to one hundred twenty-five pounds—in wrestling and boxing. He has always been the typical American young man, alert, energetic, ready for play or for work, ready for service or for duty. He measures up to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship, and is one of the most popular residents among the young men in military and in business circles in his native city.

JOHN J. NANGLE.

John J. Nangle, member of the St. Louis bar, has been engaged in practice since 1914, devoting his time throughout the intervening years to law work. Mr. Nangle is a native of Omaha, Nebraska. He was born March 28, 1891, a son of John Nangle, a native of Ireland who came to America in 1880 and is now general manager for the Drovers Packing Company of Kansas City. He was formerly manager for the Cudahy Packing Company in Kansas City and has thus for a number of years been identified with the packing interests of western Missouri. He married Catherine Cogan, a representative of an Irish family, the wedding being celebrated in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1888. They became the parents of five sons and three daughters, John J. being the eldest of the number. There is one brother deceased, while the others of the family are living.

John J. Nangle was educated in the Christian Brothers College and completed a high school course. He afterward attended St. Mary's College at St. Marys, Kansas, for three and a half years, pursuing the classical course and was graduated from the Kansas City School of Law in June, 1914, being admitted to practice in the state

and federal courts on the 6th of July of that year. He started upon his professional career with the firm of White & Lyons of Kansas City as a law clerk, continuing with them until 1912 when he became a student in the Kansas City School of Law. Following his graduation and admission to the bar he became assistant attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Kansas City and was with that corporation until 1916. During that period he was associated with Edward J. White, general attorney for the Missouri Pacific at Kansas City. In 1916 he became assistant claims attorney at St. Louis for the Missouri Pacific and there remained until 1917, when he resumed the practice of law associating himself with the insurance organization of Lynton T. Block and Company, who represent various important insurance companies. In this connection he has since continued and is making a most creditable record through his important work with the firm. He is also representing the Employers Indemnity Corporation of Kansas City and the Mid-West Insurance Company of Wichita, Kansas.

In Kansas City, on the 27th of June, 1917, Mr. Nangle was married to Miss Mary Kathryn McKenna, a daughter of P. A. McKenna, of Kansas City. They have become parents of one child, Mary Kathryn, born July 22, 1918. They make their home at No. 710 Limit avenue in University City. Their religious faith is that of the Catholic church being communicants of All Saints church in University City. Mr. Nangle also belongs to the Knights of Columbus in which he has attained the fourth degree. He belongs also to the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and in his political views is a democrat. During the World war he served on the legal advisory board of the fifteenth ward and did active work in behalf of the Liberty loan and other war activities. Along strictly professional lines his connection is with the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. He keeps in touch with the advanced thought and progress of the profession and holds to its highest ethical standards in his practice.

WILLIAM J. BERKOWITZ.

"When the history of Kansas City is finally recorded in the annals of time and the achievements of its great men, its builders, are set forth in brilliant accents there will be one name that will stand out prominently among those who have contributed their energies and abilities to make this city the great metropolis that it is, and that name is William J. Berkowitz." Thus wrote one of the local papers when William J. Berkowitz passed on into the larger life. His position among his fellowmen was due to the ability and enterprise which he manifested in business but more than that to the helpful part which he took in promoting all those interests which are of value in community life, which contribute to the uplift of one's fellowmen and to the upbuilding of the commonwealth. "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success," wrote a modern philosopher; and it is by this standard that William J. Berkowitz is judged. The earliest recollection of one who knew him throughout his entire life was that of a chubby little ruddy-faced fellow with curls drooping to his shoulders, a child full of life, love and laughter. He was the sixth of the seven children born to Louis and Henrietta Berkowitz, his birth occurring in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1860. His parents were of that sturdy pioneer class who under the stress of trying circumstances ventured to break away from eastern Germany (Silesia) in 1847 to seek freedom from galling religious restrictions and obtain the larger economic possibilities of the new world. Shortly after their marriage they sailed for America and their hardships aboard a sailboat were often recounted to the wonder of their children, upon whom they made a deep impression. After a few years of stanch struggling with the difficulties of getting a foothold in Philadelphia, where some of their friends and relatives had settled, they crossed the Allegheny mountains to the border town of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and there the family was reared. The father, who first engaged in peddling goods, became with the passing years a well-to-do man through the exercise of his native talents and the improvement of his opportunities. He became identified with the real estate business in Pittsburgh and there erected many houses which he sold to employees of the Carnegie steel plant, making the sales on the installment plan. His last days were spent in Kansas City where he passed away in 1893, when seventy-three years of age, while his wife's death occurred many years previous. In their family were five sons, all of whom



WILLIAM J. BERKOWITZ

sought and obtained superior educations. The surviving members of the family are: Dr. Henry Berkowitz, now of Philadelphia but formerly rabbi in charge of B'nai Jehudah congregation in Kansas City; and Mr. Maurice Berkowitz, who is president of the Waxide Paper Company of Kansas City.

When William J. Berkowitz was a mere schoolboy he began to serve. A Dr. Rex of Pittsburg took a fancy to him and drove him about when making his calls, kept him in his office, trained him to keep his records and to "keep office." This constituted vacation work for Mr. Berkowitz during several summers. Denied the opportunities of schooling abroad his parents were eager to give their children every opportunity and denied themselves many pleasures to insure this ambition. Theirs were the first of the Jewish children to attend and graduate from the Central high school of Pittsburgh. After the mother's long illness and untimely death in 1875, the family removed to Coshocton, Ohio, where the elder boys had established a store, and there W. J. Berkowitz earned his spurs as a successful merchant. Ambitious to continue his studies he became a diligent student and formed a little reading club of which Joseph Marsh, now president of the Standard Underground Cable Company of Pittsburgh, was a member, together with Miss Rose Ingraham, who afterward became Mrs. Marsh. The members of this little organization were mutually helpful in advancing their knowledge of cultural subjects. Mr. Marsh had gone to Coshocton from a farm and taken a position in a grocery store. His education had been very limited, but W. J. Berkowitz inspired and instructed him. After Mr. Marsh had saved enough from his earnings he went to Pittsburgh and took a course at Duff's Business College and in turn taught his friend, Mr. Berkowitz, by the correspondence method, his daily lessons in stenography and bookkeeping. On the basis of this instruction the latter broke away from Coshocton and settled in Kansas City in 1884, here securing a position in the office of Lathrop, Smith & Morrow. His ambition was to qualify for admission to the bar and to this end he studied at night and clerked over week-ends to add to his funds. It was at the persuasion of his brother, Rabbi Berkowitz, that he relinquished these tasks, which were altogether too severe a physical strain upon him, the effects of which were unquestionably felt by him in later life. At this time he had been backing his younger brother Maurice in the printing business, they having entered into a partnership from which developed the important enterprise known as The Berkowitz Envelope Company. It was in 1886 that a partnership was formed and a little printing establishment opened in the rear room at No. 23 East Sixth street. Maurice Berkowitz was the practical printer of the firm, having learned the trade in early manhood. William J. Berkowitz became the business solicitor and made trips to the various parts of the city on schedule time, visiting each customer not only on a certain day of each week but also at a certain hour. He was a keen judge of human nature and found it easy to handle men and to satisfy his patrons. The first printing press used by the Berkowitz brothers was operated by foot power. Steadily their patronage increased and in 1890 they began the manufacture of envelopes, which proved a profitable undertaking. In fact their business in that direction increased with such rapidity that they gradually withdrew from the printing business. Several years ago Maurice Berkowitz retired from the firm, after which the business was carried on by William J. Berkowitz and his two sons. The gradual development of their trade called for more commodious quarters and from time to time and at different periods they were located at 1016 Grand avenue, at 1920-24 Main street, at 1918-20 Wyandotte street and ultimately at Twentieth and Tracy streets. The business is still conducted and the firm now occupies the fifth floor of the Traders building, while the product of the company reaches every state in the Union. They did a vast amount of work for the government during the World war, furnishing supplies to General Pershing at headquarters in France.

On February 7, 1888, W. J. Berkowitz was married to Miss Emilie Block, a daughter of Simon Block, who later moved to Kansas City, and they became parents of two sons and a daughter: E. Bertram, who was born in 1889 and is now president of the Berkowitz Envelope Company; Estelle, the wife of Irving Hirsch, of Kansas City; and Walter J., who was born in 1892 and was graduated from Harvard University in 1914. He served with the rank of first lieutenant in the World war, and is the secretary and treasurer of the Berkowitz Envelope Company. The eldest son, E. Bertram, was in charge of the envelope plant during the war. He is a graduate of the Manual Training high school, where he took a post-graduate course in engineering.

All those things which are of cultural value in life were keenly appreciated and cultivated by Mr. Berkowitz. He was greatly interested in the advancement of mu-

sical education in the city and his cooperation was given to every plan for the uplift of the individual and the betterment of the community at large. He acted as chairman of the committee on technical education of the Manufacturers & Merchants Association, was one of the directors of the Employers Association, was president of the University Extension lectures held at Grand Avenue Temple during a period of five years and gave much time and energy to the promotion of the projects which the organization supported. He was a man of the broadest philanthropic spirit and was an active promoter of much benevolent and charitable work, while his name was also closely linked with religious and civic affairs. One of the most definitely beneficial activities in the life of William J. Berkowitz was that in which, in 1906, he federated all of the Jewish charities of Kansas City. At that time there were a number of organizations planned to aid the unfortunate, each duplicating the efforts of the other, with very little result attained in proportion to the amount of time, energy and money expended. It was Mr. Berkowitz who conceived the plan of uniting these into a great organization which would do away with this duplication of effort and his work resulted in the systemization of these charities and improving their method of aiding the poor. He served as president of the society for five years, when he was succeeded by Alfred Benjamin. As the result of his labors the greatest possible good was accomplished for the benefit of those who needed assistance and most generous response was made to his call for aid for the unfortunate. The story of his activities for the benefit of his fellowmen was splendidly told by the press of Kansas City when he passed away at La Jolla, California, February 4, 1920. The Kansas City Jewish Chronicle wrote: "The life of William J. Berkowitz is a bright page in the history of our city. His active participation in all affairs for the general good, his public spirit, the high offices which he held, the leadership which he displayed, all combined to make him one of the marked men of our city, not only within our Jewish community, but also in the larger community of our city and throughout all the states of the Union. He was an indefatigable worker for all that is best and noblest and truest. The memory of the services he gave to the community will be secure from the withering touch of time. In his office as president of the United Jewish Charities as well as in all the other relations of life he was a man of lofty ideals and tireless activity. His administration as president of our charities laid the foundations of the great and beneficent organization which we now have. His progressiveness in this office made it possible for our local organization to become one of the first Jewish charities in the country to federate all the Jewish philanthropies under one head. When William J. Berkowitz assumed office in the various societies that exalted him to leadership he was not content to drift along with the current. He felt that office implied responsibility. His record as a leader is brilliant because for him leadership meant duty and obligation. He worked all the harder after he had been honored than before he was honored. He did not belong to the category of those who cease their efforts when they have reached the goal of personal distinction. In office, as well as out of office, he was an arduous worker and an indefatigable toiler for the welfare of others. To repeat the story of his life among us would be superfluous. He was known to almost every man, woman and child in Kansas City by name if not personally. The difficulty in eulogizing him, in picking out those particular incidents of his life that are most impressive, that are most profitable for us to consider, is the very wealth of deeds that are recorded to his credit. He was a loyal American and a devoted Kansas Citian. His professions of love for his country and his city were not empty, hollow phrases. His deeds proved that this was so. The commercial integrity that was the twin brother of his communal activity was accepted as being so much a matter of fact that it was hardly ever referred to. People did not need to say that his business was conducted honestly. They did not need to bolster up his mercantile reputation by telling of his integrity, his probity. In the vast business concern in which he was engaged so successfully he has builded himself a monument. The education of his children was the great ambition of his married life, and when they graduated from the schools to which he sent them, the best schools in the land, how his father heart must have thrilled with joy when the diploma was awarded them, signaling the commencement of a wider career of usefulness for them. His heart has ceased to beat, let us not forget the services which he has rendered to the community. Let us wrap a mantle of communal gratitude around him: and when we repeat the biography of William J. Berkowitz to posterity and iterate the tale of his life to coming generations they and we will be better for our not forgetting him as a communal leader."

Another of the local papers said: "A great man has died, passed from us quietly and peacefully just as his great achievements were accomplished without blare or acclaim, but with the deep respect and the love and esteem of all his fellowmen. The Jewish community of Kansas City has lost one of its most precious, active and constructive figures. To him more than to any other man is due the increasing respect and understanding that the non-Jewish world maintains for the Jew in this city. He was the embodiment of the Jewish ideal of citizenship and expressed as such the highest type of the loyal and true American. Not only the Jewish community of this city has suffered greatly, but the entire city and state and nation.

"William J. Berkowitz was a pioneer in Kansas City, for he came here when the city was nothing more than a small town. Opportunities were not nearly as great then as they are today, but a man of his type soon creates his own opportunities. He was a pioneer and a builder of Kansas City because many projects of civic betterment and public welfare originated in his mind and exist today as everlasting monuments to his broad vision.

"There was no movement or enterprise that tended to increase the cultural and intellectual standing of the city that did not have the whole-hearted support of William J. Berkowitz. Not only did he devote a great measure of his time and ability, but his purse was always open and he lavished generous material gifts on the projects which he believed would benefit his fellowmen. Mr. Berkowitz was greatly interested in the University Extension lectures. Miss Mary Andrews was the founder and first president of the University Extension lectures, which, until the time when Mr. Berkowitz took charge, had a very limited membership. Mr. Berkowitz was elected president after Miss Andrews resigned and moved from Kansas City, and through his efforts the activities of this center were enlarged, so that all who sought this higher education were permitted to attend these lecture courses. The people of Kansas City were given an opportunity, through this course, to hear some of the greatest men and women of this country. When at times enthusiasm for these lectures was dimmed and the possibility of their discontinuance imminent, Mr. Berkowitz did not despair, but kept this noble idea alive, many times single-handed. He also gave considerable attention to the advancement of musical education.

"The great foresight and interest in the beautification of his city led him to initiate the first project of civic planning and his ideas took permanent form when the Civic Planning Commission was recently organized. He was one of a committee of three men that represented various civic organizations to confer with the mayor on this project. His ideas on the beautification of various parts of the city, particularly its parks and boulevards, were practically expert. He aided materially in the planning of the bridge and boulevard system at Swope Park and showed his generous interest by offering the city thirteen acres of forty acres that he owned adjoining Swope Park, which he desired the city to use as a lake. This offer still holds good and will be carried out at the proper time by his heirs.

"Mr. Berkowitz was a keen student of our modern social problems. He viewed the condition of the poor and needy as one that demanded the attention of practical men. He felt that the social problem of the poor was the problem of all mankind. He was one of the first men in this country to conceive the idea of social service institutional federation. He carried this idea into concrete form when, in 1890, as president of the Jewish Relief Association of Kansas City, he coordinated the five charitable organizations which existed at that time and which were almost in direct competition with each other, causing expensive duplication of effort. He brought these organizations together and founded the United Jewish Charities, of which he became the first president, and which has been a model for similar federated effort in all American cities. He was one of the most active spirits behind the Jewish Educational Institute. He was particularly interested in training the child so that he would be properly equipped to fight the economic battles of life. He was chairman of the committee on vocational training for children of the Manufacturers & Merchants Association.

"During the war Mr. Berkowitz expressed by definite works his high quality of patriotism and loyalty to the country of his birth. He was called to Washington as a member of a committee to aid the government in standardizing certain printing forms with which he was familiar. In every Liberty loan drive, recruiting and war work campaigns, in the campaign fund drives for the relief of Jewish war sufferers, and in all other war drives, Mr. Berkowitz took a most active and prominent part and his name was always far up in the list of donors and contributors to these funds.

"The diversity of his interests marked him as a man of the broadest culture. An enumeration of the movements and organizations with which he was affiliated during his busy lifetime would be almost a repetition of the history of the communal life of Kansas City during the past thirty years. Besides the activities already mentioned, he served as president of Temple B'nai Jehudah in 1901 and 1902. He was a director of the Fine Arts Institute, a director of the Kansas City Institute for the Blind, a director of Swope Settlement to which he gave considerable of his time and money and he was a member of the board of directors of the Employers Association. He was president of the Manufacturers Association for two terms before its consolidation with the Chamber of Commerce. During his administration the famous 'Home Products Shows' was one of the features of the city life of Kansas City.

"Always seeking to devise ways and means eliminating unnecessary effort to carry out the idea of coordination and cooperation so that the very best efforts of good minds could be brought together for increased mutual benefit, Mr. Berkowitz was the originator of the idea of bringing together in one association the envelope manufacturers of this country, of whom he was one of the leading figures. Through his efforts the American Envelope Manufacturers' Association was formed and Mr. Berkowitz was elected president in 1914-1915.

"A lover of mankind, a soul sympathetic and lovable, an ideal father and husband, a respected and honored citizen has gone to his eternal rest. Time with its healing nature will soften and lighten the poignancy of the grief which is now felt by his family and friends, but the memory of William J. Berkowitz and his good works, his noble character and kindly disposition will live long in the memory of all who knew him."

EDWIN S. HALLETT.

Edwin S. Hallett, chief engineer for the board of education at St. Louis, was born at Borden, Indiana, September 4, 1862, and is a son of John M. Hallett, likewise a native of the Hoosier state. The family was founded in America by Andrew Hallett, who came from Plymouth, England, in 1635 and settled near Boston at Barnstable, Massachusetts. Thomas Hallett, the great-grandfather of Edwin S. Hallett, was a soldier of the American army in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Samuel Hallett, left the east in 1819 and removed to Indiana, where he took up government land which is still in possession of the family, having been transferred from father to son. John M. Hallett was reared and educated in Indiana and turned his attention to farming and stock raising on the old homestead, where he continued to reside until his death. He was an active republican and his opinions carried weight in the councils of his party in the district in which he resided. He belonged to the Disciples church and was a man of most religious spirit, giving earnest support to the church and doing everything in his power to uplift his fellow men. He had attained the age of seventy-seven years when he passed away in 1910. His wife, who died in 1904 at the age of sixty-six years, bore the maiden name of Louisa Martin and was a native of Kentucky, while her ancestry was of the Pennsylvania Dutch line, with also a Scotch strain. The ancestral history can be traced back to 1800. To Mr. and Mrs. Hallett were born four children, three sons and a daughter, of whom three are yet living.

Edwin S. Hallett was educated in the public schools of Borden, Indiana, and after completing the work of the high school there entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1885. His early life to the age of nineteen years was spent upon the home farm and he early became familiar with the duties and labors incident to the development and improvement of the fields. He then took up educational work and became principal of the schools at Corydon, Indiana, while later he was superintendent of the Teachers College at that place, filling the two positions from 1890 until 1904. During this time he studied engineering and in the latter year he became superintendent of trade schools and also ex officio chief engineer of the Indiana Reformatory for boys at Jeffersonville, Indiana. He served in that capacity for three years in connection with this institution. He afterward entered the government service at Louisville, Kentucky, and there remained from 1907 until 1908, when he was transferred to St. Louis in connection with the operation, in-



EDWIN S. HALLETT

spection and construction of government buildings. He remained in the government service until 1917, when he accepted the position of chief engineer for the board of education. He has since been thus identified with the public interests of the city and is making a most excellent record in his present position.

On the 19th of July, 1887, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, Mr. Hallett was married to Miss Emma K. Piers, a native of that place and a daughter of J. C. and Margaret P. (Gregory) Piers, the latter from Louisville, Kentucky, and still a resident of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Hallett have become the parents of two children: Mary, the wife of Philip Gronemeyer, an instructor in the manual training schools of St. Louis; and Samuel G., who spent three years at Washington University, pursuing a mechanical engineering course. During the war he entered the officers' training camp on Pelham bay, New York, and was also at the Stevens Institute at Hoboken. He entered the navy as a machinist and later was commissioned an ensign, serving for one year. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering at Purdue University, 1920.

In his political views Mr. Hallett has always been a steadfast republican. Fraternally he is connected with Clarke Lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and he also belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution. He has membership in the Union Avenue Christian church of St. Louis, in which he is serving as an elder, and for many years he has been doing Y. M. C. A. mission work. He has recently organized and established a Y. M. C. A. at Granite City, Illinois, where he is personally conducting and aiding in the secular, moral and religious training of a large foreign alien citizens' class. He is thus showing his keen interest in Americanization and is doing everything in his power to bring before those of foreign birth a right conception of the high ideals of American life. Along professional lines Mr. Hallett has various membership connections. He is now the president of the St. Louis chapter of the American Heating & Ventilating Engineers, is a member of the Society of Constructors of Federal Buildings and of the St. Louis Engineers Club. Thoroughness has ever characterized his efforts in every relation and it has been by reason of his close application, perseverance and energy that he has gained a prominent position in engineering circles, being widely known throughout the country in this connection. Business, however, has only been one phase of his life, and while he has made steady advancement along the line of his chosen profession he has found time and opportunity to cooperate in movements looking to the welfare and benefit of the individual and the community at large. Citizenship is to him no mere idle phrase and he has at all times recognized his obligations and duties as well as his privileges as an American citizen. He is thus seeking to promote American principles before the foreign born and in his church work is constantly reaching out along broadening lines for the moral uplift of his fellow men.

GEORGE ELLIOTT SIMPSON.

Centuries ago the wise men of old said: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," and throughout his entire career George Elliott Simpson seemed ever to have had this statement in mind. While he won success of a most gratifying and desirable character he was never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any business transaction and his work at all times measured up to the highest ethical standards. He was prominently known in both the east and the west as a man of marked capability, possessed of a high sense of honor and actuated in all that he did by a recognition of the rights and privileges of others. He was born in Gallatin, Tennessee, February 22, 1833, and came of Scotch ancestry in the paternal line, while on the distaff side he was of French descent. His grandfather, Colonel Richard Simpson, was one of the most noted of the "Roundheads" of North Carolina and represented Cornwell county in the house of commons. His father, Benjamin F. Simpson, removed from Gallatin, Tennessee, to Missouri in 1841, establishing his home about a mile north of Independence and in 1846 took up his abode in the city in order that his children might enjoy better educational opportunities.

George E. Simpson attended the local schools and afterward continued his studies in Chapel Hill College in Lafayette county, while still later he pursued higher mathe-

matics and language under the instruction of Rev. Nathan Scarritt at Shawnee Mission near Westport. At that period western Missouri was still largely an unsettled and undeveloped district and Mr. Simpson contributed largely to its promotion and growth by inaugurating many important business and public interests. For a time he was associated with the firm of Alexander & Majors who had a government contract for transportation along the old Santa Fe Trail. In 1853 Mr. Simpson established a store at Sibley on the Missouri river in Jackson county but in the following year left his mercantile interests to make a trip to California, where he resided for two years. Again he became a resident of Independence in 1856 and entered the banking house of Turner & Thornton, thus becoming an active factor in financial circles of Jackson county. Soon after his marriage he removed to Kansas City and was assistant cashier of the Old Union Bank of which H. M. Northrup was president. In 1861 the bank was burglarized by "Redlegs" from Kansas. The daring robbery was committed in the daytime and not long after the Rev. Thomas Johnson, who had succeeded to the presidency, was killed. Tragic events of this character were not uncommon during the troublous period of the Civil war. Mr. Simpson was in the bank at the time of the robbery and went through all of the period of trouble and unrest in western Missouri until 1862 when he left Kansas City and went east to New York.

With his arrival in the metropolis Mr. Simpson joined H. M. Northrup and J. S. Chick in organizing the bank of Northrup & Chick and continued with that firm until January, 1871, when the bank of Donnell, Lawson & Simpson was established at No. 4 Wall street, New York. This became one of the most noted financial organizations of the time and was largely the financial promoter of the railway systems of Ohio, Florida, North Carolina, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The railway between New York and Philadelphia, known as the "Boud Route," owed its existence to this house. Through his financial operations in the east Mr. Simpson continued to contribute in large measure to the development of Kansas City, for the company with which he was connected acted as fiscal agents for Kansas and Arkansas for a number of years.

It was while living in Kansas City, in 1858, that Mr. Simpson wedded Miss Ellen Young, representative of a prominent and influential family of Jackson county that had come to Missouri from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1844. Mrs. Simpson was born in Gallatin, Mississippi, in 1841, and by her marriage she became the mother of eleven children, six of whom are living: Dr. James Young Simpson, medical director of the Southwest Sanatorium of Kansas City; Ellen Lee; Eliza Bell; Mary Louise; George Elliott, treasurer and sales manager of the Phenix Marble Company; and Martin Simpson, president and general manager of the Phenix Marble Company. Four children—George Sanders, Laura and Maude, all died in childhood, while Lawrence Raymond passed away in Kansas City in 1892 and Frank Simpson of the firm of Simpson & Groves died in 1909. The son of Dr. James Y. Simpson, James Y. Simpson, Jr., was one of the young men of Kansas City who was called upon to make the supreme sacrifice in the World war. In fact he was one of the first of the American troops who met death in the great struggle when the American forces were first thrown into the line as a unit. He belonged to the Eighty-second Company of the Sixth Marines and volunteered in less than three weeks after war was declared. He was cited for valor in action by the commander of his division and he volunteered when in training at Quantico for the machine gun squad, commonly known as The Suicide Club. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre by the commanding general of the French army. He volunteered to lead a squad against what was known as Hell's Nest, the most strongly fortified machine gun position in Belleau Woods and there met death in action when the Marines were thrown into the battle between the broken lines of the French troops and turned the tide of war, bringing a victory that resulted in a continual pushing back of the German troops until they were forced across their own border. The letters which this young man wrote to his parents were such as they will ever tenderly cherish. On one occasion he said: "I want to thank you, as your son, I want to thank you for the gift of a clean, strong and vigorous body that can serve America in her need. Most of all I want to thank you for the long years of self-denial that made my education possible, for the guidance and teaching that kept me straight through the days of my youth, for the counsel ever freely given and for all the noble things in your example."

The death of Mr. George Elliott Simpson was occasioned by an accident while returning from the Quindaro pumping station in a buggy with Charles A. Jones. The horse became frightened, the vehicle was overturned and the injuries which Mr.

Simpson sustained caused his death on the 11th of April, 1893. While a resident of Kansas City he had been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and served as one of the original trustees of the old Fifth street church which was the first Methodist church, South, of this city. In New York he held membership in a number of the leading clubs, including the Manhattan, the Down Town, the Southern Society, the Adirondack Preserve Association, the Essex County Club, the Orange Athletic Club, the Essex County Toboggan Club and the New England Society. He also belonged to the New York Chamber of Commerce and was a director in the National Bank of the Republic. While in the east the family home was maintained at East Orange, New Jersey, from 1871 until 1880 and later in Orange, New Jersey, until 1892, with the exception of one winter spent in New York that better educational advantages might be accorded the children. In 1892 Mr. Simpson severed his business connections in the east and returned to Kansas City, where he became the vice president of the National Water Works Company and so continued to the time of his demise. A contemporary writer has said of him: "Mr. Simpson was devoted to his home and family and regarded no personal sacrifice or effort on his part too great if it would promote the happiness and enhance the welfare of his wife and children. He ever held to high ideals in citizenship and had firm faith in Kansas City and its future, which faith he manifested in the active co-operation which he gave to various interests and movements in which the city was a direct beneficiary. The principles which governed his life were those which develop upright, honorable manhood. He was the associate and warm personal friend of many distinguished residents of New York as well as of Kansas City and left to his family a most honored name." In politics Mr. Simpson was a staunch democrat and a very active party worker and was prominently known to many of the leading political leaders of the party in the east but never sought nor desired political preferment. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a loyal follower of the teachings of the craft. He possessed a wonderful personality and was a dominant figure for many years in both the east and the west. Those who knew him, and he had a very wide acquaintance, esteemed him highly as a most capable man, one of wide vision and of dynamic force.

DANL EVANS.

Danl Evans, vice president of the Danl Evans Construction Company, was born September 28, 1840, in Wales, and since 1873 has been a resident of St. Louis. His father, Richard R. Evans, was also a native of Wales and came to America on the 17th of October, 1864, settling at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, while later he resided in Racine, Wisconsin, and afterward went to Emporia, Kansas, where he was living at the time of his death which occurred in 1880 when he was fifty-seven years of age. He was a woolen manufacturer and was very successful in the conduct of his business affairs. He married Catherine Edwards who was also born in Wales and passed away in that country in 1860.

Danl Evans was the fourth son in a family of five sons and two daughters. He was educated in the city of Towyn, Wales, attended the British schools and before coming to the new world entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpenters trade in his native country, gaining comprehensive knowledge of the building business there. He arrived in St. Louis in the fall of 1873 and for two years followed his trade in the employ of others. He then began contracting on his own account, establishing business in a small way in connection with Richard R. Evans, a younger brother, under the firm name of Danl Evans & Brother. This association was continued for about five years and subsequently Danl Evans conducted the business alone until 1908, when it was incorporated. The Danl Evans Construction Company is today one of the oldest contracting and building firms of the city. They engage in general building operations including office and residence property and have long enjoyed an extensive patronage. Among the buildings which they constructed are the St. Paul church, Lindell & Spring avenue; the Y. M. C. A. on Grand avenue; the Jewish Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital.

On the 17th of October, 1883, Mr. Evans was married in St. Louis to Miss Jennie Jones, a native of this city and a daughter of James J. and Martha Jones, both of whom are now deceased. Her father and mother were natives of Wales. Mr. and Mrs.

Evans have become parents of three children: Daniel, deceased; Jennie M. E. and Mabel L. The daughter Jennie is now the wife of Otto G. Stauffregen of St. Louis. Mabel was recently married to George D. Duntze. Both daughters took a very active part in war work during the World war.

Politically Mr. Evans has been a republican since attaining the right of franchise and he belongs to Wilder Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Anchor Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, R. A. M. and St. Louis Commandery, K. T. His life has long been dominated by his religious faith and his membership is in the West Presbyterian church. He had but limited financial resources at his command when he came to the new world but he sought the opportunities here offered and in the line of advancement which opens up before determination and energy, he has proceeded to the goal of success.

FREDERICK EMIL BAUSCH.

Frederick Emil Bausch, resident manager of the Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Company of Hamilton, Ohio, builders of Hamilton Corliss engines, sugar mills, etc., and manager of the Terry Steam Turbine Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Griscom-Russell Company of Massillon, Ohio, was born in Mannheim, Germany, January 8, 1871, son of Bernhard and Emilie Bender Bausch.

In June, 1871, when he was six months of age, his parents came to the United States, settling in St. Louis. The father was a chemist of renown who passed away in 1877. The mother survives, having taught for twenty-nine years in the St. Louis public schools and at present, at the age of seventy-seven years, is very active in a business enterprise established by her son in 1893. They have a family of four children: Oscar, who is sales manager with Meyer Brothers Drug Company; Emily, a well known landscape painter and wife of Emil Summa; Frederick E. of this review; and Adolf, who is superintendent of the Frederick E. Bausch Fire Clay Works.

Frederick E. Bausch attended the St. Louis public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school and afterward attended the Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Electrical Engineer. Immediately afterward he taught in the Manual Training School of St. Louis and at night in the Polytechnic night school until 1895. The following year 1895-1896 he took post-graduate work at Cornell University, where the degree of Master of Mechanical Engineering (M. M. E.) was conferred upon him.

His first work in the engineering field was that of assistant to the chief engineer of the Bell Telephone Company and in 1897 he became assistant chief engineer at the Missouri Edison Electric Company, now the Union Electric Light & Power Company, St. Louis. From 1900 to 1901 he was appointed chief engineer of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Crystal City, Missouri. From 1901 to the present—for twenty years—he has been district manager of the Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Company of Hamilton, Ohio, builders of Hamilton Corliss engines, uniflow and poppet valve engines, sugar mills, marine engines, etc. In this connection he has supervision over the trade that extends throughout Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, part of Tennessee and Kentucky and Southern Illinois. He is likewise manager of the Terry Steam Turbine Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Griscom-Russell Company of Massillon, Ohio.

In addition to the machinery connections above listed Mr. Bausch is proprietor of one of the most modern fire clay plants in St. Louis county, designed and equipped with labor saving devices of all kinds, specializing in the mining and grinding of fire clays. He also owns a crucible clay plant at Kaolin, Illinois, and a China Clay plant in southern Missouri. It is of interest to note that Mr. Bausch's mother is active manager of his fire clay plant in St. Louis county and is never so happy as when the day's mail brings the customers' instructions for more clay.

Mr. Bausch is a member of the Protestant church. Politically he is a republican with liberal tendencies. He belongs to no lodges but is identified with the City Club, the Missouri Athletic Association, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the local Engineers' Club. During the war period he was greatly interested in various activities for the support of the government and the soldiers in the field. He was a captain in the United War Work campaign and his organization was one of three to win a prize for efficient work in securing the largest number of subscriptions. That Mr. Bausch is an excellent salesman is



FREDERICK E. BAUSCH

manifested in the fact that he accomplishes splendid results when he goes out into the field in connection with his business. He easily inspires and wins confidence and today enjoys wide trade connections. At all times he keeps abreast with the spirit of the age and is actuated by progressiveness in everything that he undertakes. He is a lover of literature, art and music and all those things which have cultural value in life, while at the same time he is most practical and enterprising in his business affairs and is accomplishing splendid results in the management of important interests.

JOSEPH O'NEIL.

The life record of Joseph O'Neil was one that was ever prompted by worthy purposes and high ideals and actuated by a most progressive spirit. He left the impress of his individuality for good upon the progress of the city of St. Louis in many ways and by reason of what he accomplished and the sterling worth of his character he commanded the respect and honor of all who knew him. He was one of the early builders of the city and afterwards became identified with its financial interests and ultimately was a prominent factor in connection with the development of a railway system of the state. In the work of the Catholic church he was also a recognized leader and by reason of what he accomplished the world is better for his having lived.

Joseph O'Neil was born near Roscrac in County Tipperary, Ireland, on the 10th of May, 1817. His father died on the Emerald isle after which the widowed mother brought her family of several sons and two daughters to the new world, Joseph O'Neil at that time being a lad of twelve years. After a residence of eight years in Utica, New York, the family went to Dayton, Ohio, and in 1837 the elder sons and daughters of the family made their way to St. Louis, thus casting in their lot with those who were among the earliest in founding and developing the city.

It was in 1839 that Joseph O'Neil took up his abode in St. Louis, then a young man of twenty-two years, and for more than a half century he was closely associated with much that made for the material and moral progress of the city. His financial resources were then very limited but he possessed energy, perseverance and ambition—substantial qualities on which to build success. He had practical and expert knowledge of house-building and he was naturally led to direct his efforts into that field of activity and there are not a few of the substantial structures which he erected still standing as a monument to his skill and enterprise. It was not long before he had gained recognition as a progressive and reliable business man and his interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the city also made him a leader in its political circles. A staunch supporter of the democracy he was elected on that ticket to the state senate and aided in guiding the early legislation of the state, being one of those who framed the bill that resulted in the extension of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was also instrumental in causing a revision of the lien laws to the great advantage and protection of the mechanics of the state. That his course in the legislature was highly satisfactory to his constituency was manifest in his re-election for a second term, at the close of which he retired from the senate but was soon afterward made the democratic nominee for the office of mayor. On that occasion, however, he was defeated. In the early '70s he served as presiding judge of the county court and remained throughout his entire life a stalwart champion of democratic principles, though he was never again a candidate for office. He made generous contributions of money for the benefit of the party in which he so firmly believed.

While he was not again active as an office holder Mr. O'Neil nevertheless did much in shaping the history of city and state. He became a prominent figure in banking circles which he entered in 1857 as a director of the State Savings Institution, John How at that time being the president. About this time, having become attorney de facto for the Most Reverend Archbishop Kenrick and thereby placed in absolute control of his grace's material affairs, Mr. O'Neil undertook to augment his revenues, reduce the large real estate holdings and improve the affairs of the diocese in general. His plans culminated in the organization of the Central Savings Bank, which under the careful direction of Mr. O'Neil proved successful from the beginning. Some time afterward, however, dissensions arose over the financial policy and not approving of certain methods of his associates Mr. O'Neil resigned. The later history and failure

of the Central Bank proved the soundness of his views and the course which he had pursued. He later became one of the organizers of the Citizen's Savings Bank and placed it upon a very substantial foundation. The bank managed to weather the widespread financial panic of 1873 and continued upon an era of unbroken prosperity, Mr. O'Neil remaining active in the management until 1891 when because of advanced years he retired from the position of chief executive.

Mr. O'Neil was equally well known in railroad circles for he became one of the organizers and one of the first directors of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. His activities were manifold and resultant factors in the upbuilding and development of the city along many lines. While presiding judge of the county court he compiled the data which led up to the Scheme and Charter which resulted in the separation of the city and county. At that time he also earnestly advocated the city's purchase of what is now Forest Park and was made chairman of the board that eventually made the purchase of the property. His public spirit was manifest in many helpful ways and his devotion to the general good was never called into question. His entire career was actuated by a spirit of progress that resulted most beneficially for the community at large. No good work done in the name of charity or religion appealed in vain to him for aid and as a member of the Catholic church he contributed most generously to its support. For a number of years he was president of the orphan board, which he assisted in organizing and in 1845 he attended the first local meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society as a charter member. For almost a half century he was connected with that organization in an official capacity, remaining for many years as its treasurer.

A love of poetry was one of the dominant characteristics in the life of Joseph O'Neil, who could repeat from memory the finest passages from Moore, Byron, Burns and Mrs. Hemans. His love of literature was one of the predominant traits of his life and kept him in touch with the master minds of all ages. Life was ever to him purposeful and resultant and through his entire career he eagerly and quickly improved an opportunity for the public good as for his individual advancement and success. On the 17th of March, 1893, his life labors were brought to a close in death, but his influence is still felt by those who knew him and his memory is honored and revered by all who met him in any relation of life. Well might his friends say of him:

"This was a man. Take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."

HENRY A. BAKER.

Henry A. Baker, a St. Louis lawyer, is one of the substantial citizens that the Empire state has furnished to Missouri. His birth occurred at Webster, New York, August 3, 1867, his parents being Charles J. and Mary Anna (Wiedmann) Baker, both of whom were natives of Germany and came to the new world in 1848, prior to their marriage. Charles J. Baker settled at Webster, New York, and there continued to make his home until his death, which occurred May 14, 1895, when he had reached the age of seventy-six years. He followed agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life and was very successful. It was in the Empire state that he wedded Mary Anna Wiedmann and to them were born five children, four sons and a daughter, but the daughter is now deceased.

Henry A. Baker was the fourth in order of birth in his father's family. He was educated in the district schools of Webster and in the Union school there, after which he attended the New York State Normal School at Geneseo, from which he was graduated. For his university course he entered Yale at New Haven and was there graduated in 1895, winning the Master of Arts degree. He prepared for the practice of law in the St. Louis Law School and in 1897 the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. In 1895 Mr. Baker came to St. Louis and taught school in the Smith Academy, during which period he devoted his leisure hours to reading law, being admitted to the courts in June, 1897, as a member of the bar. He has engaged in general practice and since 1898 has given his undivided attention to his professional duties. Stimulated by a laudable ambition he has constantly worked his way upward and his clientage is now of an important character.



HENRY A. BAKER



While America was at war with Germany he was assistant on the legal advisory board to men who were enlisting. His political support is given to the republican party and during President Taft's administration he was supervisor of census at St. Louis through the appointment of the president. He belongs to the University Club and is a member of Anchor Lodge, No. 443, A. F. & A. M., while in the Scottish Rite he has attained the fourteenth degree. He is a loyal follower of the craft and it is his purpose to take the higher degrees which will make him a Consistory Mason. For a quarter of a century he has been a resident of St. Louis and since his admission to the bar has made steady progress along professional lines, where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association and is also a member of the Phi Delta Phi.

JOHN C. BERTHOLD.

About the year 1836 there came to America from Prussia, Germany, one Herman Berthold, then unmarried and a carpenter by trade, who settled at Hermann, Gasconade county, Missouri, and who, through his frugal and industrial habits, and the opportunities America afforded, acquired such earthly means as he could not have secured in the old world. He also followed the oft repeated example of supplying funds for bringing to America those nearest and dearest from the old world. Through his generosity there came to America in 1850 his brother, John C. Berthold, his second wife, and Ferdinand, Fred W., Edward, Louise and Ida, the children of his former marriage to Wilhelmina Becker. The Bertholds removed from Hermann to Union, Missouri, thence to Washington, the men working all the time at the carpenter's trade in which all were skilled and adept doing all of the labor in house building from hewing the logs for the frame work to that of the finest cabinet finishing. Eventually they settled in Gray Summit, Missouri, where certain members of the family became pioneers in the mercantile business and at that place Fred W. Berthold, who was born March 30, 1836, and was the second eldest of the family, met and on the 14th of June, 1862, married Miss Amalia Kierspe, a daughter of William and Amelia Kierspe who were natives of Germany and prosperous farmers living near St. Albans, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Berthold were born eight children of whom three died in infancy, while those who reached adult age were Edward W.; Laura W., who became the wife of Henry G. Knappmeier of Grover, Missouri; Lena, the deceased wife of Herman Steines of Centaur, Missouri; John C. and William H.

Mr. Berthold had been married only a brief period when he answered to his country's call, enlisting in the Union Army in the Civil war. He served with Company G, Seventeenth Missouri Infantry and joined his command near Vicksburg, Mississippi, taking an active part in Grant and Sherman's campaign. The Seventeenth Missouri, at the end of two years' service, was merged with the Fifteenth Missouri in which Mr. Berthold served until the end of the war. Returning home he settled on a farm near St. Albans where his family was reared and where he prospered as the years passed by. He also took an active part in civic and social matters, was a staunch republican in politics and a strong advocate for better schools and roads. He was also an active member of D. N. Keeler Post, G. A. R., at Melrose, until depleted in ranks and disbanded, when he became connected with Brouster Post, at Clayton, Missouri. He now lives retired from business at Kirkwood, Missouri, surrounded by the families of his three sons, and at the ripe old age of eighty-five years is still active in body and mind.

It was on his father's farm near St. Albans that John C. Berthold was born April 10, 1870, and he acquired the rudiments of an education in an old log schoolhouse adjoining the farm and there dreamed his dreams of the future while following the plow or riding the reaper. At eighteen years of age, when the family nest became too small for the entire family, he severed his home ties and entered upon a two year's apprenticeship at general blacksmithing under Arthur J. Hardt, at Fox Creek, St. Louis county. There and in the city of St. Louis and at Rock Hill, Missouri, he mastered the craft to the extent that in 1892 he rented and conducted the very shop in which he began his apprenticeship some four years before. It was during this short business career that he felt the need of a better education and after one year's successful operation of the smithy he sold out to the former owner and in

September, 1893, entered the Toensfeld Institute, then a popular educational institution of St. Louis. As his first year's course was nearing a close, realizing that his life's savings would not permit another year's school work, he undertook and successfully passed the teacher's examination in St. Louis county and was engaged to teach the Smith school near Pond, Missouri, a position which he filled for three terms. He then became teacher at the Rott school near Kirkwood and utilized his summer vacation in additional training including that of a business course.

On the 9th of May, 1899, Mr. Berthold was married to Henrietta Ossenfort, who was born June 7, 1878, the only daughter in a family of six children, whose parents were William and Eliza (Kincaid) Ossenfort. Mrs. Berthold's father was born and reared near Melrose and her mother was born just across the line near St. Albans, in Franklin county, Missouri. Her paternal grandfather, Frederick C. Ossenfort, was a native of Germany and came to America in 1844, settling near Melrose where he spent the remainder of his days. There he invested his early savings in realty when land was yet low in value, thus displaying his unbounded faith in St. Louis county real estate. He lived to see his dreams realized when his large holdings became valuable property. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Berthold was Dr. Peter Kincaid, a native of Scotland and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He arrived in St. Louis at an early period when the city was yet young and passing it by acquired a large tract of land in Franklin county at a prominent steamboat landing on the Missouri river, becoming one of the pioneer physicians in that section. There he laid out the city of St. Albans, naming it after a famous city in Scotland. The treacherous Missouri, however, played havoc with this prospective city, when in 1844 the high water covered it and from the land it has never receded. Thus Mrs. Berthold is descended from two of the pioneer families of Missouri. She was reared in this state as a member of the Ossenfort household whose six children were Charles H., Fred W., John T., Henrietta, August L. and Edward of Melrose, Missouri, beside Mrs. Berthold.

To Mr. and Mrs. Berthold were born four children: Harold J., whose birth occurred July 31, 1900; John, who was born December 20, 1902, and is now deceased; Mildred Leona, born December 14, 1905; and Marjorie Marie, born February 5, 1914.

In 1903 after a successful career of eight years as a teacher, Mr. Berthold entered the St. Louis postoffice as an employe in the registry division and at the same time acquired a home at No. 374 South Taylor avenue in Kirkwood where he has since lived. On the 16th of March, 1908, he became identified with the office of clerk of the circuit court of St. Louis county as deputy under C. C. Wolff, then circuit clerk, and later was chief deputy under A. D. Willecken, successor to Mr. Wolff. In this office his long and active service has aided materially in bringing about the essential and needed reforms.

Mr. Berthold has always taken an active interest in the public welfare. He served as an alderman of the city of Kirkwood and he is a stockholder and at one time was a director of the Kirkwood Trust Company. He is a stalwart advocate of better schools and of good roads and did much for progress in that direction while serving on the city board. He is a staunch supporter of the republican party, believing that it will best serve the public needs and welfare and in his activity along that line Mrs. Berthold has joined since suffrage has been extended to her sex. Fraternally Mr. Berthold has been closely identified with the Sons of Veterans, an auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he is also a Mason and a member of several benevolent and farmer organizations. His has indeed been an active and useful life, characterized by kindly purposes, fraught with good deeds and actuated by high and worthy motives.

PRESLEY REUEL COOPER.

Presley Reuel Cooper, a partner in the Lee Cooper Motor Company, one of the newly established automobile enterprises of Kansas City, but one which has already gained a creditable place among those who are successfully engaged in the sale of Ford cars in Western Missouri, was born upon a farm in Woodson county, Kansas, July 16, 1874, his parents being Alfred and Emma (Matthews) Cooper. The father is a native of Perry county, Ohio, while the mother's birth occurred in Mis-

souri, and they now make their home in Kansas City, Missouri. The father has devoted a number of the years of his life to teaching. In 1871 he removed to Missouri and was married in that state. In 1872 he went to Kansas and established a drug store in the town of Buffalo. While there residing he filled the office of justice of the peace, and also engaged in the real estate business in a small way. In 1888 he removed to Kansas City where he engaged in contracting and building. His political belief is that of the republican party and his religious faith that of the Christian church.

Presley R. Cooper was educated in the graded schools of Buffalo, Kansas, and in the high school of Kansas City, and when the period of youth was passed and he faced life's practical and responsible duties he secured a position at the age of twenty years as bolt maker with the Kansas City Bolt & Nut Company. He also spent five years in the employ of Armour & Company as bolt maker and iron worker in the car department and then became connected with the Weber Engine Company as a machinist. He worked his way upward to the position of foreman, and later won promotion to the superintendency, remaining with the company for seven years. In 1914 he became connected with the Ford Motor Company as assistant superintendent, and in 1916 was made superintendent of the Kansas City branch of the business, thus continuing until August, 1919, when he became one of the organizers of the Lee Cooper Motor Company. They began business in a small way but their patronage grew steadily until today they are owners of a big place and are recognized among the most alert, energetic and progressive automobile dealers of Kansas City. Each month has marked an increase in their business and their sales have reached most gratifying proportions. Mr. Cooper is also a member of the Kansas City Auto Dealers Association and thus keeps in touch with everything that has to do with the trade.

In 1899 Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Ada Hudson, who was born in Cass county, Missouri, a daughter of Perry and Mary (Jasper) Hudson. Her father was a farmer of Cass county, where he resided in pioneer times, and later became a coal mine operator at Rich Hill. To Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have been born two children: Cecil and Juanita. Fraternally Mr. Cooper is connected with Sheffield Lodge, No. 625, A. F. & A. M.; and he also belongs to Sloan Lodge, No. 729, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the chairs. He is loyal to the teachings and purposes of both organizations and his well spent life has gained for him the respect of his fellowmen, while his thoroughness and efficiency in business have brought him steady advancement until now he is active in the control of an important business enterprise, in connection with which the number of his patrons is steadily increasing.

WALTER GRAHAM WALLACE.

Walter Graham Wallace, general manager of the Nash St. Louis Motor Company, was born in Burgessville, Ontario, Canada, December 5, 1881, and is a son of Samuel Robert and Mary (Chambers) Wallace. The father was born in Goodrich, Ontario, in 1841, and is still living at Burgessville, where he holds the office of dominion fruit inspector. His wife, however, has passed away.

When a little lad of six years Walter G. Wallace entered the public school, passing through consecutive grades to the high school of Woodstock and later continuing his education in the University of Toronto, Canada. He started out in the business world with the Booth Fishery Company which operates establishments in many of the large cities from coast to coast. Mr. Wallace was first stationed at a branch house in Omaha, Nebraska, and in 1912 removed to St. Louis to become bookkeeper with the Overland Automobile Company. He was elected secretary and treasurer, while in 1919 he was chosen for the office of vice president. He is now general manager of the Nash St. Louis Motor Company. He is also connected with several other lines of business as a stockholder and is actuated in all that he does by a progressive spirit that leads to the constant broadening of his interest and activity.

On the 31st of December, 1904, in Omaha, Nebraska, Mr. Wallace was married to Miss Lucile Cravens, a daughter of J. B. Cravens of that city. To this mar-

riage has been born one child, Dorothy. Mr. Wallace is identified with the Sunset Hill Golf Club, the Missouri Athletic Association, the St. Louis Auto Dealers Association, the Chamber of Commerce and the Woodmen of the World. He votes for the republican party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has never regretted his determination to cross the border from Canada into the United States and utilized the business opportunities here offered, for as the years have gone by he has made steady progress and is today in an enviable position in connection with the automobile trade of the country.

GEORGE S. ELDER.

George S. Elder, president of the Elder Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, December 12, 1879, his parents being L. M. and Mollie (Saffarrans) Elder. The father is a native of Trenton, Tennessee, and is now living in Chattanooga, where he is recognized as a prominent attorney. His wife was born in Memphis, Tennessee, and they were married in that city. They have become the parents of six children, five of whom are daughters.

George S. Elder, the only son and the third member of the family, was educated at the Baylor school in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and became a resident of St. Louis in 1899, when a young man of twenty years. He entered the employ of the Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company as a clerk and remained with the house in various positions for eight years. He then entered the employ of the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company and continued with that firm for eight years as manager of the manufacturing department of their business. In April, 1916, he organized the Elder Manufacturing Company of which he was elected president. This company is engaged in the manufacture of men's wear and the Tom Sawyer brand of children's wear. Theirs is the largest business of the kind in the state and their products are shipped all over the United States and into many foreign countries as well. During the war they had two factories utilized for government work in the making of khaki uniforms, flannel shirts, tents and other supplies needed by the government. Their business has become one of extensive and gratifying proportions, for the business has been thoroughly organized along modern lines and sound judgment is displayed in the management of every phase of the work.

In St. Louis, on the 16th of October, 1907, Mr. Elder was married to Miss Hazel Garrison, a daughter of O. L. Garrison, a prominent coal mine operator of St. Louis. They have two children, O. L. Garrison and Mary Garrison. When leisure permits Mr. Elder enjoys a game of golf and other outdoor sports, but his time and energies are largely devoted to his business affairs. He votes with the republican party and is a member of several of the leading clubs of the city, including the St. Louis Country Club, the Log Cabin Club, Racquet Club and Noonday Club, and is likewise a member of the St. Louis Employers' Association and the Associated Industries of Missouri. Without special advantages at the outset of his career he has made continuous advancement since starting out in the business world. From each new experience he has learned the lesson therein contained and his broadening capabilities and powers have at length brought him to an enviable position as a representative of the manufacturing interests of St. Louis.

JOHN ZAHORSKY, A. B., M. D.

Dr. John Zahorsky, who won his professional degree in 1895 and through the past fifteen years has specialized in the treatment of children's diseases, has won much more than local fame in this connection, for his developing powers and ability have gained him notable prominence and success. Dr. Zahorsky is a native of Mereny, Hungary, born October 13, 1871. His father, John Zahorsky, came to America with the family in 1872, when Dr. Zahorsky was only six months of age, and for a long period engaged in farming at Steelville, Missouri, but is now living retired. He was married on the 1st of January, 1871, to Amelia Gura, who was born in Hungary, and they became the parents of three sons: John, who is the



GEORGE S. ELDER

eldest; Jacob C., a farmer of North Dakota; and Arthur R., who is head of the electrical engineering department of Rankins school and resides in Webster Groves. All three sons are married.

Dr. Zahorsky, after attending the public schools of Steelville, Missouri, was graduated from the Steelville Normal & Business Institute, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1892. He determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work after reviewing the broad field of business with its limitless opportunities along agricultural, commercial, industrial and professional lines and at length entered the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1895, winning the M. D. degree. He then became house physician for the Bethesda Foundling Home Hospital and also acted as assistant to Dr. E. W. Saunders until 1900. In that year he began practicing independently, continuing in general practice for a decade, but during the last fifteen years has limited his practice to children's diseases, in which he has been extremely successful. In addition to a large private practice he was connected with Washington University from 1895 until 1911 in various connections, acting for a time as teacher of diseases of children and finally as clinical professor. Since 1911 he has also been professor of children's diseases in the St. Louis University Medical School and at present is physician and pediatrician to St. John's Hospital, to the Bethesda Hospital and the St. Louis Maternity Hospital. From 1900 until 1905 he was editor of the St. Louis Courier of Medicine, an interstate medical journal. During the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis he had charge of the baby exhibit during the later months of the fair. He has won distinction as a practitioner and educator in the medical field and is widely recognized as an authority on children's diseases and has been extremely successful in pediatric cases. Dr. Zahorsky has been a large contributor to the pediatric medical literature and has written two books on the subject of children's diseases. He has become the owner of a large farm near Steelville, Missouri, and delights in spending his leisure hours there, greatly enjoying the development of the fields according to modern scientific agricultural methods.

In St. Louis, on the 26th of June, 1900, Dr. Zahorsky was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Silverwood, a daughter of Dr. W. F. Silverwood, who has now retired from active practice, and Carrie (Cilley) Silverwood, now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Zahorsky have two children, a son and a daughter. The former, Theodore Saunders, born September 2, 1901, is now a medical student in Washington University and during the war was in the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Washington University. The daughter, Carrie Elizabeth, born February 5, 1905, is now attending Washington University. The parents are members of the Kings Highway Presbyterian church, in which Dr. Zahorsky has been ordained an elder. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has neither time nor inclination to seek political office. During the World war he was asked by the board not to apply for war work because of the value of his activity among the children. He belongs to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., to the Modern Woodmen of America and to the Phi Beta Pi, a Greek letter fraternity. He is identified with many professional societies, having membership in the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Medical Associations, the St. Louis Pediatric Society of which he was president from 1905 until 1907, the Central State Pediatric Society, the American Association of Teachers of Diseases of Children of which he was president in 1911 and 1912, the Southern Medical Association, the Academy of Science and the Washington University Association. In 1919 he was made a fellow of the American College of Physicians. He needs no word of praise—his work speaks for itself.

ROCCO SARLI.

Rocco Sarli, president and manager of the Kansas City Macaroni Company,, one of the big macaroni manufacturing concerns of the country, with selling agencies in various parts of the United States, is a native of Italy, his birth having occurred at Anze Potenzo on the 2d of February, 1884. He is a son of Raphael Sarli, a successful business man of Italy, where he spent his entire life. The son Rocco Sarli obtained his early education in his native land and was engaged in business

there as a merchant before coming to the United States at the age of twenty years. He learned to speak the English language after crossing the Atlantic and for a time remained in Chicago, after which he removed to Peoria, Illinois, where he was engaged in the haking business. He afterward went on the road as a traveling salesman for a Chicago exporting and importing firm, his territory being in the west. He covered Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and other states, and through his various business experiences learned to read, write and speak the English language with fluency. While a commercial traveler he became acquainted with Kansas City, liked the town, and after ten years spent on the road decided to locate here and did so. Through the intervening period he has been identified with the business interests of the city and in 1912 organized the Macaroni Company. Through the intervening period the trade of the house has steadily grown until its output is found in almost every section of the country, for various selling agencies have been established throughout the United States and the trade has steadily and constantly grown. Mr. Sarli is a member of the board of directors of the Merchants Bank and occupies an enviable position in business and financial circles.

Mr. Sarli was married to Miss Lena Basili, a daughter of Antonio Basili, one of the early grocers of Kansas City. After locating here Mr. Sarli formed a partnership with Mr. Basili and conducted a business at No. 615 Independence avenue, until he turned his attentions to the manufacture of macaroni. He is well known in club and social circles. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club and also of the Kiwanis Club and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than for parties. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to try his fortunes in the new world, for in this land he found the business opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has made steady progress toward the goal of assured success.

JAMES F. MURPHY.

James F. Murphy, general manager for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with offices in St. Louis, has devoted his entire life to railroad service, and capability, thoroughness and fidelity have constituted the rounds of the ladder on which he has climbed to success and prominence in railroad circles. He was born in Peoria, Illinois, April 6, 1870, and is a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Smith) Murphy, both of whom were natives of Illinois, the former of Irish descent, while the latter belonged to an old Canadian family of English origin. The father successfully engaged in merchandising in Peoria for many years but at the time of the Civil war put aside all business and personal considerations and joined the Union army, aiding in the defense of the country until victory was achieved. He passed away in Peoria in 1884, having for two years survived his wife, who died in 1882.

James F. Murphy, the eldest in their family of six sons and a daughter, was educated in the public schools of his native city to the age of sixteen years, when he initiated his business career by accepting a position with the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad in the capacity of yard clerk at Peoria, Illinois. Later he entered the train service as a brakeman and was advanced to the position of conductor. His first official position was that of yardmaster with the Kansas City Southern and subsequently he was with the Pittsburgh & Gulf Railroad. His next position was that of train master with the same road and in 1905 he came to the Missouri Pacific as train master in Kansas. Later he was made superintendent of various divisions of the system and so continued to serve until 1911, when he was made general superintendent at St. Louis and continued to act in that capacity until the 15th of November, 1915, when he was promoted to the position of general manager and has so served to the present time. Thus through gradual promotions he has worked his way steadily upward to a place of large responsibility and importance and is today a well known figure in the railroad circles of the Mississippi valley.

It was in Kansas City, on the 5th of September, 1893, that Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Mary H. Crowley, a native of Missouri and a daughter of William



JAMES F. MURPHY

H. and Mary (McMahon) Crowley, the former now deceased. Five children have been born of this marriage: Frank, Margaret, William, Mary Alice and Elizabeth, all of whom were born in Kansas City.

The religious belief of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church and in his political faith Mr. Murphy is a democrat. He belongs to the St. Louis Club and to the Missouri Athletic Association and he finds his chief diversion in golf. He is also much interested in farming and is actively connected with agricultural affairs as a side line to his railroad service. His life illustrates what can be accomplished through determined purpose and laudable ambition, for these are the qualities which have carried him to prominence and success.

WILLIAM A. MELETIO.

William A. Meletio, president of the Meletio Sea Food Company of St. Louis, established this business in 1898 and for twenty-three years has conducted a growing and successful enterprise. Nor are his efforts confined alone to this interest as he has contributed to the profitable management of other corporations in which he is officially and financially interested. He was born in St. Louis, November 4, 1874, and is a son of George S. Meletio, who was born on the island of Ketherer, then belonging to England but now a province of Greece. He came to America after acquiring his education in Athens, where he was graduated from the University of Athens in 1864. He then left the sunny land of classical memory and at the age of twenty years became a resident of St. Louis, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married Julia Dent Roy, a native of France, who came to the United States with her parents when but six years of age, the family home being established in St. Louis where Mrs. Meletio was reared and educated. She resided on a farm adjoining that of the Dent family whose daughter became the wife of President U. S. Grant. Her parents and the Dent family were intimate friends and neighbors, very prominent in the social life of the community then known as Georgetown. The death of Mrs. Julia Dent (Roy) Meletio occurred in St. Louis in 1899 when she was forty-eight years of age. Mr. Meletio survived his wife for a number of years, passing away in 1912 at the age of sixty-eight years. They were the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom four daughters and two sons are yet living.

William A. Meletio, the fourth in order of birth in the family, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in the Jones Commercial College, from which he was graduated in 1894. He also completed a course in a business college and then became a salesman for the George E. Benz Stationery Company, with whom he continued for about a year. He was afterward with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company in the statistical department and continued in the railroad service until 1898, when he organized the Meletio Fish & Oyster Company, beginning business in a small way with a stand in the Union Market. From that humble start he has developed the largest business of its kind west of the Mississippi river and in addition to handling a large retail trade also conducts business along wholesale lines and his patronage extends from coast to coast, the firm being known throughout the country as leading wholesalers of sea food. In this connection Mr. Meletio has built up a splendid organization and thoroughness and enterprise have characterized his operations at all times. The business today brings a most gratifying financial return which is the legitimate outcome of his energy, capability and thoroughness. He is also a director of the United States Bank and is the president of the Meletio Auto Company, which operates the largest garage in the down-town district of St. Louis. He is likewise the president of the United Drilling & Development Company, which operates in the gas and oil fields of Texas, and is the president of several realty and investment companies, owning property in this city and in various sections of the country. His business activities thus cover a very wide scope and indicate the capability and resourcefulness of Mr. Meletio, whose sagacity is keen, whose judgment is sound and whose enterprise is unfaltering.

On the 22d of August, 1899, Mr. Meletio was married in Belleville, Illinois, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hawksley, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of William

and Alice (Berry) Hawksley, the Berry family having been long resident in St. Louis county. To Mr. and Mrs. Meletio has been born a son, George William, whose birth occurred May 9, 1901.

During the World war Mr. Meletio took active part in all those interests which served to advance the country's welfare and was a captain in connection with the Liberty loan and Red Cross drives. His son, George William, was graduated from the Western Military Academy and is now a student in Washington University. In his political views Mr. Meletio has always been a republican. He belongs to Cosmos Lodge, No. 282, A. F. & A. M.; Kilwinning Chapter, R. A. M.; and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a life member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he belongs to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, to the Missouri Athletic Association, to the Riverview Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club and to the Presbyterian church. In these associations are found the rules which govern his conduct and shape his relations with his fellowmen. A kindly nature, a gracious spirit and attractive social qualities have made for popularity in his life, while progressiveness and enterprise have constituted the salient features in his business career, leading to the attainment of gratifying prosperity.

REV. SIDNEY CATLIN PARTRIDGE.

Rev. Sidney Catlin Partridge, bishop of the diocese of west Missouri of the Episcopal church and a resident of Kansas City, was born in New York city, September 1, 1857, his parents being George Sidney and Helen Derby (Catlin) Partridge, the former a native of Newport, Rhode Island, while the latter was born in Poughkeepsie, New York. He was descended on his father's side from John Partridge of Norfolk county, England, who arrived in Boston in 1638 and soon afterward settled at Duxbury, Massachusetts. In the maternal line Bishop Partridge traces his ancestry back to Sir Robert Catlin, lord chief justice of England under Queen Elizabeth, whose descendants came to Connecticut in 1630.

Liberal educational opportunities were accorded Bishop Partridge, who from 1862 until 1866 was a pupil in Dr. Hall's school at Orange, New Jersey. During the succeeding two years he studied under a private tutor in Paris, France, and greatly broadened his knowledge through the experiences of his sojourn in Europe. From 1868 until 1870 he attended Dr. Dammamis' school in Hanover and also the Royal Gymnasium at Wiesbaden, Germany. In the latter year he returned to his native country and until 1876 was a student in the Adelphi Academy at Brooklyn, New York. He then entered Yale and completed his classical course in the university in 1880, at which time the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him. In 1880-81 he was a student in the theological department at Yale and from 1882 until 1884 attended the Berkeley Divinity School of Connecticut, which in the latter year conferred upon him the Doctor of Divinity degree.

His entire life since completing his educational course has been devoted to the work of the ministry of the Episcopal church. From 1884 until 1900, or for a period of sixteen years, he was engaged in missionary labor in China. He was afterward principal of the Boone school at Wuchang and was an instructor in St. John's College at Shanghai. In 1900 he became bishop of Kyoto, Japan, and there continued his labors until 1911, when he returned to the United States and through the intervening period has been bishop of the diocese of west Missouri.

On the 27th of November, 1901, in San Francisco, California, Dr. Partridge was married to Miss Agnes L. L. Simpson, a daughter of John Simpson, Esq., Danish consul general at San Francisco. He was decorated by the king of Denmark with the Medal of Valor and was also knighted as Ritter of Dannebrog. To Dr. and Mrs. Partridge has been born a daughter, Amalia Ortved Lucy Partridge, whose birth occurred in San Francisco, California, August 28, 1904.

Dr. Partridge is chaplain of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati and is state chaplain for Missouri of the Sons of the American Revolution, which indicates his connection with two of the leading patriotic societies of the country. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and in club circles he is well known as a member of the University Club, the City Club and the Country Club of Kansas City. It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series

of statements showing Dr. Partridge to be a man of broad scholarly attainments and of wide general information, for this has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, in speaking of his career stress not only his intellectual force but also the kindly spirit and broad humanitarianism of the man who had made a close study of humankind and the motive springs of human conduct and who in all the relations of life has been actuated by a deep sympathy that seeks the development of the best in the individual not only as a factor for personal advancement but as an element in the world's work.

MERRILL G. SKINNER.

Merrill G. Skinner, secretary and treasurer of the Skinner Brothers Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, is a native son of this state, his birth having occurred in Springfield on the 27th of July, 1881. His father, George J. Skinner, was born in the state of New York but came to Missouri in 1860, settling at Springfield where he engaged in general merchandising. In 1890 he removed to St. Louis and here turned his attention to the manufacture of blow pipe under the firm style of Skinner & Sons. He continued active in this field of business until 1905 when he retired altogether from business life, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of a rest which he had truly earned and richly deserved. He passed away in 1915. His wife, Mrs. Emma Skinner, was also born in the Empire state and they were married in New York before coming to Missouri.

Merrill G. Skinner obtained a public school education in his native city and starting out in the business world became associated with his father in the manufacture of blow pipe. In 1914 when the business was incorporated under the name of the Skinner Brothers Manufacturing Company he was made the secretary and treasurer and still occupies this position. His activities have been a forceful factor in the development of the business, which is constantly growing. The company manufactured material and furnished information for the government during the World war and Mr. Skinner was not called upon for overseas service but was given an honorable discharge certificate from the government for aid which he had rendered along the line of his business. He is now a director of the Southwestern State Bank.

In St. Louis, on the 5th of July, 1903, Mr. Skinner was married to Miss Lillian Stager, a daughter of Carey Stager, prominent in connection with the manufacture of clay products. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have two children: Ralph M. and Clara L.

Politically Mr. Skinner is an independent republican and fraternally is a Scottish Rite Mason and member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Silver Lake Hunting & Fishing Club and the nature of his interests is further indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. Nor is he neglectful of the higher and holier duties of life for he belongs to the First Christian church and contributes generously to its support, taking an active interest in all that pertains to its work and the accomplishment of its purposes.

CHARLES H. BERRY.

Winning his advancement through thoroughness, capability and faithfulness, Charles H. Berry is now a branch manager with the Shaw-Walker Company of St. Louis. He was born in this city November 4, 1882, and is a son of Benjamin H. Berry and a grandson of Harold Berry. The family is of English lineage and was founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war, settlement being originally made in Virginia. Harold Berry, removing westward to Missouri, took up his abode in Cape Girardeau about 1820. His son, Benjamin H. Berry, was there born and was reared and educated at that place. From early manhood he has followed the river as a captain and pilot and is still active at the age of more than eighty years, his birth having occurred in 1840. During the Civil war he was on government boats. In politics he

has always affiliated with the democratic party but has never sought nor filled public office. He wedded Mary Elton who was born in St. Louis and represents one of the pioneer families of the city, founded here during the Spanish reign by Joseph Ortiz who was a surgeon of the Spanish army. Mrs. Berry also survives and by her marriage she became the mother of two sons and two daughters.

Charles H. Berry, the youngest of the family, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in the Christian Brothers College at Memphis, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1903 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. At the age of twenty-one years he started out to earn his own livelihood and was first employed by the Rockwell-Wabash Company at San Francisco, predecessors of the Shaw-Walker Company. In this business he has been continuously engaged and in 1914, after having traveled for the company for ten years, he was made manager, to which position he had risen through continuous advancement and which he had well earned by reason of his capability and the gradual development of his powers. The firm employs in its local branch about thirty persons and the business has been developed to this extent since Mr. Berry took charge here, for at that time there were but two employes in the St. Louis office.

On the 30th of July, 1914, in St. Louis, Mr. Berry was married to Miss Adrienne Dunn, a native of this city and a daughter of George and Ina (Power) Dunn, the latter now living, while the former has passed away. Mr. Berry is a member of St. Roch's Roman Catholic church and in politics his position is that of an independent republican. He was one of the Four-Minute speakers during the World war and was active in support of all war movements and the various projects which constituted the home support of the soldiers in the field. At one time he was a member of Company G of the Missouri National Guard, identified with the First Regiment for five years as sergeant and as member of the rifle team. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, to the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club and the National Association of Credit Men, of which he served for two years as a director. An analysis of his career brings to light no esoteric phase but shows at all times a constructive policy and that his success is due entirely to his own efforts and perseverance.

EDWARD EVERETT LONGAN.

Admitted to the bar in 1888, Edward Everett Longan has since taking up active practice in St. Louis given his attention exclusively to patent and trade-mark law and has a most extensive and important clientage of that character. He was born on a farm in Moniteau county, Missouri, September 8, 1865, and is a son of William Ludwell and Polly Ann (Yows) Longan. In the acquirement of his education he attended the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Belles-Lettres degree in 1886. He then took up the profession of teaching and while thus engaged at Boonville, Missouri, also read law under the direction of W. M. Williams, a former judge of the supreme court of Missouri. Largely mastering the principles of jurisprudence he was admitted to the bar of the state in 1888, and in 1889 the degree of Master of Letters was conferred upon him by the University of Missouri. Desirous, however, of further perfecting himself in his chosen profession, he entered Yale and was graduated in 1890 with the LL. B. degree. He at once returned to St. Louis, where he opened an office and through the intervening period of thirty years has confined his attention entirely to patent and trade-mark law, representing some of the largest interests of this section of the country in that connection. He was counsel in the famous "Tea Rose" case before the United States Supreme Court, in which the territorial extent of trade-marks was involved. He was also counselor in the Blackburn cable hanger cases before the United States Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, and in the Lava Soap case in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, besides many other notable patent and trade-mark cases. There is no phase of law having to do with patents and trade-marks with which he is not thoroughly familiar and his practice of this character has been most extensive and important.

On the 2d of September, 1895, Mr. Longan was married to Miss Hattie Aronson and they occupy an enviable social position. They attend the Baptist church and in Masonry Mr. Longan has attained high rank, having taken the thirty-second



EDWARD E. LONGAN



degree in the Scottish Rite. He turns to farm life for recreation, spending his leisure time upon his farm property in St. Louis county, and in the outdoor life maintains an even balance to that intense professional activity demanded in the prosecution of the legal interests entrusted to his care.

HANFORD CRAWFORD.

There is perhaps no life history in this volume which indicates more clearly the possibilities of successful achievement on the part of the individual than does that of Hanford Crawford. Starting out in the business world in a humble capacity as an employe in a wholesale mercantile house in New York he has steadily progressed by force of character and ability until he has become the chief executive head of one of the foremost dry goods houses in the Mississippi valley, being for the past ten years president of the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Company of St. Louis. A native of New York he was born in Ossining, February 12, 1856, his parents being Rev. M. D'C. and Charlotte (Holmes) Crawford. The father, a native of Albany, New York, was a Methodist minister who devoted fifty-seven years of his life to the active work of the church in and near New York. His teachings were an inspiration to many, while his example even more than his precepts pointed out to others the way of life. He was descended from Revolutionary war ancestry as was his wife, who was a native of Newburg, New York, and she passed away in 1886. For eleven years Rev. Dr. Crawford survived her and was called to his final rest in 1897.

In his youthful days Hanford Crawford attended the public schools of New York city and after completing his high school course became a student in the College of the City of New York from which he was graduated with the class of 1875. Previous to this time, however, he had had two years' business experience in the wholesale men's furnishing house of Fisk, Clark & Flagg of New York. When his college course was finished he took up the profession of teaching which he followed in the public schools of New York city and later went abroad, spending three and a half years in university life in Germany and France.

In 1881 Mr. Crawford returned to his native country and the following year became an employe of the house of James McCreery & Company of New York city, but was ambitious to engage in business on his own account and sought the chance and opportunity for carrying out this desire. St. Louis seemed to present to him a favorable field and in 1899 he came to this city and purchased an interest in the large dry goods house of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, one of the high class mercantile establishments of the Mississippi valley. Mr. Crawford was at once elected to the vice presidency and accordingly concentrated his efforts and attention upon administrative direction of the affairs of the house. Following the demise of Mr. Scruggs in 1904 he was elected to the presidency and has since continued in this position. A contemporary writer has said of him, "He is eminently a man of business sense and easily avoids the mistakes and disasters that come to those who though possessing remarkable faculties in some respects are liable to erratic movement that results in unwarranted risk and failure. His well planned enterprise, his judgment and even placed energy generally carry him forward to the goal of success and to his duties he brings a spirit of determination that has enabled him successfully to solve the intricate and complex problems that have arisen." Aside from his mercantile interests he was a director of the Boatmen's Bank and his co-operation is eagerly sought because of the recognized value of his judgment and the worth of his progressive spirit. His opinions carry weight in the Retail Merchants Association of which he has served as vice president, in the Business Men's League of which he has done important committee work, in the Million Population Club and as an advisory member of the Civic League.

In New York City, November 11, 1886, Mr. Crawford married Miss M. Gertrude Smith, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of the Rev. Edward P. Smith, a Congregational minister who at one time was commissioner of Indian affairs in Washington. During the Civil war period he was field agent of the United States Christian commission and at the time of his death was the president of the Howard University at Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have one daughter, Ruth, who was educated in Vassar College. Mr. Crawford is identified with the Masonic fraternity,

belonging to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., and he also has membership with the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon, two college fraternities. He is a member of the Aldine Club of New York city and is well known socially in St. Louis through his connection with the St. Louis, Mercantile, Noonday, St. Louis Country, Glen Echo Country, Contemporary and Methodist Clubs. He has been president of the Commercial Club and his support and co-operation have at all times been counted upon for valuable aid and service in connection with the development of the city and support of its best interests. He stands as a splendid example of one hundred per cent Americanism. He ever recognizes the duties and obligations as well as the privileges and opportunities of citizenship and he believes it to be the duty of every individual to support his political position by an intelligent exercise of his right of franchise. He belongs to the twenty-eighth ward republican organization and believing staunchly in the principles of the republican party puts forth earnest and effective efforts for its success. He made the trip to Panama with Walter B. Stevens being much interested in the government work that is being carried on there at the present time. His church connection is with Grace Methodist Episcopal church and he has been a director of the Federation for Social Service and president of the St. Louis Symphony Society. A man of well balanced capacities and powers he has long occupied a central place on the stage of action and his labors have found culmination not only in the development of one of the most important dry goods houses of St. Louis but also in the promotion of many projects for the public good. His is the record of a strenuous life—the record of a strong individuality, sure of himself, stable in purpose, quick in perception, swift in decision, energetic and persistent in action.

MEINOLPH J. GREWE.

The building trades are becoming almost as much differentiated as are the professions. Especially in the large cities one seldom finds a prominent contractor and builder who gives his attention to all lines of construction work; on the contrary he usually specializes on a particular class of building and in this connection the John Grewe Construction Company, of which Meinolph J. Grewe is the president and general manager, has become well known, for the company is largely engaged in the erection of institutional buildings, churches, schools, factories and warehouses, and St. Louis shows many evidences of their handiwork. Mr. Grewe was born in this city March 17, 1887, a son of the late John Grewe, who was a native of Germany and on crossing the Atlantic in 1884 came direct to St. Louis, where he resided until his death April 23, 1919, when fifty-one years of age. He was a contractor and the organizer of the John Grewe Construction Company, which is rated as one of the leading firms of its kind in the state. John Grewe wedded Minna Weisenborn, a native of Belleville, Illinois, and of German descent. She died in 1891, at the age of thirty years, leaving an only child, Meinolph J. The father afterward wedded Miss Elizabeth Ortman, also a native of Germany, and they became parents of six children, two sons and four daughters. The second Mrs. Grewe is still a resident of St. Louis.

Meinolph J. Grewe was educated in parochial schools and also spent a year as a student in SS. Peter and Paul high school. He is likewise a graduate of the Southwestern Business College of St. Louis. When fourteen years of age he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed as a journeyman until 1910, when he became a member of the John Grewe Construction Company, serving as secretary and treasurer until his father's death, when he became president and has since remained the executive head of the concern. The company does a general construction business but has always given especial attention to institutional buildings, churches, schools, factories and warehouses and has gained an extensive patronage in that class of construction work.

On the 11th of November, 1908, in St. Louis, Mr. Grewe was married to Miss Elizabeth Schwalbe, a native of this city and a daughter of August M. and Anna (Moelenbrock) Schwalbe. The four children of this marriage are: Anastasia, born in St. Louis, September 26, 1909; Alois, born November 7, 1912; Leona, born December 27, 1915; and Vincent, who was born September 23, 1914, and died January 5, 1915.

Mr. Grewe has always voted with the republican party. He belongs to the Master Builders Association, to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, to the Normandle Golf Club and the Riverview Club. He is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus and is a communicant of the St. Augustine Roman Catholic church. His wife passed away in St. Louis, January 4, 1916, at the age of thirty-one years. Mr. Grewe resides with his children at No. 2918 Hebert street. Progress has been his watchword since he started out in the business world. It is true that he had the prestige and assistance of a business name that already figured prominently in industrial circles, but as the years have passed he has kept in close touch with the trend of the times in building operations and in fact has shown a spirit of leadership in his chosen field of labor.

CLARENCE CAMPBELL CROSSMAN.

Clarence Campbell Crossman, vice president of the Skinner & Kennedy Stationery Company of St. Louis, manufacturing stationers, was born in this city, April 15, 1870, a son of Robert Burns and Mary Frances (Finagan) Crossman, the latter a daughter of Joseph C. Finagan who was one of the victims of the Gasconade disaster. The latter was identified with the Glass Manufacturing Industry of St. Louis and was one of the promoters of the Ornamental Glass Manufacturing Industry in the city, coming here from Cincinnati, Ohio. In the paternal line the family comes of English ancestry. The grandfather of Clarence C. Crossman was a native of England and was a printer by trade, representing a family of printers in that country having for several generations been connected with the printing and publishing business there. Various members of the family were knighted in the early history of England when printing was considered one of the arts. Robert Burns Crossman became a newspaper man and publisher in early life and founded the first republican newspaper of St. Louis county, known as the Star-Republican. This was issued in Clayton and won a liberal patronage. In later years he was ordained to the ministry and for many years was known as a prominent representative of the Presbyterian synod throughout the state. He is now living retired in Clayton. In early manhood he married Mary Frances Finagan, who was a school teacher of Clayton and in the early days had among her pupils many men who are today numbered among the most prominent citizens of the county.

Clarence Campbell Crossman was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and from his earliest youth was acquainted with the printing trade. When a lad of but fourteen years he accepted a position in the publishing house of A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company and devoted his attention to newspaper work for five years. When twenty years of age he turned his attention to the job printing business in connection with C. B. Woodward, a brother of the senior partner of the firm of Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company. Later Mr. Crossman became connected with the Perrin & Smith Printing Company as foreman of the composing room and subsequently became superintendent of the plant, remaining in that position until 1900 when the firm of Skinner & Kennedy was formed and Mr. Crossman accepted the position of superintendent of the new organization. He later became secretary of the firm and five years later was elected vice president. This has been a growing concern, the business having steadily increased under the direction of competent and far-sighted officials whose progressive methods have been manifest in the constant expansion of their trade.

In 1892 Mr. Crossman was married to Miss Jessie A. Williams of California, Missouri, and to them have been born three children: Mary Frances, the eldest, is now the wife of R. B. Dishman, district manager of the Elliott Fisher Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have two children, R. B. and Georgia Leigh; Grace Leigh is the wife of Lieutenant Durward R. Davis of Marshall, Missouri; Lillian Frances is still a pupil in the public schools.

Mr. Crossman is a member of Clayton Lodge, No. 601, A. F. & A. M. He finds recreation and diversion in hunting and for several years was vice president and later for three years president of the United States Revolver Association, and is the vice president of the National Rifle Association of America. He was also organizer of the St. Louis Trap Shooters Association, is president of the Mound City Rifle Club, and is president of the St. Louis Colonial Revolver Club. He is serving as ordnance officer

with the rank of major on the Governor's staff. In 1911 he won the national revolver championship and holds the world indoor revolver record. During the war he trained hundreds of men in marksmanship for the service. Mr. Crossman belongs to the Riverview Club and is also a member of the Clayton Presbyterian church. Mr. Crossman is president of the Clayton school board, upon which board he has served for ten years. He has also been a member of the Clayton city council for four years. The activities of his life have been those which make for honorable manhood, progressive citizenship and for success in business, and his sterling worth is attested by all who know him.

LEO A. GLUCKLER.

Leo A. Gluckler, district sales manager for the firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Incorporated, of St. Louis, was born September 21, 1886, in Farmingdale, New Jersey. His father, August Gluckler, is a native of Germany but came to America when a youth of fifteen years, arriving in 1860 and settling first in Brooklyn, New York. He spent some time also in New York city and Sag Harbor, Long Island, and during his active life was engaged in the machinery business and also as a chemist. He married Anna Adams, who was born in New York city and is of English descent in the paternal line and of German lineage on the maternal side. Mr. and Mrs. Gluckler are still living.

Leo A. Gluckler was the fifth in order of birth in a family of three sons and five daughters, all of whom survive. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and in Pratt Institute of that city, and while a student there was appointed an instructor in mechanical work and machine tool designing, teaching for two seasons. He then had charge of the apprentice school of R. Hoe & Company, printing press builders, and in the latter plant he learned the machinery trade. He studied during the day and taught in the night classes and thus by determined purpose and laudable ambition worked his way steadily upward.

In 1911 Mr. Gluckler became connected with the firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Incorporated, as a salesman in their New York office. He continued with the house there until May, 1912, and was then transferred to the St. Louis office, established since 1890, and in 1914 he was made district manager in St. Louis. This position of trust and responsibility he has continuously filled to the present time, covering a period of seven years. As head master in the R. Hoe & Company Apprentice School of Mechanical Trades he succeeded Harvey Watterson, a son of Henry Watterson of Louisville, Kentucky, Harvey Watterson having met with an accidental death. At that time Mr. Gluckler was the youngest instructor in the institute and he is today the youngest district sales manager for the company which he represents and which employs from six to eight thousand people throughout the entire country. The firm engages in the manufacture of machine tools, electric traveling cranes, wharf cranes, locomotive and steam gauges, valves, inspirators and kindred lines, and its business is the largest of its kind in the United States.

On the 28th of June, 1916, Mr. Gluckler was married to Miss Theodosia Bender, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Theodore and Laura Bender. They reside at 4632 Westminster Place. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gluckler were very active in all war work. Mr. Gluckler finds recreation in motoring, fishing and golf. In politics he is a staunch republican, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party, and his religious faith is indicated in his attendance at the Third Baptist church.

A. D. WILLECKEN.

A. D. Willecken,⁴ who for more than seven years has served as clerk of the circuit court of St. Louis county and who filled the office of police judge at Maplewood, was born May 7, 1875, in the county where he still makes his home, his parents being August F. and Lena A. (Puckhafer) Willecken. The father, a native of Germany, ran away from home at the age of thirteen years and took ship for the United States. At nineteen years of age he answered President Lincoln's first



LEO A. GLUCKLER

call for volunteer troops for ninety days. Becoming ill he was in the hospital for several months but subsequently applied for reenlistment to be met with refusal, however, on the grounds of physical disability. Mr. Willecken was for many years engaged in the sheet iron and metal business in St. Louis and passed away in St. Louis county where he had made his home for fifteen years prior to his demise. His wife was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, of German parentage.

Mr. Willecken was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in the St. Louis Business College. His first salaried position was that of delivery boy for the Post Dispatch, having a route which he covered after school hours. At the age of fourteen years he left school and went to work for The Famous Shoe & Clothing Company as bundle boy. Six months later he entered the employ of M. A. Wolff & Company, real estate agents, as office boy and continued with them for three years. Later he was employed in the street service of the Water department of the city and continued in the employ of the city government for three years. He next became weigh master and freight inspector for the Western Railway Weighing Association and Inspection Bureau and when three years had passed in that connection he was made chief clerk of the association and so served for seven years. Later he went to the Wabash Railway in connection with the claim department and a year later was appointed contracting freight agent for the Lehigh & Wabash Dispatch. When six months had passed the fast freight lines of the Wabash were consolidated and Mr. Willecken was appointed traveling freight agent for the Wabash and its fast freight line. He remained in that position for a year and was then appointed chief deputy clerk of St. Louis county, at Clayton, filling the position for four years at the end of which time he was elected justice of the peace. While occupying that position he also served for two terms as police judge of the city of Maplewood. In November, 1913, he was elected circuit clerk of St. Louis county, in which important capacity he has continuously served, discharging his duties with marked capability and fidelity.

On the 19th of January, 1898, Mr. Willecken was married to Miss Cora B. Taake of St. Louis, and to them has been born a daughter, Carma Vivian, who was educated in the Maplewood school and in Washington University.

Politically Judge Willecken is a republican and fraternally he is connected with Maplewood Lodge, No. 566, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He belongs to St. Louis Lodge, No. 9, B. P. O. E. He is one of the popular officials of St. Louis county, being most widely and favorably known and his long continuation in office is proof of his capability and fidelity.

FRANK COFFMAN.

Frank Coffman, who is engaged in the practice of law as senior partner in the firm of Coffman & Jackson with offices in the Times building in St. Louis, was born in Phelps county, Missouri, January 17, 1885, his parents being James M. and Rosalie (Crews) Coffman. The father was also born in this state, a son of Mathias Coffman, one of the pioneers of Phelps county who came to Missouri from Tennessee. The family was of German origin and was originally established in Pennsylvania when the removal was made to Tennessee and thence to Phelps county. It was there that James M. Coffman was reared and became a successful farmer and stock raiser. He was a Civil war veteran, joining the army during the latter part of hostilities and serving until honorably discharged. In politics he took a deep interest as a staunch supporter of democratic principles and served for two terms in the state legislature in 1901 and again in 1903. He was the author of the appropriation bill for the school of mines and he took a very important part in constructive legislation, doing much through the exercise of his official prerogatives in support of Missouri's progressive development. He passed away at Rolla, Missouri, March 13, 1916, when seventy-two years of age. His wife, a native of Illinois, was a daughter of George E. Crews who became a resident of St. James, Missouri. Mrs. Coffman passed away January 7, 1918. She was the mother of nine children, six sons and three daughters, all of whom are living.

Frank Coffman, the sixth child and fourth son in the family, was educated in the Coffman country school of Phelps county, in the high school at Rolla, Missouri, from

which he was graduated in 1903 and in the C. B. C. College at Sedalia, Missouri, in which he completed his course by graduation with the class of 1903. During these years he studied law and after thorough preliminary training was admitted to practice in June, 1909. During his father's service in the state legislature Mr. Coffman acted as the secretary and during the latter part of 1906 and through the year 1907 was engaged in mining in Old Mexico. Through this period, however, he continued his law reading and entered upon active practice in St. Louis in the spring of 1909. He has since devoted his attention to civil law and since October, 1920, has practiced as senior partner in the firm of Coffman and Jackson. His ability is manifest in the large clientele accorded him and in the many verdicts which he has won favorable to his clients' interest. He belongs to the St. Louis, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations. Aside from his professional connection he is the secretary and treasurer of the Metropolitan Discount Company.

On the 12th of October, 1912, Mr. Coffman was married in St. Louis, to Miss Irene M. Thurber, a native of this city and a daughter of Frank T. and Annie (Wand) Thurber. They have one son, Frank, Jr., born October 10, 1915. During the war Mr. Coffman served on the legal advisory board. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he is an active worker in its ranks but not an aspirant for office. The interests of his profession make full demand upon his time and energy and in the calling where progress depends entirely upon individual merit and ability he has made steady advancement.

WALTER L. SHELDON.

Walter L. Sheldon, well known for many years in St. Louis, was a man of the highest ideals, and was a constant student of the sociological and economic conditions of the country, with a view to aiding his fellowmen. A native son of New England, he was born in Rutland, Vermont, September 5, 1858, a son of Preston and Cornelia (Hatch) Sheldon. His youthful days were spent in the Green Mountain state, and in the acquirement of his education he completed a high school course in Middlebury, Vermont, and for two years afterward was a student in Middlebury college, subsequent to which time he entered Princeton University, and was numbered among its alumni of 1880. For two years he was a student in the departments of science and philosophy in the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig, Germany, and he spent a year in the department of political and economic science at Columbia University. Throughout his life he read broadly and thought deeply along those lines. His life was, however, directed by the highest ethical principles, and ethical problems and their solution were matters of keenest interest to him. His reading was constantly directed along the lines of investigation which transcend commercialism and the more sordid things of life, and his constantly developing intellectual powers resulted in broadening activities for the benefit and welfare of his fellowmen. For two years after leaving Germany Mr. Sheldon was one of the prominent workers in the Society of Ethical Culture in New York city and in 1886, to further education along that line, he founded the Ethical Society of St. Louis, remaining its leader to the time of his death. He was a firm believer in the innate good in every individual and it was his aim constantly to aid in the development of latent powers in his fellowmen, leading to higher, broader and better living. In 1888 he founded the Self-Culture Hall Association, as an educational movement for the wage earners of St. Louis and continued at its head until 1906. His efforts were most practical, effective and resultant in behalf of those whom the struggle for a livelihood forced to confine their attention to industrial or commercial activity, leaving little chance for mental development which requires time and concentration. He became a director of the School of Philanthropy of St. Louis and was a charter member of the Contemporary Club, serving as chairman of the committee on speakers during the first years of its existence. The nature of his interests was further indicated in the fact of his membership in the St. Louis Academy of Science, the Western Philosophical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was chairman of the social science department of the World's Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis in 1904, and was likewise a charter member of the Town and



WALTER L. SHELDON

Gown Club of St. Louis. While he studied along constantly broadening lines and sought out the psychical force underlying all the different phases of work, his labors in behalf of his fellowmen, embodying in practical method the high ideal which he cherished, made him a forceful factor in the accomplishment of ends desired.

In the field of letters Mr. Sheldon was widely known throughout the country. He was the author of various interesting volumes that claimed the attention of the men and women of master minds throughout the country. His first volume published in New York in 1896 was entitled, *An Ethical Movement*. In 1900 he brought out in London another volume called, *An Ethical Sunday School*, and in the previous year in Chicago he had published, *The Story of the Bible from the Standpoint of Modern Scholarship*, while in the same city in 1903 and 1904 he brought from the press, *A Graded Course of Ethical Instruction for the Young*. In 1905 in Philadelphia he published, *A Study of the Divine Comedy of Dante*, and the *Academy of Science of St. Louis*, published his pamphlet, *A Birdseye View of the Literature of Ethical Science since the time of Charles Darwin*. From his pen came various miscellaneous papers and pamphlets among which is the *Evolution of Conscience as a Phase of Sociology*, reprinted from the *American Journal of Sociology* in 1902.

Mr. Sheldon was married in Philadelphia, May 18, 1892, to Miss Anna Hartshorne, a daughter of Charles Hartshorne of that city. In politics Mr. Sheldon always maintained an independent course. He was too deep a thinker, too logical a reasoner, with too great breadth of vision to be held down to party ties, nor was it possible for him to accept any man-made creed or dogma. He looked at life from the broad standpoint of the experience of the ages, recognized the development of civilization and growth of humanitarian principles, and felt that the salvation of the race lies in an education toward the understanding of these things and looking to the possibilities of the future. Toward hastening that end his work largely contributed. His labors were resultant and the seeds of truth which he sowed are yet bearing fruit and will for years to come. His influence is like the ever widening circle of the pebble dropped into the stream, an influence that eternity and not time can measure. He passed from this life June 5, 1907, to

"Join the choir invisible,

Of those immortal dead who live again

In minds made better by their presence."

Two years after Mr. Sheldon's death, his widow, generously assisted by members and friends of the Society, contributed sufficient money to erect the Sheldon Memorial, a building dedicated to the uses and purposes of the Ethical Society of St. Louis. The architect chosen was the late Louis C. Spiering. The building is situated on Washington Avenue near Grand, and was formally dedicated in the Fall of 1911.

DELBERT JAMES HAFF.

Delbert James Haff, attorney at law of Kansas City, was born February 19, 1859, in Oakland county, Michigan, a son of Ethan Clark and Sarah M. (Bush) Haff. The father was born in Rensselaer county, New York, in 1825. He was a direct descendant of Jurian Haff, who was one of the soldiers of Holland who served under the Dutch West India Company in the conquest from the Portuguese of the Province of Brazil in South America which, for a time, was under the Dutch flag. The records of the old Dutch Church of Brooklyn state that the said Jurian, which is Dutch for George Haff, was from Augsburg, which is a city in Swabia, now the southern part of Bavaria in Germany. The Swabians were the German Protestants. Augsburg was the home of Martin Luther. It appears that Jurian Haff's father migrated from Swabia to Holland out of religious sympathy. These records show that Jurian Haff was field trumpeter of the States of the United Netherlands under Captain Claassen and served under Count John Maurice of Nassau-Seigen, governor-general of the Dutch Empire of Brazil at Fort Antonio, at the mouth of the river Parabyba de Norte, which was changed to the name of Fort Marguerite in honor of the sister of Count Maurice. Jurian Haff was honorably discharged from service on June 23, 1649, in Brazil. His wife was Teuntie Straetsman, widow of Jan Meyer, and it seems that she was Jurian's

second wife. By her he had one son, Lawrence, who was born in 1649. Jurian evidently died shortly afterwards and about 1654 his widow migrated to Brooklyn, New York, then Breucklyn, New Amsterdam, which was a Dutch colony at that time. It seems she had a sister there and that Jurian Haff also had a sister there. Probably while in the service of the Dutch Company he had been there, also. She married again at Brooklyn and died at Gowannus, Long Island, October 19, 1662, leaving her son Lawrence, about thirteen years of age, a ward of the Dutch church. Lawrence was apprenticed to the pastor of that church, Rev. Henricus Selyns, on November 22, 1662. The records of the church give a long list of the personal property that was left by his mother for him. When he became of age he married the daughter of Pieter Jansen Meet. Her name was Knierte Pieters Meet. She was born in Amersfoort, Holland, and emigrated with her father to Brooklyn in 1662 on the ship "Rose Tree." Lawrence Haff lived in New Utrecht, afterwards at Gravesend, Long Island, and at Flatbush, Long Island, where he probably spent his declining years. He had eleven children whose names were Peter, Jurian, Teunis, Styntie, Maria, Johannis, Jacob, Theuntie, Margaret, Sauta and Lawrence.

The ancestral line comes down through Jacob Haff, the seventh son of this family. He was baptised in Brooklyn, September 19, 1689. In 1719 he subscribed to the support of the Dutch Reformed church of Success, Long Island, and in 1732 he subscribed four pounds, eleven shillings towards the erection of the Dutch Reformed church at Oyster Bay, Long Island, where he lived for a number of years until he removed to Dutchess county, New York, on the Hudson river. In 1715 he was a member of the company of Captain Samuel Dickinson, engaged in the wars against the Indians and French. Jacob Haff had the following children: Lawrence, baptised March 9, 1714; Elizabeth, baptised April 1, 1716; Joseph, baptised August 10, 1718; Knierte, baptised October 22, 1720; Jacob, baptised December 30, 1722; Sarah, baptised July 25, 1725; and Marytie, baptised January 5, 1729. He probably took with him his entire family when he moved to Dutchess county, where, in partnership with Isaac German, or Germond, he purchased a large tract of land from the "Great Nine Partners Grant" about seven miles east of Poughkeepsie. The records show a large number of deeds of land, made by Jacob Haff and his partner, Isaac German, to various parties, the earliest date being 1740 and the latest 1760. Jacob Haff seems to have outlived all of his sons except Joseph. Delbert J. Haff of this review found the wills of Lawrence, his eldest son, and Joseph, his next son, and Jacob, Jr. Lawrence, his eldest son, was the ancestor of Mr. Haff of this review. He had the following named children: Ellis, Susannah, Isaac, Elizabeth and William. He made his father, Jacob, and his brother, Joseph Haff, his executors. His will provided that his property should be sold and the proceeds used to bring up his two youngest children, after which it was to be divided among all of his children and his wife, Hannah. This will of Lawrence Haff was dated January 15, 1753, before John Brinkerhoff, Judge.

The graves of Ellis Haff and his wife, Sarah, whose maiden name was Champion, and of Joshua Haff and his wife, Sarah, whose maiden name was Green, are in the little churchyard of the Baptist church at East Schodack, Rensselaer county, seven miles east of Albany. Sarah Champion was born March 18, 1794, at Lyme, Connecticut, a daughter of Joshua Champion by his second wife, Sarah Griffin, whom he had married March 17, 1732. Joshua Champion was born in Lyme, Connecticut, September 28, 1684, and was the son of Henry Champion, born in Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1654, and Susanna DeWolf, daughter of Balthazar DeWolf, of Lyme, Connecticut. It is believed that Henry Champion was the son of Henry Champion, the settler, who migrated from England and took up his abode at Saybrook about 1647. Sarah Griffin, the wife of Joshua Champion, of Lyme, Connecticut, was the daughter of Jasper and Ruth (Peck) Griffin, of North Lyme, and was born April 30, 1702. Her mother, Ruth Peck, born at Lyme, August 19, 1676, was the daughter of Joseph Peck, born at New Haven in January, 1641, and who was a son of Deacon William Peck, one of the founders of New Haven, Connecticut. William Peck migrated from London in the ship Hector with Governor Eaton, Rev. John Davenport and others on June 26, 1637. He was born in London in 1601 and was married about 1622. He was one of the original proprietors of New Haven and his signature will be found on the constitution of New Haven, dated June 11, 1639. This was one of the first examples of a written constitution defining the government and its powers. He was a merchant, administrator of the colony, trustee, treasurer of the Collegiate School, and until his death was deacon of the church in New Haven. He died October 4, 1694, aged ninety-three years.

Balthazar DeWolf, ancestor and settler, was living in Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1661. He is first mentioned in court records of Hartford in 1656, and he was undoubtedly of Dutch descent. The original settler, Jasper Griffin, went to Southold, Long Island, in 1675 from Wales. He was born in 1648 and became a major of militia at Southold, Long Island. His wife, Hannah, died in 1699, leaving four sons: Jasper, Robert, John and Edward. The father died in April, 1718. The second Jasper Griffin settled in Lyme, Connecticut, and died when more than ninety years of age. It was he who married Ruth Peck and their daughter was Sarah Griffin.

The eldest son of Joshua Haff and Sarah Champion was Jacob Haff, who was born about 1792 and died November 2, 1862. He was married to Susannah Newton, daughter of Benjamin Newton, of Rensselaer county, New York, the marriage taking place May 18, 1813. Of his family of seven sons the youngest was Ethan Clark Haff, who was born in Rensselaer county, New York, in 1825. He wedded Sarah M. Bush, of Cayuga Lake, New York, who was born at Parma Center, near the city of Rochester, in 1827, a daughter of Joseph and Rachel (DeWitt) Bush. The latter was a daughter of Joseph DeWitt, descendant of Tjerck Classen DeWitt, the founder of the family in the new world, who is first mentioned in the Register of Marriages in the Dutch Reformed church of New York city on the 24th of April, 1656, as having married Barbara Andriessen Van Amsterdam. To the marriage of Ethan Clark and Sarah M. (Bush) Haff there were born three sons and a daughter, of whom Delbert James of this review was the third son. The father passed away in 1865.

The youthful days of Delbert James Haff were spent in Michigan and he completed his education in the State University, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1884, the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1886, while in 1909 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. In the practice of his profession Mr. Haff has displayed much more than ordinary ability and has gained a place among the distinguished representatives of the Missouri bar. His clientage has constantly increased in volume and importance and the court records bear evidence of his success. While Mr. Haff was engrossed in park work and his ordinary civil practice in Kansas City, he acquired some interests in Mexico and was the legal adviser of certain clients doing business there. He found he could not tell very much about the laws of Mexico without knowing something of the Spanish language, so while fighting his park cases and attending to his private practice he took up the study of the Spanish language and of Mexican law and mastered both. It was not long until he was retained by various companies which had properties in Mexico to advise them with respect to their rights in that republic. Mr. Haff's Mexican legal business has grown to such large proportions that his reputation in that field is international and there is not an American lawyer who knows so much of Mexican law and who has accomplished and can accomplish so much in Mexican courts and the executive departments of the republic as Mr. Haff has and can. His services are constantly being sought by large concerns in London, New York, Chicago and other cities. He has large retainers from railroad companies, mining companies and various other concerns. He is general counsel for Mexico for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad Company, and for all the Phelps-Dodge Company's interests. He represents oil companies, railroad companies, mining companies and all sorts of other enterprises doing business in the republic. He fought successfully through all the courts of Mexico to the supreme court of the republic the most famous mining case in the annals of Mexican jurisprudence. This is the case of the Lucky Tiger mine and the business was so exacting and Mr. Haff's loyalty to his clients such that he was unable to leave Mexico for a single day for a period of eight months. Aside from his profession Mr. Haff is financially interested in the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad Company, numerous mining companies doing business in Mexico and the United States, notably the Anaconda Copper Company, the Greene Cananea Copper Company, the Lucky Tiger Combination Gold Mining Company, the United Verde Extension Mining Company and also in land and oil companies in Mexico. He is a member of the board of directors of both the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City and of the Mexico City Banking Corporation of Mexico City.

On the 28th of January, 1891, Mr. Haff was married in Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Grace Isabel Barse, a daughter of Major George Randolph Barse, of this city. The children of this marriage are: Carroll Barse, who was born February 19, 1892, and who married Gertrude Patterson, daughter of Professor and Mrs. George Washington Patterson of the University of Michigan; Madeline Barse; and Gertrude Barse.

Mr. Haff is a life member of the American Unitarian Association and his local con-

nection is with All Souls Unitarian church of Kansas City. He is a member of the Masonic blue lodge and is also a Scottish Rite Mason, while further indication of the nature of his interests and activities is found in his membership in the board of governors of the Liberty Memorial Association of Kansas City and chairman of the Kansas City Chapter of the American Red Cross. He belongs to the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the University Club of Kansas City, the Blue Hills Country Club, the Mission Hills Country Club, the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, the University Club of Washington, D. C., the American Club of Mexico City and is also a member of the Mexican Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation, the American Society of International Law, the American Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association and the Kansas City Bar Association. In politics he has always been a republican, but his citizenship is of that character which transcends partisanship and looks to the good of the great majority. He has done notable public service in many connections. From 1893 until 1902 he was a member of the counsel board of park commissioners of Kansas City, from 1908 until 1912 was a member of the board of park commissioners of Kansas City and from 1909 until 1911 served as its president. He was one of the thirteen freeholders who framed the present charter of Kansas City, adopted in 1908, and while he was serving on the board of park commissioners the city limits were extended and complete plans were adopted by the park board, until Mr. Haff's presidency, for the extension of the park and boulevard system through all the new territory comprised in the present city limits. The story of his activity in behalf of the park and boulevard system has been told in the following:

"The magnificent park and boulevard system of Kansas City—the finest in the United States—is Delbert J. Haff's monument. When Mr. Haff came here in 1886 Kansas City was perhaps the ugliest city in the world. Two or three years after his arrival here, he, with a few other public-spirited citizens, started a movement for the improvement of the city. As the basis of this movement they organized the Municipal Improvement Association, which was incorporated under the statute for the incorporation of benevolent, scientific and charitable organizations. This association was composed of fifty members, picked from the most influential and progressive citizens and had for its object and purpose the betterment and improvement of the city.

"Its first work was to promote important amendments to the city charter, which were adopted in the spring of 1892. Prior to these amendments it was impossible for the city government to initiate public improvements of any kind, all depending on the initiative of property owners. The streets had impossible grades, no pavements at all, or very poor, and were not sufficiently clean. In fact, the city wanted everything a city needs. There was not one single square foot of public ground devoted to recreation, and Mr. Haff at once headed a movement for the creation of a park law and the establishment of a system of parks and boulevards. He was chairman of the committee on parks and boulevards of the Municipal Improvement Association and as such was chiefly instrumental in securing an amendment to the charter in the spring of 1892, under which the first park board was appointed, of which August R. Meyer was the president and Mr. Haff was general counsel. This park board spent an entire year in devising a system of parks and boulevards for the city, studying the systems of other cities, both in this country and in Europe. It published its report in 1893, recommending an ambitious plan. The law being insufficient to carry it into effect Mr. Haff drafted an act which was passed by the legislature that year, under which work was immediately begun.

"In the spring of 1895 the supreme court rendered a decision interpreting section 16 of article IX of the constitution of Missouri, which authorizes all cities of one hundred thousand inhabitants or over, to frame charters for their own government, and reversing previous decisions of that court which had maintained for twenty years, and decided that charters adopted under the constitutional provision, such as the charter of Kansas City, could only be amended by vote of the people. As soon as this decision was rendered Mr. Haff immediately drafted an amendment to the charter of Kansas City, which constituted an entire article of the charter, known as article X.

"As is usual in such cases, practically all the large taxpayers and real estate owners in Kansas City fought the project, but gradually the people became educated and the result was that the charter amendment drawn by Mr. Haff was adopted by the voters of the city. This charter amendment was so complete in every detail and so carefully drawn that it has withstood the many attacks made upon it in all the courts of this state and in the federal courts, by the best legal talent which the opponents of the

park system could employ. For many years a large portion of Mr. Haff's time was devoted to fighting these suits for the establishment of parks and boulevards in Kansas City and he successfully overcame every attack made upon the park law, with the result that Kansas City now has one of the most extensive, symmetrical and beautiful systems of parks and boulevards of any city of its size in the world, and today no one can be found who will admit that at any time he contributed money or effort to defeat the park law.

"On June 1, 1901, when Mr. Haff retired as counsel for the park board, the newspapers contained extensive reviews of his services, from which we quote the following from the Kansas City Star: 'Mr. Haff was the framer and has been the successful defender of the law which gave Kansas City its magnificent system of parks and boulevards. The charter amendment, known as the park law, framed entirely by Mr. Haff, has been declared by practical lawyers and jurists to be the most complete practice act ever adopted in Missouri. It has stood the test of all the courts and no flaw has ever been found, notwithstanding the fact that some of the oldest lawyers in the state have sought to invalidate it by every means known to the legal profession. It has been said of Mr. Haff that he took as an ingredient a crystallized public sentiment in favor of a park system and made an adamant law which withstood all attacks.'

"The following also appeared in an editorial entitled 'Mr. Haff's Valuable Service': 'The people of Kansas City owe to D. J. Haff, attorney of the park board, a distinct debt of gratitude for his faithful and successful labors in behalf of the park system. Mr. Haff framed the park law which stood the test of fierce and stubborn litigation. To examine the precedents and formulate a law to create a vast system of parks and boulevards on the principle of special benefit assessments levied upon the land—the same as for grades, sewers and pavements—was an achievement which deserves the greatest praise. Then, against numerous and able legal adversaries, Mr. Haff successfully defended his position in a series of notable suits. The financial compensation received by Mr. Haff was small, indeed, as compared with the nervous force expended, but there is no small reward for him in the consciousness that he has rendered a magnificent service to Kansas City. The public parks will stand as a monument to his civic loyalty and professional ability and that is as proud a testimonial as any man could desire.'

OTTO KALLMEYER.

Otto Kallmeyer, secretary of the Conservative Building and Loan Association of St. Louis, which is capitalized for one million two hundred thousand dollars, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 28, 1863. His father, Carl Kallmeyer, also a native of Hanover, became a leading merchant of Bremen, Germany, and resided in his native country until death called him March 12, 1919, when he was eighty-seven years of age. His wife, Eliza (Sueme) Kallmeyer, was also born in Hanover and is still living.

Otto Kallmeyer was the second of a family of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters. He was educated in parochial schools of his native city to the age of fifteen years, when he entered upon an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade and afterward followed the trade for a number of years. Attracted by the business opportunities of the new world he came to America in 1881, arriving in St. Louis in February of that year. Here he worked at his trade until 1894 and through the succeeding quarter of a century was with the St. Louis Republic in the circulation department. On the 12th of March, 1919, he became secretary of the Conservative Building and Loan Association and has since continuously acted in this capacity, his thoroughness, efficiency and industry constituting important elements in the continued growth and development of the business of the organization. He is also the vice president of the Charles Sueme Furniture Company.

In St. Louis, June 8, 1888, Mr. Kallmeyer was married to Miss Amelia Gockenbach, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Gottlieb Gockenbach. They have two children, Eliza and Matilda, both born in St. Louis.

In politics Mr. Kallmeyer maintains an independent course. He belongs to the North American Gymnastic Union and to the Liederkrantz Club and he is also a member of the Ethical Society, governing his life by rules that recognize the obligations to

one's fellowmen on the part of every individual. His high principles are manifest in his sterling worth and his progressiveness in business finds tangible expression in his success.

THOMAS JOSEPH MASTERSON.

Thomas Joseph Masterson, special agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in St. Louis, and also president of the Kirkwood Columbus Realty Company, was born in St. Louis, July 28, 1875, his parents being Thomas and Mary J. Masterson. Both were born in Ireland and were married in their native country before coming to the new world. The father is now living at No. 3514 Paris avenue, in St. Louis, but the mother passed away, May 10, 1903.

After attending the parochial schools he entered the preparatory department of the St. Louis University in September, 1885, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1894. He afterward took the Master of Arts degree in June, 1900. He was a student in the law department of Washington University in 1894 and 1895, but did not continue his legal education, leaving the university to enter upon other lines of business. He first turned his attention to newspaper work as a reporter on the Old St. Louis Chronicle in September, 1896, and was associated with that paper for several years, but resigned to conduct a trade journal in June, 1904. In January, 1905, he joined the editorial staff of the St. Louis Republic with which he was associated until February 16, 1917, when he resigned to take the special agency of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and has since devoted his attentions to the business, building up a large clientele for the corporation through the intervening period of four years.

On the 24th of October, 1898, Mr. Masterson was married to Miss Lillie D. Conroy, at Greenfield, Illinois, who passed away December 26, 1910, and on the 25th of October, 1911, he wedded Grace Gibbons of Kane, Illinois, their marriage being celebrated in St. Louis. Mr. Masterson has three sons, Joseph V., Lindsay A., and Thomas. The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church, they being communicants of St. Peter's parish in Kirkwood. Mr. Masterson is a member of the Missouri Athletic Association and the Kirkwood Country Club and also belongs to the Elks Club. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is chairman of its board of trustees. In politics he is a democrat and served as a member of the board of aldermen of Kirkwood for five years, from 1914 to 1919, exercising his official prerogatives in support of many plans and measures for the benefit and improvement of the city. He is interested in everything that promotes public progress and his cooperation marks him as a public spirited man.

PERCIVAL CHUBB.

Percival Chubb who was born and educated in England came to this country largely through the influence of a former distinguished St. Louisan, Thomas Davidson, one of the group of philosophers and scholars which included Wm. T. Harris, Denton J. Snider, Paul Coste and others. His early education was more after the American type of self-education than of the conventional English style. After attending an old-fashioned country grammar school, not unlike in externals the school which Shakespeare attended at Stratford, he attended and graduated from one of the Company Schools (the Stationers) in London. After a year or two in business he entered by competitive examination the English civil service, and served for ten years in the legal department of the local government board.

This allowed him leisure enough to go forward with his education until he was able to profit by membership in three well known organizations—the Fabian Society, the Aristotelian Society, and the First Ethical Society established in London. A chance meeting with Thomas Davidson at the second of these led to a visit to the little Alpine villa of this "wandering scholar" in Italy; and partly through Mr. Chubb's first literary enterprise (a volume of Emerson's writings



PERCIVAL CHUBB

edited, with lengthy introduction, for the Camelot Classics) resulted in his leaving England to engage in newspaper correspondence and literary and lecture work in the States. He went straight on landing to the Davidson Summer Schools of Philosophy at Farmington, Connecticut, and Glenmore in the Adirondacks, where his work in these fields at once began.

Starting with several courses of lectures at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Mr. Chubb was invited to take charge of the English department of the new manual training high school established in Brooklyn, and at the same time to be instructor in psychology and the history of education at the Pratt Institute. Owing to his London connection with the ethical movement he lectured for some of the ethical societies in this country, and at length took up work with the New York Society for Ethical Culture as principal of its high school, and later as an associate leader of the society founded and conducted by Dr. Felix Adler. Concentrating more and more on teaching and becoming director of the departments of English and festivals, he was active in the larger educational movements in the country; edited several high school texts, wrote by invitation a volume on "The Teaching of English," and as a sequel a book on "Festivals and Plays in Schools and Elsewhere," which gave an account of the work in festivals and dramatics done at the Ethical Culture School. For several years he was lecturer in the School of Pedagogy of the University of New York.

Becoming more active in literary and lecture work for the ethical movement Mr. Chubb was invited to become the leader of the St. Louis Ethical Society, succeeding its founder Walter L. Sheldon, which society soon after his arrival in St. Louis in 1911 entered its new home, the Sheldon Memorial.

As opportunity has permitted he has continued his educational and literary work; has been president for three terms of the Drama League of America, officer of the English Teachers Association, a lecturer before various educational institutions, and writer for various periodicals. He was during the War period a speaker for the labor board, and did other war work in California and St. Louis. [Note: the details given in "Who's Who" as to family, marriage, writings, membership in organizations and clubs, are not reproduced here.]

GEORGE MUEHLBACH.

George Muehlbach has resided in Kansas City for a half century or since 1870 and has been identified with mercantile interests since 1874. He was born in Lafayette, Indiana, July 25, 1857, and is a son of Xavier and Frances (Witz) Muehlbach, the former a native of Switzerland, while the latter was born in Alsace-Lorraine. They were married in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and the father, who was a cooper by trade, came to Kansas City to make kegs and barrels for the Muehlbach brewery. They were of Catholic faith. The family numbered four children, all of whom were residents of Kansas City, they being: Emma, the widow of William Pressley; Ella, the widow of Charles La Fond; Clara, the wife of George Huckle; and George, of this review.

The last named attended public and private schools. When quite young he began earning his living by selling papers and was well known as a newsboy in his youthful days, selling the Times and Journal before engaging in the grocery business. He was ambitious, however, to make a start in mercantile circles and borrowed three hundred and fifty dollars from his mother in order to buy a half interest in a store which was located at the corner of Seventeenth and Holmes streets. This was one of the outlying stores of the city, being surrounded by corn fields at that time, but today it is almost within the heart of Kansas City. Later the business was removed to Eighteenth street and Troost avenue and from there to 2318 Forest, and in 1908 to 3217 Troost avenue. His first store was like all village grocery stores and he used old fashioned wrapping to do up packages. His stock included brown open kettle sugar, New Orleans syrup and other produce which he bought from the farmers, and he traded goods for butter and eggs. At that time the shelves were decorated with lamp chimneys having colored paper on the inside, clothespins and other old fashioned articles. Through all the years in which he has engaged in business he has made quality his watchword, and his

success has been of a most substantial character. He worked very hard in the early days to build up credit and a good business and has now long enjoyed a most substantial and gratifying trade.

In 1878 Mr. Muehlbach was married to Miss Clara Becker, who was born in Ohio and passed away at the age of twenty-seven years, leaving a son, Frank P., who is now associated in business with his father. Five years after the death of his first wife Mr. Muehlbach wedded Blanch McDonald, a daughter of James McDonald and a native of St. Louis. They have become the parents of five children: George T., who is also in business with his father; Blanch, the wife of Virgil Griswold of Kansas City; Mildred, who is attending a convent; Ray A., who is in the store; and Florence. All of the sons were in the service during the World war.

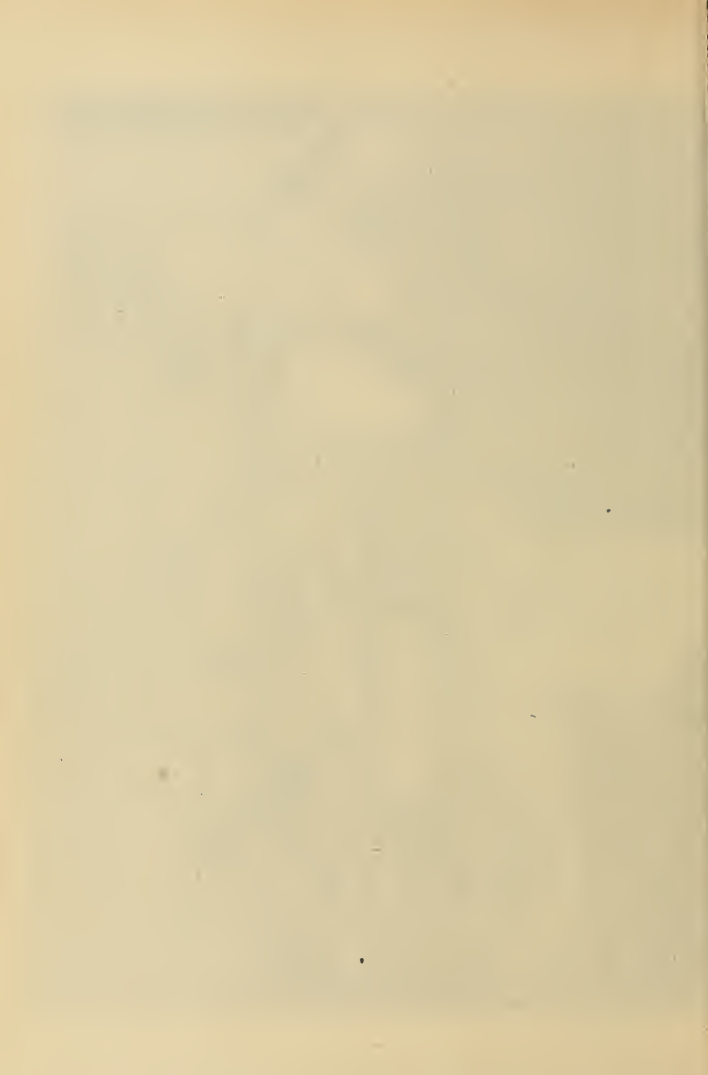
Mr. Muehlbach is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and was one of the organizers of the South Side Improvement Club. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than party, and he labors earnestly in support of better local government. He is now the owner of the Muehlbach apartments, a structure which stands as a monument to his life of well directed energy and thrift. The long years of his connection with the commercial interests of the city have established him as a representative and thoroughly reliable business man, and an analysis of his career shows that his success has been the direct outcome of his energy, determination and capability.

CHARLES FOLSOM HATFIELD.

Charles Folsom Hatfield, who has achieved marked distinction in organization, publicity, convention and community building service, was born in the town of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, May 2, 1862, a son of Deming Niles Hatfield and Adelia M. (Gay) Hatfield, both deceased. He is descended in the paternal line from the English family from which Hatfield House owned by Lord Salisbury took its name. Another of his ancestors in this line was Elisha Niles, a veteran of the Revolutionary war who fought with the Connecticut Volunteers. His descent in the maternal line is partially from Puritan stock, his mother's father having come from Connecticut and his grandmother having been a daughter of the Rev. John Wells, famous in his day as an English Wesleyan Methodist minister.

Charles F. Hatfield spent most of the early years of his life in Cleveland, Ohio, and obtained his education in the public grammar and high schools of that city. His mother was a lady of very superior musical attainments and for many years was a public favorite at Cleveland, Chautauqua Lake, and elsewhere, where she participated in musical functions. This talent and taste for music Mrs. Hatfield transmitted to her children, and her daughter Cecelia Maud has achieved marked distinction as a composer, organist and chorister. Charles F. Hatfield also inherited his share of his mother's talent and was carefully educated in music in his early boyhood. He studied under Professor Frank Bassett, president of the Cleveland Conservatory of Music, who was a noted organist, and finally succeeded Professor Bassett as organist of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cleveland, which had the largest pipe organ in that city, when he was only twenty years old. At eighteen years of age he had been made president and assistant director of the Euclid Avenue orchestra, a famous amateur orchestra which numbered among its members such young people as the children of John D. Rockefeller and other distinguished Cleveland men. Mr. Hatfield was connected first with the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday school of Cleveland, but later became actively identified with the Second Baptist Sunday school of which John D. Rockefeller was then superintendent. From early boyhood he was active in Sunday school and church work, and during a period of twelve years held, at different times, the positions of assistant librarian, librarian, assistant secretary and secretary of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday school. In 1888 he was organist for a few months of the Church of the Messiah, New York city, during the pastorate of the famous Rev. Robert Collier, at which time Mr. Henry H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company was chairman of the music committee. After coming to St. Louis in 1890 he became active in musical circles, was the first accompanist of the St. Louis Glee Club, of which





Henry Darby, organist of Christ Church Cathedral, was director. It was this Glee Club which later on became the foundation for the Apollo Club.

Mr. Hatfield, while not desiring to have a regular position as organist, was at different times prevailed upon to substitute for the leading organists in St. Louis and played in many of the principal churches. Finally was induced to take a position at the Cook Avenue church, otherwise known as Richard Scruggs Memorial church. He built up the service there until it had a city reputation—in charge for over eleven years.

During the Louisiana Purchase Exposition he played the big organ in Festival Hall on several occasions. Altogether in church and Sunday school he served over twenty-five years as an organist. He was the last organist to play the large organ in Music Hall of the old exposition before it was torn down and removed, the occasion being the national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In 1904 finding that music was interfering with his business he gave up all musical activities in an official way.

When he was sixteen years old he stood first in a competitive examination for a cadetship at the United States Naval Academy of Annapolis, but through an error of the examining board was counted second. When the error was discovered the appointment had been made and could not be revoked, but he was offered, through Honorable Amos Townsend then a representative in Congress from Cleveland, an appointment to West Point Military Academy. This appointment he was compelled to decline on account of family responsibilities which he had to assume at the time, but the fact that he fairly won a naval cadetship and that James A. Garfield, afterward President of the United States, was one of those who endorsed his application for the appointment, has furnished food for pleasant reflections. He had a natural fondness for military affairs and as a boy was a captain of the Cleveland Light Guards, composed of school boys, and later a second lieutenant of the Doan Cadets, a famous temperance corps of Cleveland. He was also an associate member of the famous military organization known as the Cleveland Grays, although as he was under size he was prevented from being an active member of that organization.

His earliest business experience was obtained in the insurance office of J. P. Standard of Cleveland, where he spent a year and a half immediately after leaving school. He resigned this position to take a place with the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company under O. B. Skinner, general manager; later was for a time in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, and in 1881 took a position in the secretary's office of the Standard Oil Company, under Colonel W. P. Thompson, afterward vice president (1885). In 1887 Colonel Thompson removed to New York city, taking Mr. Hatfield with him as his private secretary. Colonel Thompson was one of the closest advisors of President Rockefeller, and as chairman of one of the most important committees and associate member of several others was one of the most potential factors in perfecting the organization of the Standard Oil Trust and making it the most successful corporation in the United States. In the spring of 1889 Colonel Thompson was elected president of the National Lead Trust, and Mr. Hatfield continued to act as his secretary until August, 1889, when his health broke down as a result of the strain to which he had been subjected in the performance of his duties, the sickness of Colonel Thompson and his acceptancy of the presidency of the National Lead Trust having added greatly to the labors of his secretary. A change of climate being deemed essential to the restoration of his health Mr. Hatfield accepted an offer of several months' standing made by President H. Clay Pierce, of St. Louis, to become identified with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which at that time represented the Standard Oil Company in the southwest. He occupied a position of confidence and responsibility with this corporation for ever fourteen years where he was regarded as a good business man by those who knew him. The fact that he was handling over a million dollars' worth of freight annually and that the claim department, of which he was also manager, for many years averaged a collection between ninety-eight and ninety-nine per cent, is sufficient evidence of his ability in that direction, bringing into play the early training he had in the railroad business in Cleveland.

During all these years, back as far as 1885, he had been active in fraternal circles, his first love having been the Knights of the Maccabees into which he was initiated in 1886 in Cleveland, and on the same evening was elected record keeper of Cleveland tent. He continued his activities in the Maccabees in New York and

afterwards in St. Louis and was the principal factor in building this organization up from a very few members until there were over fifteen thousand. He was instrumental in organizing St. Louis Camp, the central organization of this city; was for several years its record keeper, and in 1898 was made its commander and chairman of its executive committee. At the supreme tent review of the Knights of the Maccabees in 1897 he was elected supreme master-at-arms, that being the highest official position ever given to a member of the order west of the Mississippi river. He always stood high in the confidence of the supreme officers of the organization, and much of the progress and growth of the order in Missouri for many years was due to his efforts. He was secretary and treasurer of the Missouri Fraternal Congress, which position he retained for eleven years and it was in this position that he assisted the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in securing legislation at Jefferson City through his fraternal affiliations throughout the state, and which later on gave him the idea of organizing the World's Fair Fraternity Building Association, a movement which united fifty-six fraternal societies with an aggregate membership of eight million, one hundred and thirty-two thousand, and the erection of the temple of fraternity on the World's Fair grounds at which forty-two conventions of fraternal societies were held during the exposition period, and the bringing to St. Louis of more visitors than any other movement in connection with the Louisiana Purchase exposition and for which Mr. Hatfield received the gold medal in recognition of his service. At this time he belonged to nearly all of the fraternal beneficiary societies, like the Knights of Maccabees, Royal Arcanum, National Union, Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World, Ben Hur, etc. Later on he was secretary of the National Fraternal Sanitarium for Tuberculosis which was an outgrowth of the temple of fraternity (Louisiana Purchase Exposition) movement and as a result of this assisted in erecting the largest sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis in the country and started the movement in a big way for the outdoor treatment for tuberculosis, which was then in its infancy, securing over one million dollars' worth of publicity without a dollar's compensation, because no salaries were paid in any of these exposition movements. He gave to the city of St. Louis in the organization and publicity of this movement three of the best years of his life, but in doing so he found himself as an organizer along publicity lines and becoming tired of being a cog in a big wheel, notwithstanding his nearly twenty-five years' connection with the Standard Oil Company interests, he resigned his business connections in 1904 and went into the publishing and publicity work, specializing in banks, hotels and fraternal societies. He was secretary and business manager for many years of the Western Review, an independent fraternal publication, which he first started in St. Louis and in 1906 moved to Chicago where it is still being published and in which Mr. Hatfield retains an interest, although he has not given it any of his personal attention for the last ten years. He was father of the fraternal department idea which he installed in several banks and particularly in the American Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago which afterwards became a part of the Continental & Commercial Bank of that city, and it was one of the principal assets in creating a new business for the bank. While in Chicago he had charge of various publicity campaigns, but early in 1913 was appointed by President Moore of the Panama Pacific Exposition as its eastern representative, and in this position was the principal factor in listing over one thousand conventions for San Francisco, nine hundred and thirty-seven of which met in San Francisco during the exposition period, notwithstanding the war, leaving over thirty-four million of convention visitor dollars in San Francisco during that period, for which he received highest award medals of the Panama Pacific Exposition.

While still connected with the Panama Pacific Exposition he had offers from many cities to take charge of their convention and publicity bureaus because of the eminent success he had made in connection with the San Francisco Exposition, but feeling that he could build a greater monument to himself and accomplish greater results in St. Louis where he had lived so many years, he accepted the offer of the St. Louis Convention Bureau and since January, 1916, has been in charge of this Bureau and has built it up year by year until it is recognized as the leading Bureau of its kind in the country, having the largest income of any similar bureau in the world and the largest staff of efficient people. The fact that he had made St. Louis the third convention city and that during the past year nearly four hundred conventions have met in St. Louis, bringing a quarter of a million visitors that have

every one been a walking advertisement for St. Louis and that have spent twenty million of dollars in St. Louis, securing over two million dollars worth of publicity in press and house organs, is the best evidence of his organization ability. The Bureau now has a directorate of thirty of the leading men representing various important business interests and of which Mr. Hatfield is secretary and general manager.

The principal people on his staff are Capt. Francis E. Turin, director of membership and publicity, Frederick H. Rein, director of conventions and tourists. Of course it would be impossible for Mr. Hatfield to manage his various interests without his wonderful ability as an organizer and efficient staff to handle details. The work goes on just the same when he is out of the city because he is in great demand as a speaker, addressing chambers of commerce in regard to conventions and community advertising.

During the war, no matter how busy he was he was always ready to respond when called upon to act as chairman in charge of many activities in connection with war movements, such as Liberty Loan, Red Cross, etc. However, he is really better known outside of St. Louis than he is in his home town because of the national organizations with which he is connected, a few of which are as follows:

President, National Association of Convention Bureaus; national councillor, representing the National Association of Convention Bureaus, in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; president, Community Advertising Department of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; member of National Commission and of Exhibit and Educational Committees of National Commission of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; of Special Committee of the A. A. C. of W., known as the Book Publishing Committee, of which Mr. Herbert S. Houston is chairman, to prepare a standard authoritative book on the economics of advertising; first vice president, American Travel Development Association; officer, Universal Citizenship Training League; chairman, Publicity Committee of the Missouri Society Sons of American Revolution; secretary, St. Louis Committee, Missouri Centennial; member, National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries; of the National Security League; the National Defense Society; the National Editorial Association; the Society of American Indians; the Young Men's National Republican Club; the Missouri Historical Society; the Missouri Association Commercial Organization Secretaries; the State Historical Society of Missouri; the Missouri Press Association; the Advertising Club of St. Louis; the Zoological Society of St. Louis; the St. Louis Optimists Club; the Old Colony Club; the Apollo Club; the Missouri Athletic Association; the City Club of St. Louis, and was chairman of the membership committee when it made its greatest drive during the war and for the first time had a waiting list; the West End Business Men's Association; chairman, Staff of Advisory Board of Page, David Advertising School (Chicago); is a past supreme officer of the Knights of Maccabees; a thirty-second degree Mason; member of Occidental Lodge, 163, A. F. & A. M.; Missouri Consistory, Scottish Rite thirty-second degree; Medinah Temple, Mystic Shrine, Chicago; Alhambra Grotto, St. Louis; the Presbyterian Church; the National Civic Federation; and the American Association of Municipal Improvements.

On October 1, 1885, he married Miss Mary Williams, of Warren, Ohio, whose father, Henry A. Williams, died soon after the Civil war from wounds received in the service of his country.

EDMUND V. WILKINSON.

Edmund V. Wilkinson, president of the Nu-Back Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, was born in Winnetka, Illinois, January 27, 1877, his parents being Booker A. and Margaret (Van Wyke) Wilkinson. The father was born in Columbus, Mississippi, in 1840, and served in the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry during the Civil war. After the close of hostilities he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, and later became a resident of Winnetka, Illinois, where he was engaged in the contracting and building business. His last days were passed in Philadelphia where

he departed this life in March, 1920. His wife was born in the state of New York in 1843, and died in Chicago in January, 1919.

Edmund V. Wilkinson pursued his education in the public schools of Chicago and began learning the paint and varnish business with the Sherwin Williams Company of Chicago. In 1902 he came to St. Louis as manager of the Eberson Paint Company and two years later was made secretary of the company remaining with the firm until August, 1912, when he became one of the organizers of the Nu-Back Manufacturing Company of which he was elected president. This company is engaged in the manufacture of paints and varnish and ships its products all over the United States and to various foreign countries as well. The business in the intervening period of eight years has become one of the substantial and productive industries of the city and through all the years which have passed since its organization the trade has now grown until it is one of extensive proportions. Mr. Wilkinson is also the president of the Coverall Varnish Manufacturing Company.

On September 10, 1920, Mr. Wilkinson was married to Mrs. Lillian B. (O'Sullivan) Gillespie, a daughter of William and Mary O'Sullivan, of Farmington, Missouri, the former now retired. Mrs. Wilkinson was superintendent of music in the public schools for six years prior to her marriage.

In his political views Mr. Wilkinson is a democrat and has supported the party since attaining his majority. He belongs to the Normandie Country Club and is a representative of Masonry, having membership in Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in Missouri Commandery of the Knights Templars. He is also a member of the Baptist church and his has been a well spent life, gaining for him the respect, confidence and high regard of all with whom he has been brought into contact, while his business qualifications are manifest in the successful and growing enterprise which he and his associate officers have built up.

AUGUSTE BERTHOLD EWING.

Auguste Berthold Ewing was born in St. Louis, April 6, 1839. He died at Cascó, on Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, on the 10th of July, 1910, after a long residence in St. Louis, during which time he had figured prominently in business and social circles. In the later years of his life he was retired, the activity of his former years having brought to him the measure of success that enabled him to put aside business cares.

At the time of his birth St. Louis was largely a French city. Mr. Ewing was of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side. The family was originally founded in Scotland, whence representatives of the name went to Ireland and thence to America from Londonderry, first settling in Sisson county, Maryland, in 1725. Some of the family remained in that state, while others went to Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Nathaniel Ewing, moved from Pennsylvania to Montclair, near Vincennes, Indiana, in 1807, where William L. Ewing, the father of A. B. Ewing, was born in 1809. He was only about ten or eleven years of age when he became a resident of St. Louis, making his home with his brother-in-law, William Carr Lane, the first mayor of the city. He afterward became connected with the wholesale grocery and commission business and was a leading figure in the commercial upbuilding and progress of the city through the middle portion of the nineteenth century. He died at St. Louis on the 22d of October, 1873. He married Claire Berthold on the 1st of February, 1838, she being a daughter of Bartholomew Berthold, born in 1780 near Trent in the Italian Tyrol, and Pelagie (Chouteau) Berthold, the latter a daughter of Pierre Chouteau, one of the founders of the city of St. Louis. Claire (Berthold) Ewing died in 1900. To William L. Ewing and his wife were born eleven children, of whom Auguste Berthold was the eldest and the last of their surviving sons. The second son of the family was William L. Ewing, mayor of St. Louis from 1881 until 1885, after which he returned to the old family homestead at Montclair, where he died in 1905. The third son of the family was Frederick B., who died in February, 1897.

Auguste B. Ewing completed his education in the St. Louis University, pursuing his studies to the year 1857, when he became connected with his father's business and was thus engaged until 1876. He and his brother, William L., succeeded



AUGUSTE B. EWING

to the business upon their father's death and were prominent wholesale grocers and commission merchants until they closed out the business, at which time Auguste B. Ewing retired from active association with mercantile interests. His name was ever a synonym for integrity and enterprise in commercial affairs and he was ever actuated by a progressive spirit in all that he undertook. In 1883 his brother, who was then mayor of the city, appointed him commissioner of supplies for St. Louis and he acted in that capacity throughout the remainder of his brother's mayoralty administration. He was one of the original subscribers to the stock of the Granite Mountain Mining Company and was the last survivor of them, which included many of the most distinguished citizens here. Mr. Ewing became connected with a number of financial and commercial concerns and of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company was one of the directors. He also made investment in property in St. Louis and was the owner of a beautiful home at No. 2740 Locust street. In all his investments and business affairs he displayed notably sound judgment and enterprise, readily discriminating between the essential and the non-essential, so that desired results were certain.

Mr. Ewing was married on the 8th of September, 1869, in St. Louis, to Mary Scott McCausland, born in St. Louis, August 7, 1847, a daughter of Mark McCausland, who was born in 1801 at Hamiltonbawn Parish of Mullabrach, county of Armagh, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1829, and Sarah Scott Branham, daughter of Harbin and Eleanor (Scott) Branham, of Bourbon county, Kentucky. To them were born eight children, seven of whom are now living: Mark, unmarried; Nathaniel W., who married Marian Rumsey, of St. Louis; Auguste B., who married Lily Day of St. Paul, Minnesota; Marie, who married Ira E. Wight, of New Orleans, Louisiana; Claire, who married Samuel Plant, of St. Louis; Frederick B., who married Mary Willis, of Baltimore; and Charles G., unmarried. Mrs. Ewing, the wife and mother, died at Casco, on Lake Minnetonka, August 20, 1897.

In his political views Mr. Ewing was a stalwart democrat from the time that he cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas for president, in 1860. He belonged to the Roman Catholic church and was a member of a number of the leading clubs of the city, including the St. Louis, Noonday, Racquet and Kinloch Country Clubs. He was ever a man of modest demeanor, free from ostentation and display, and he judged men by worth, not by wealth. Genuine regret was felt at his death. He had been a lifetime resident of St. Louis, so that his history was familiar to his fellow townsmen, and all who knew him bore testimony to his splendid character and his fidelity to principle.

AUGUSTE B. EWING, Jr.

Auguste B. Ewing, Jr., bears an honored name and in his career has displayed many of the sterling qualities of his Scotch-Irish and French ancestry. He was born in St. Louis, August 13, 1873, and is a representative of a family that has been connected with the history of this city for more than a century. His father, Auguste Berthold Ewing, Sr., is mentioned at length on another page of this work.

The son was educated in the Stoddard school, which he attended for three years, in the Christian Brothers College, in which he was a student for three years, and in the Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, Massachusetts, where he pursued his studies for four years before entering Yale University. He was graduated within the classic walls of that institution in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and while a student at Yale was a member of the Cloister.

Returning to St. Louis, Mr. Ewing started upon his business career as an employe of the National Bank of Commerce and was connected with that institution in various clerical and official capacities from 1895 until 1900. He afterward became a representative of the Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, one of the leading commercial concerns of the city, there continuing for three years. He later became a member of the Ewing-Merkle Electric Company, jobbers in electrical supplies, and upon the dissolution of the firm in 1908 he continued in the same line of business on his own account as representative of the Bryan-Marsh division of the General Electric Company, representing the National Lamp Works, manufacturers of

incandescent lamps. Thus far in the twentieth century he has been connected with the electrical business in one way or another and is largely acquainted with the business in principle and detail.

In 1900 Mr. Ewing was married to Miss Lily W. Day, a daughter of Dr. David Day, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Ewing is fond of outdoor life and athletic sports and he is also well known in club circles of the city as a member of the University club, the Racquet Club and the St. Louis Country Club, which gives him opportunity to indulge his interest in and love for golf. Some one has characterized him as "a good business man, sensible, careful and likeable," and thus it is that he is sustaining the honored family name.

THOMAS FRANCIS STEPHENS.

Thomas Francis Stephens, purchasing agent for the American Trust Company, also for the William R. Compton Company, and well known in the younger business circles of St. Louis, has made steady progress since taking his initial step in connection with the financial interests of the city. He was here born on the 4th of August, 1895, and is a son of Frank J. and Sarah (Radigan) Stephens, the latter now deceased. In the acquirement of his education the son attended St. Vincent's high school from which he was graduated on the 8th of June, 1910. He is now studying law at the St. Louis University, being a member of the Sophomore class of the night school. He started out upon his business career as office boy with the Title Guaranty Trust Company on the 1st of October, 1910, and served with that corporation in various clerical capacities until the time when he was appointed manager of the insurance department of the Title Guarantee Trust Company in 1917. He continued to act in that capacity until December 15, 1919, when he resigned to become purchasing agent for the American Trust Company, and purchasing agent for the William R. Compton Company. In addition to his service in that connection he was appointed manager of the Compton building on the 1st of September, 1920. Thus step by step he has made steady progress since he started out on his own account, and actuated by a laudable ambition, displaying marked persistency of purpose and unfaltering energy, his friends and his business associates feel no doubt as to the ultimate outcome, believing that his future career will be well worth watching.

OTTO H. BRUNS.

Otto H. Bruns, manufacturer of candies in St. Louis, was born at Harvester, St. Charles county, Missouri, June 11, 1881. His father, August Bruns, also a native of St. Charles county, was of German descent, his father having been the founder of the Missouri branch of the family. August Bruns was reared and educated in his native county and there followed agricultural pursuits. He married Elizabeth Rossau, also a native of St. Charles county and of French descent. Mr. Bruns passed away in 1892 at the age of forty-two years while his widow long survived and departed this life in St. Louis December 2, 1919, at the age of sixty-three years. By her marriage she became the mother of four sons and a daughter, all of whom are living.

Otto H. Bruns, the second child and eldest son of the family, was educated in a Lutheran school in his native county and in the public schools of St. Charles. His early life to the age of eleven years was spent on the home farm and after reaching that age he aided in the support of the family by working on neighboring farms and in a tobacco factory. When seventeen years of age he came to St. Louis and secured employment with the Busy-Bee Candy Company with whom he continued for several years, learning much concerning candy manufacturing during that period. In 1916 he established his present business, having but little capital at the time and beginning in a modest way. Gradually, however, he has built up a trade of large proportions, his patronage coming to him from various states beyond the borders of Missouri. Something of the volume of his business is indicated in the



THOMAS F. STEPHENS

fact that he now employs twenty-five people in his establishment and has won a well deserved reputation for the excellent quality of his products.

On the 12th of July, 1914, in St. Louis, Mr. Bruns was married to Miss Portia May O'Brien, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. O'Brien, the former a prominent attorney and state senator, who both as lawyer and law-maker has left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Bruns are parents of five children, the two youngest, a boy and a girl, being twins. Mr. Bruns gives his political endorsement to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. He is loyal to all those interests which make for good in the community and his business career has been characterized by persistency of purpose which, intelligently guided, always leads to substantial results.

ALLEN ROSWELL SHEFFER.

Allen Roswell Sheffer of the stock brokerage firm of A. R. Sheffer & Company is a native of the state of New York, born in Hopewell, Ontario county, June 9, 1857. His father was a manufacturer of agricultural implements but as the son had no taste for mechanics he continued his education early acquired in the local schools by pursuing a course in the Michigan University, from which he was graduated in 1880 and through vacation periods devoted his time to reading law in Michigan, being admitted to the bar of that state. He afterward returned to Rochester, New York, and devoted a year to further law study in the Empire state and following his admission to practice in the courts of New York he entered at once upon the active work of the profession.

While engaged in building up a clientage he was also active in local politics as a young lawyer and served as secretary of the Lincoln Club and president of the Protective Tariff League. For three years he pursued his profession and then became interested in the stock and bond business, which grew to large proportions under his management and he became a wealthy man. Moreover, he was active in all local matters there, was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the leading organizations and clubs of his city. He was also the head of the Metropolitan Storage Company and a large property owner of Rochester. He found time, however, to travel and made several trips abroad, also to the Bermudas and to the Pacific coast where he owned an orange grove. He was at all times a close student of affairs, political and business, not only of this country but of Europe as well.

During the widespread financial panic of 1892 and 1893 Mr. Sheffer went down with thousands of others in that crash and came out with forty-six judgments against him and no property or assets except a loyal wife and four small children. Going to New York he secured a position in a Wall street bond house. He was there only a few months when he saw an opportunity to make some money in government bonds that were offered by the Cleveland administration for public subscription. He put in a bid for one hundred thousand of these bonds which cost him a two-cent postage stamp to mail his bid to Washington. Out of the seven hundred bids on this bond issue Mr. Sheffer's was the best of all, his bid having more profit in it than any of the rest. He sold his bid within forty-eight hours and with the money that he made founded the present house of A. R. Sheffer & Company at 63 Wall street in 1896. He specialized in railroad bonds, which in those days were principally street railway bonds, and financed and helped construct many electric lines, so that at the end of five years he found himself in possession of about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars that he had made in this way.

Mr. Sheffer never went into bankruptcy and never made an assignment, although judgments were standing against him and he thought it was time they should be paid. He went to Rochester and discharged his financial obligations as represented by the forty-six judgments, amounting to fifty thousand dollars. Forty-four of these judgments were for other people's obligations, only two being debts that he had himself contracted.

By reason of illness in his family Mr. Sheffer was compelled to leave the east and seek a milder climate for a daughter then in delicate health. He went to San Antonio, Texas, and shortly became interested in a trust company at Houston, of

which he became secretary. His daughter's health having greatly improved and Mr. Sheffer longing to get back toward home he made his way northward to St. Louis where he remained for a few years and then opened a brokerage office in Detroit, there building up a large business very rapidly. He opened branch offices in New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Indianapolis and St. Louis. When the United States declared war his business became very much impaired and he closed his offices, returning to St. Louis as one of his daughters had married a St. Louis man and the family desired to be near her. Mr. Sheffer then opened his present office on the ground floor of the Holland building where he expects to remain and be permanently identified with the financial life of St. Louis.

In 1882, in Rochester, New York, Mr. Sheffer was married to Miss Georgia Banta, who was born and reared in that city where her father was engaged in the shoe business for forty years. Mr. Sheffer has one son who took his A. B. degree at Yale and is now practicing law in Rochester in the building where his father practiced forty years ago. Mr. Sheffer has three daughters living, one of whom is married in St. Louis and the other two are at home. One of his daughters is social secretary for the Red Cross at Webster Groves and the other is an artist. Both are living at the home which Mr. Sheffer recently purchased on Enright avenue. The only grandchildren Mr. Sheffer has are St. Louisans, his daughter having one boy and two girls. This is an added tie to Mr. Sheffer's home life in St. Louis.

With various interests Mr. Sheffer has become closely identified. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis and a few months ago when the Union Stock Exchange was organized he was unanimously elected president. He is a young man for his years and his energy has never been impaired. It can truly be said that he is a self-made man, for the father died when the son was but fourteen years of age and he has practically cared for himself since the age of sixteen. He specializes in new issues of stocks and bonds, a course he has followed throughout nearly all his life. His great success in Wall street was due to the fact that he handled new issues of bonds which the ordinary bond house will not handle because they are not seasoned securities. It takes ability to select securities of this sort and a great deal of energy and push to place them.

Mr. Sheffer has been a very staunch Presbyterian and his father was an elder and superintendent of the Sunday school of the Presbyterian church for many years. Recently, however, Mr. Sheffer has been interested in Christian Science and while not a member of that church is a student of their faith.

ROBERT LEE HOFFMANN, M. D.

Dr. Robert Lee Hoffmann, who since the close of his service in the World war has been engaged in practice in Kansas City, specializing in urology, was born in Ellsworth, Kansas, June 20, 1889, a son of Gustave Robert Lee Hoffmann, a native of Edwardsville, Illinois, who served as a doctor's apprentice but became interested in drugs and then took up the study of pharmacy. He became a druggist at the age of eighteen years and for thirty years was owner of a drug store in Ellsworth, Kansas. From 1908 until the time of his death in 1916 he was employed as an inspector for the Kansas state board of pharmacy. His wife, Mrs. Helen Dorothea Hoffmann, is living in Ellsworth, Kansas.

Dr. Robert L. Hoffmann completed a high school course at Ellsworth, Kansas, with the class of 1908 and afterward attended the Kansas State University at Lawrence, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1912, the Master of Arts degree in 1913 and his professional degree in 1915. During the year 1913 he was a fellow in the department of anatomy and during his college days he became a member of the Phi Beta Pi, a medical fraternity, and of the Pi Upsilon, a social fraternity. In 1915-16 he was an interne in St. Francis Hospital at Wichita, Kansas, and through the succeeding year was resident physician at the New York City Hospital of the Department of Public Charities in New York city. He was called into service on the 29th of May, 1917, being the first man to leave that institution for the World war. He was trained at the First Medical Officers Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana, and was transferred to the Twenty-ninth Ambulance Company, Fifth Division of Regulars, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and later

moved with them to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas. His next transferral took him to the Base Hospital at Camp Logan, Texas, and he was assigned to the department of urology, receiving a promotion to a captaincy in August, 1918. With that rank he was discharged from the service March 12, 1919, and now has the rank of captain in the Reserve Corps.

At Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 24th of June, 1917, Dr. Hoffmann was married to Miss Mabel Inez Scott, a daughter of William Scott, and they have become parents of an interesting little son, Robert Lee, Jr. Dr. Hoffmann belongs to the Presbyterian church and he is a thirty-second degree Mason, having become a member of the Galveston (Texas) Consistory. He likewise became a member of Arabia Shrine at Houston, Texas, and in addition to his college fraternity connections he is a member of the Optimist Club of Kansas City, which is a national organization. He belongs to the Jackson County and Missouri State Medical Societies and one who knows him well says of him: "He is one of the best urologists in Kansas City and a man who will become one of the leading specialists in his branch of practice." His ability is constantly broadening as the result of his widening experience and comprehensive study, for at all times he keeps in touch with the latest researches and scientific discoveries of the profession.

RUDOLPH FELSCH.

Rudolph Felsch is the assistant cashier of the Boatmens Bank of St. Louis, the oldest banking institution in the state and one of the oldest west of the Mississippi river. He was but fifteen years of age when he entered the employ of this bank. His birth occurred in Chicago, Illinois, October 19, 1875, his parents being Theodore and Marie F. (Kaiser) Felsch, both of whom were natives of Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Germany, where they were reared. Immediately after their marriage they came to the United States, settling in Chicago. This was about 1870 and a year later they lost everything they had in the great Chicago fire of October, 1871. Soon thereafter they removed to St. Louis and Mr. Felsch, who was a journalist, became a member of the staff of the *Anzeiger des Westens*. Later he was connected with the *Amerika* as city editor, serving in that capacity to the time of his death in 1887. His widow is still living and makes her home with her son Theodore W. Felsch in St. Louis.

Rudolph was educated in the Toensfeldt Educational Institute, then at Ninth and Chouteau avenue but through unavoidable circumstances was compelled to leave school at the early age of twelve years and go to work. He secured a position as office boy in the general auditor's office of the Missouri Pacific Railway. A little later he made application for a position in the Boatmens Bank and entered the employ of that institution on the 1st of December, 1890. He has therefore been identified with the bank for more than three decades as his connection therewith has been continuous. His original position was that of messenger boy from which he passed upward through every intermediate position in the bank to his present connection as assistant cashier. He was appointed to this office on the 11th of January, 1919, in recognition of his faithfulness and worth through all the intervening years.

In August, 1910, Mr. Felsch was married to Miss Margaret T. McCarron of St. Louis, a daughter of Dennis McCarron who for many years was well known in the river service as steamboat engineer in the employ of the government. Mrs. Felsch is a member of the Catholic church. Politically Mr. Felsch is a republican but has had neither time nor inclination to seek office. He and his wife reside at No. 3403 Hartford street in St. Louis and have an extensive circle of warm friends in the city.

GROVER C. SPARKS.

Grover C. Sparks, one of the best known of the younger lawyers of Savannah and legal adviser to several banking institutions for some years, was born in Andrews county, November 27, 1885, a son of William M. and Sarah A. (Bohart) Sparks. His father was a native of Kentucky but his mother was born in Andrews county, this state. William M. Sparks came to Andrews county with his parents when a child and here grew to man-

hood and was married. He was engaged in farming during his active life and died in Andrews county in 1890, when his son Grover C. was a child of five years. The mother is still living and some time after the death of William M. Sparks she became the wife of J. N. Dickson.

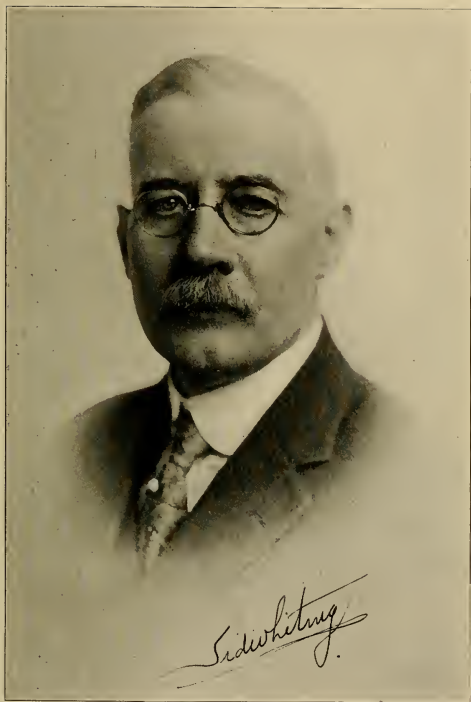
Grover C. Sparks was educated in the district schools of Andrews county and at Hiawatha Academy, Hiawatha, Kansas, from which institution he was graduated in 1907. Following his graduation he taught school for two years, after which he entered the office of P. C. Breit, attorney of Savannah, and began the reading of Blackstone and other legal authorities. In the fall of 1909 he entered the law department of the Missouri State University, from which he received his law degree in 1911. Mr. Sparks was admitted to the Missouri state bar in May prior to his graduation, following which he began the practice of his profession in Savannah, and in the intervening period has built up an extensive and lucrative practice, standing among his legal brethren as an honorable and skillful lawyer. For a period of two years Mr. Sparks filled, by election, the office of prosecuting attorney of Andrews county, rendering satisfaction in that important position to the varied interests concerned. He acts as attorney to the First National Bank of Savannah and the Farmers Bank of Nodaway, and is legal adviser to the Farmers Bank of Fillmore, Missouri. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers Bank of Nodaway and is a member of its board of directors, bringing to the duties of that position a sound judgment which places the interests of the bank before any other consideration.

On December 20, 1913, Mr. Sparks was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Danforth, of Warrensburg, Missouri, and to this union one child, Wilbur Danforth Sparks, was born October 4, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks are earnest members of the First Baptist church of Savannah and are active in all church work, Mr. Sparks being superintendent of the Sunday school for the past four years. He is a supporter of the democratic party and has numerous fraternal affiliations. He is a member and past master of Savannah Lodge No. 71, A. F. & A. M.; member of Savannah Chapter, No. 73, R. A. M., of which he is high priest; member of Hugh DePaynes Commandery, No. 4, K. T., of St. Joseph; member of St. Joseph Council No. 9, and member of Savannah Chapter No. 23, O. E. S., of which he is past patron. Mrs. Sparks is a member of the same chapter of the Eastern Star and is past matron. Mr. Sparks is also a member of the Savannah Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., and in the affairs of all these organizations he takes a warm and practical interest, likewise showing a keen appreciation of all public projects designed to serve the community at large.

JAMES L. HARDIE.

James L. Hardie, vice president and treasurer of the Hornbeck & Hardie Electric Company of St. Louis, was born November 12, 1873, in the province of Ulster, Ireland, a son of the late Joseph Hardie, who was also a native of Ulster, where he successfully engaged in business as a hardware dealer of Armagh. At the time of his death he was living in Stewartstown, where he was retired. He was a devout Christian, holding membership in the Episcopal church and for a number of years prior to his demise, which occurred when he had reached the age of sixty-nine years, he filled the office of vestryman in the church. In young manhood he married Margaret Burrows, also a native of Ulster, and now deceased. Their family numbered eight children, four sons and four daughters.

James L. Hardie, who was the seventh in order of birth, acquired his education in the public schools of Ulster and in the Cookstown Academy, from which he was graduated in 1890. He afterward entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the hardware trade which he followed until 1897 when he crossed the Atlantic and made his way direct to St. Louis, arriving on the 10th of April, 1897, in New York city and at once proceeded to his destination. Here he became connected with the mechanical and electrical department of the Union Depot Railway System, and remained with that corporation until 1899 when the St. Louis street car lines were consolidated, and he continued in the same capacity with the United Railway Company. He was thus employed until 1901 and afterward became connected with the Century Electric Company, with which he remained as salesman until 1906. He later entered the employ of the Commercial Electric Company as a department manager, continuing with the latter firm until 1920. In that year he became



JAMES L. HARDIE

one of the organizers of the Hornbeck & Hardie Electric Company, specializing in motors and motor installations, in the maintenance of motors and factory wiring and the repair of motors and generators of any make and size. Already the business is reaching profitable proportions and the success of the undertaking is attributable in no small measures to the mechanical skill, ingenuity and business enterprise of Mr. Hardie.

On the 22d of December, 1898, in St. Louis, Mr. Hardie was married to Miss Anna N. Murphy, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, and a daughter of John and Jane (Chestnut) Murphy, her mother being a representative of a very old and prominent Irish family among whom were many distinguished physicians and ministers. To Mr. and Mrs. Hardie have been born three children: James B., now the manager of the Surety Manufacturing Company of St. Louis; Genie Margaret, now a student at the Teachers College and preparing as a supervisor of music in the public schools; and Ruth Anna, now in the grade schools, all born in St. Louis. Politically Mr. Hardie is a republican, and fraternally is connected with Good Hope Lodge, No. 218, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; St. Louis Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; and St. Louis Commandery, No. 8, K. T. He also belongs to the Optimist Club, and his religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Carondelet Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as chairman of the board of trustees. He is also a member of the board of the Metropolitan Boys Work Commission and is chairman of the Carondelet Community Y. M. C. A. He takes a most active interest in community service and does everything in his power to uphold high standards of manhood and citizenship. During the war he aided greatly in promoting all the war movements and drives, in fact sustaining all the home activities to the extent of his time and ability. He was a member of the American Protective League and he is now serving on the executive committee of the Carondelet Business Men's Association. He came to America a poor boy and his success is due to his own efforts and perseverance. Prompted by a laudable ambition he has steadily worked his way upward, utilizing every available opportunity, and is now at the head of a prosperous and growing business.

GEORGE W. HOYLAND.

George W. Hoyland, who has extensive connections with the flour milling interests of Kansas City and of the southwest, was born in Winfield, Kansas, January 25, 1879, his parents being Joseph E. and Margaret A. Shaughnessy Hoyland, both of whom were natives of Wisconsin. The father was a farmer by occupation and was largely instrumental in introducing alfalfa into the district in which he lived, proving the value and worth of the crop. He was also prominently known as a breeder of blooded stock, particularly fine hogs, and he ranked as one of the most practical, progressive and scientific farmers of his state. He was keenly interested in the public welfare and served for some time as a member of the school board, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart champion. His father was a veteran of the Civil war, serving with a Wisconsin regiment.

George W. Hoyland completed a high school education in Burden, Kansas, and then started out in the business world, being first employed as delivery boy in a department store at a salary of three dollars per week. He worked in that establishment for two and a half years and gained valuable experience through various promotions. He afterward conducted a general store of his own at Cambridge, Kansas, which he sold at the end of a seven year period of very successful business. He then became associated with the New Era Milling Company of Arkansas City, Kansas, as a salesman and later acquired an interest in the business which he still holds, being actively connected with the affairs of the company at the present time. By reason of his knowledge of the milling business and milling conditions, he was, in September, 1917, made general manager of the southwestern milling division of the food administration and gave his entire time to this work for more than a year.

When it was no longer necessary to concentrate his efforts and attention on government work, Mr. Hoyland organized the George W. Hoyland Flour Company and later the George W. Hoyland Flour Mills Company, of which he has been president from the beginning. These companies are interested in seven mills in Kansas and Missouri, also

elevators in connection with each, and in addition they have other elevators. They are now very extensively engaged in the export trade, and their output is from six to nine hundred thousand barrels annually. The business is capitalized for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and has become one of the important industries of this character in the southwest. To meet Mr. Hoyland one realizes that he is an exceptional man, especially qualified as a manager of large affairs. He possesses notable foresight, splendid powers of organization and keen discrimination as to that which is essential and valuable in a conduct of business interests.

In Chicago in 1914 Mr. Hoyland was married to Mrs. Bessie (Dazell) Jarred, a daughter of S. M. Dazell, who is prominently known in connection with the coal trade as general manager of the Springvalley Coal Company, Springvalley, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyland have two daughters: Mary Jane and Barbara Ann.

Mr. Hoyland has membership in the Kansas City Club and the Hill Crest Club. He enjoys a game of golf and is frequently seen on the links, but finds his greatest pleasure and recreation in motoring when business permits of leisure. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the lodge, chapter, Knights Templar commandery, the Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, but notwithstanding his political affiliation he was appointed to a most important position under a democratic administration when he became general manager of the southwestern milling division. It was an appointment made in recognition of his superior ability and his patriotic devotion to his country. He is essentially a business man, alert and energetic, and his well defined plans have been carried steadily forward to successful completion along lines that will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

LEOPOLD ACKERMAN.

St. Louis has won the well merited distinction of being one of the greatest millinery centers on the American continent and it is in this line of trade that Leopold Ackerman has become well known being president of the Sonnenfeld Millinery Company. He was born at Villmar, Germany, March 8, 1863, and is a son of the late Wolf Ackerman, also a native of Germany. The father spent his entire life in that country and devoted his attention to farming, passing away at the age of seventy-two years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Gretchen Levi, was also born in Germany and was called to her final rest at the age of sixty-eight. The family numbered three children, the eldest being Isaac Ackerman, a resident of Villmar, Germany; Johanna, the wife of Herman Rosenthal, also of Villmar; and Leopold.

Leopold Ackerman obtained his education in the schools of his native town and his early life to the age of fourteen years was spent upon the home farm. He then became a resident of Mayenze, Germany, where he became connected with the dry goods trade as an apprentice to one of the leading firms of that city. When sixteen years of age he left his native country to become a resident of America and made his way direct to St. Louis where he secured a position with the I. B. Rosenthal Millinery Company, which later became the Rosenthal Sloan Millinery Company. In this connection he acquainted himself with all branches and phases of the millinery business continuing with the house until 1894 and gradually working his way upward until he became vice president of the company. In the year indicated he purchased the business of which he is now the head and which at that time was conducted under the name of the Sonnenfeld Millinery Company. The business was originally established in November, 1880, and under the presidency of Mr. Ackerman the trade has been developed until it is today one of vast proportions, the house being the largest handling ladies ready-to-wear garments and millinery in St. Louis. Something of the magnitude of the business is indicated in the fact that the firm employs three hundred people and occupies a building containing forty-five hundred square feet of floor space. Mr. Ackerman has in marked degree that quality which for want of a better term has been called commercial sense. He displays sound judgment, keen sagacity in commercial affairs and readily discriminates between the essential and non-essential in all business projects. He has become thoroughly familiar with the millinery trade and with the other lines which he carries and judicious purchases and quick sales have made the enterprise one of the most profitable mercantile concerns of the city. He is also inter-

ested in other commercial enterprises and his cooperation is counted a valuable asset for the attainment of success.

On the 11th of November, 1891, in St. Louis Mr. Ackerman was married to Miss Josephine H. Emanuel, a native of Linneus, Missouri, and a daughter of Herman and Rose (Emanuel) Emanuel. Her parents were of German birth and became early settlers of Linneus. Three sons have been born of this marriage: Lester J., who was born October 10, 1892, and died in St. Louis, January 14, 1915; Melville E., born in St. Louis, December 27, 1897, and who is associated with his father in business, being second vice president of the company. He married Ruth Corday, daughter of Jacob Corday of New York city, August 16, 1920; and Byron W., born May 26, 1901, who is connected with the F. L. Doerr Shoe Company of this city. The family home is at Clayton.

In politics Mr. Ackerman maintains an independent course. He takes an active interest in civic matters and supports all those projects which he deems a matter of value in the upbuilding of the city, or a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He belongs to the associated retailers of St. Louis, to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Columbian Club, the Westwood Country Club, to the Temple Shaari Emeth, and also as a member of B'nai B'rith. While he came to America a poor boy he is today a wealthy man and his life illustrates what can be accomplished in this country where efforts and ability are unhampered by task or class, but where the field of opportunity is open to all, yielding its reward to the man of enterprise and determination.

JOHN ALFRED VEAZEY.

John Alfred Veazey, manager of the St. Louis branch of Merck & Company, manufacturing chemists, was born in De Soto, Missouri, December 23, 1883, his parents being Anson and Lorena (Byrkit) Veazey. The former was a native of Massachusetts while the latter was born in Indianapolis, Indiana. On coming to Missouri the father engaged in farming and is now living at Poplar Bluff, this state.

Mr. Veazey of this review obtained a public school education in De Soto, Missouri, and started out in the business world as a clerk with the Herf & Frerichs Chemical Company, remaining with this firm until 1903 when Merck & Company purchased the business, since which time Mr. Veazey has been with the succeeding company. In 1913 he was made manager for the St. Louis branch and has since continued in this position. On account of this being an essential industry he was exempt from military service but furnished material and supplies for the government during the World war.

On the 23d of May, 1906, Mr. Veazey was married to Miss Lucile Konze, a daughter of Louis Konze, a real estate dealer, and they have become the parents of one child, Dorothy Byrkit, twelve years of age. Mr. Veazey is independent in his political views. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, the Leiderkranz Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the St. Louis Drug & Chemical Club.

GEORGE A. MANDELARIS, M. D.

Dr. George A. Mandelaris, who has devoted his life to the practice of medicine and surgery and is now following his profession in St. Louis, was born April 28, 1882, in Thuria, Greece, a son of Athanasios John and Maria (Zomboullis) Mandelaris. The father was a successful farmer who spent his entire life in Thuria where he passed away in 1905 at the age of seventy-four years. The mother survived until 1908 and was seventy years of age at the time of her demise. They were the parents of nine children, seven sons and two daughters.

Dr. Mandelaris, the youngest of the family, completed his education in the splendid University of Athens, winning his M. D. degree at his graduation on the 1st of December, 1904. He came to America in 1906, first settling in Chicago where he engaged in general practice for a year. He then removed to St. Louis and through the intervening period has successfully followed his profession, keeping at all times in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and progress resulting from wide investigation and research.

On the 5th of May, 1910, Dr. Mandelaris was married in Omaha, Nebraska, to Miss

Helen B. Cokoris, a daughter of Basilios B. Cokoris, a native of Greece. Their children are Athanasios, Mary, William and Constantine. The parents are members of the Greek orthodox church. Dr. Mandelaris gives his political support to the republican party. While in his native land he became a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Greek army. He volunteered for the Medical Service Corps of the United States army and was duly enrolled as a member of same. He has made application for American citizenship at St. Louis and holds his first papers. He is keenly interested in all the great world problems of the present and keeps well informed on those events which are making history today. In his profession he is an earnest and conscientious practitioner, most careful in the diagnosis of his cases and his efforts are crowned with a notable degree of success. His name has become well known through his contributions to medical journals, many of which show wide research and marked originality of thought.

AUGUST GEHNER.

Men are not judged merely by the success which they attain, for character places a man's importance in the molding of public opinion and the world instinctively pays deference to the man of right life and high principles who passes on from this world, leaving behind him the memory of good deeds accomplished.

In this connection mention should be made of August Gehner, who, well known as an active, enterprising and successful business man was also keenly interested in everything that pertained to his fellowmen.

He had made his home in St. Louis for about fifty years when death called him on the 14th of May, 1910. He was then about sixty-four years of age, for he was born on the 18th of September, 1846, in Hanover, Germany. His parents, Conrad and Katherine (Hehmann) Gehner came to the new world about 1857 with their family and took up their abode in St. Louis.

August Gehner was at that time a lad of thirteen years. He had gotten his education in the public schools of his native country, but afterwards attended a German institute of this city. He was but sixteen years of age when he joined the army in defense of the Union, enlisting in 1862 as one of the "boys in blue" of Company L. of the First Missouri Artillery. With this command he went to the front and participated in a number of hotly contested engagements which led up to the final victory that crowned the Union arms. His bravery and fearlessness were above question, and he never faltered in the performance of any military duty until, the country no longer needing his aid, he was mustered out and honorably discharged July 25, 1865.

With his return to civil life Mr. Gehner again took up his abode in St. Louis, and secured a position as draughtsman in the office of the surveyor general, under whom he served for three years. He next became connected with the abstract firm of Hurk and O'Reilley, with whom he continued in the same line of work and for a similar period. The thorough knowledge he had gained in the abstract business in this time led him to establish a business on his own account in 1871. His clientele soon reached gratifying proportions and he became one of the foremost abstractors of St. Louis, making abstracts of title to almost every piece of realty in the city. He continued the business until it was absorbed by the Guaranty Title and Trust Company, of which Mr. Gehner was the head until November, 1904, when he resigned the presidency and organized the Gehner Realty and Investment Company, remaining as the directing force in this business until his demise. He was also prominent in banking circles, and was long at the head of the German-American Bank of St. Louis, which he made one of the strong financial institutions of the city. He was also third vice president of the Planters' Hotel Company; a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, of the Laclede Gas Light Company, the Union Electric Light and Power Company, the Kinloch Telephone Company, the German Fire Insurance Company, and the Guaranty Title and Trust Company. By reason of his extensive and important business connections he won most enviable success, and left to his family a large personal estate.

Business, however, constituted but one phase of his activities. He recognized his duties and obligations in other connections and labored efficiently and with the utmost zeal to support the many interests pertaining to the public good. His co-



AUGUST GEHNER



MRS. MINNA GEHNER



operation and sound judgment constituted strong elements in the success of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904. He was one of the committee of two hundred which was organized February 10, 1899, and conducted the preliminary work of the exposition.

Then came the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company of which he was a director, serving as such through the years of actual preparation for the fair. While the exposition was in progress he gave much of his time to service on important committees.

On the 28th of May, 1870, in St. Louis, Mr. Gehner wedded Miss Minna Wehmiller of St. Louis, and they became the parents of two children, Albert and Pauline, the latter now the wife of Frank Mesker.

Mrs. Gehner, according to her husband's testimony, was a most helpful helpmeet and he attributed much of his success to her assistance and wise counsel.

For many years Mr. Gehner maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1, G. A. R., and did much to further the work of the organization and to perpetuate the old feeling of comradeship among its members. He served as trustee of the relief fund of his post, and in many ways, both officially and personally, took a kindly interest in the affairs of his comrades in need and those they left behind when death called them. He was a member of the St. Louis Club and greatly appreciated the social amenities of life. He loved humanity, believed in the brotherhood of man, was big-hearted and generous in his dealings.

His interests centered in his home and the best deeds were reserved for his own fireside. He never considered any effort or personal sacrifice too great if it would enhance the welfare and promote the happiness of the members of his family circle.

JOHN EDWARD MASSENGALE.

John Edward Massengale, president of the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Company and prominently associated with transportation interests in this section of the country for many years, was born at Wrightsboro, Georgia, October 29, 1849. His father, Henry W. Massengale, was born in Wrightsboro in 1807 and was educated at Emory and Henry College of Athens, Georgia, after which he engaged in merchandising and was also judge of the county court for ten years prior to his removal to Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1852. During his residence in Chattanooga he filled the office of mayor. With the outbreak of the Civil war he became a resident of Geneva, Georgia, where he resided until 1868 and then established his home in Nashville, Tennessee. In 1878 he removed to St. Louis where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1885 when he was seventy-eight years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca A. Lowe, died in St. Louis in 1883. In their family were five children: Major Henry T. Massengale, who was paymaster in General A. S. Johnston's army of Tennessee; Laura M., the wife of Colonel Ed Burke Pickett; George P., who was adjutant on General Whitfield's staff, serving in the battle of Shiloh, while in the battle of Chickamauga he was badly wounded; Lura, the wife of John S. Knox; and John E., whose name introduces this review.

The last named acquired his early education at Alderhoff Institute on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, and afterward attended the Atlanta (Georgia) College, and for a time was a student at Geneva, Georgia. In 1869 he began his career in connection with steamboating and served as third clerk on the steamer *Umpire* on the Cumberland river, between Nashville, Tennessee, and Port Burnside, Kentucky. He also sailed on the Ohio river between Cairo, Illinois, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and in 1878 came to St. Louis where he became associated with the St. Louis and New Orleans Company known as the Anchor Line. He first occupied the position of first clerk and later was promoted to captain. In April, 1887, he organized the St. Louis & Tennessee River Packet Company, operating on the Mississippi river to Cairo, Illinois, and the Ohio river to Paducah, Kentucky, and thence up the Tennessee river to Florence, Alabama. He was secretary-treasurer and general manager and later was elected president of the company, which position he still fills. Thus throughout his entire life he has been identified with transportation interests of the Mississippi and the rivers which are tributary thereto. At one

time he was president of the Messengale Lumber Company but at length closed out that business. He is now a director of the Eagle Boat Store Company of St. Louis, also one of the directors of The Peoples Bank of Clifton, Tennessee, but the major part of his time and attention are given to his duties as president of the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Company.

Mr. Messengale has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Cunningham, a niece of Captain J. M. Smith, the wedding being celebrated in Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1870. His wife passed away in August, 1880, leaving a son and daughter: Rhea, who is general manager of the line at Paducah, Kentucky; and Sarah, now the wife of R. L. Tillman. For his second wife Mr. Messengale chose Miss Hattie Crane, a daughter of Captain John C. Crane who was an old steamboat man. This marriage occurred in St. Louis, December 13, 1884, and to them have been born three children: Rebecca, now the wife of R. M. Seivers; John E., Jr., living in Chicago; and George P., nineteen years of age, who is now attending the Missouri State University at Columbia. He has become quite an athlete and is a member of the Olympic Association and went to Antwerp for the world's athletic competition.

Mr. Massengale maintains an independent political course. Fraternally he is connected with Westgate Lodge, No. 445, A. F. & A. M. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis and to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He also has membership with the Civic League, the Merchants Exchange, the Traffic Club, the Zoological Society, and the Steamboat Managers Association and of the last named is chairman of the board. His religious faith is that of the Christian Science church. He is thus associated with many interests which have to do with the welfare and progress of city and state and has never been loath to give his time and efforts to aid in matters of vital importance to the community. Even in so doing he has found ample time to devote to business affairs and through the capable conduct of his interests has won success and made for himself a creditable position in connection with the transportation interests of the middle west.

JOSEPH C. TOPIC.

Joseph C. Topic, manager for the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, was born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, in 1881. His father, Anton Topic, was a native of Bohemia and came to America when quite young, settling in Wisconsin where he died in 1898. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Mary Hrudtka, was born in Bohemia and was brought to the United States by her parents during her girlhood days. She is still living at the age of sixty-eight years.

Joseph C. Topic obtained his education in the high school of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where he was graduated with the class of 1898. He started as a clerk in a mercantile store where he was employed for two years and then procured a position with the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company of Chicago, Illinois, serving in the capacity of fireman. On leaving that city he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he followed the embalming business for three years, and he also held a position in the government service as postal clerk for six years. He then resigned in order to return to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where he accepted a position with the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company, thoroughly learning the business in principle and detail. He has held various positions with this firm and on the 29th of October, 1919, came to St. Louis as plant manager of Plant No. 5. The Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company make a complete line of aluminum kitchen utensils. This company manufactured several million canteens for government use both in the United States and overseas during the World war.

In 1909 Mr. Topic was married in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, to Miss Hattie Vits, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vits. Her father was the founder of the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company, opening a small factory in 1895 and furnishing employment to a few men. Under his careful guidance and as the result of his marked business ability the enterprise has constantly increased in volume and importance until today there is a large plant giving employment to fifteen hundred people in Manitowoc and the Company likewise has two plants in Two Rivers, Wisconsin, one in Newark, New Jersey, and one in St. Louis located at Adelaide

and McKissick avenues, of which plant Mr. Topic is in charge. To him and his wife have been born two daughters, Edith and Amy.

Mr. Topic is a member of the Presbyterian church and his political support is given to the republican party. Fraternally he is a Mason, having membership in the lodge at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, and he is always a loyal and worthy follower of the teachings of the craft. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association and is highly esteemed by all who know him through business, social or church relations. He stands at all times for progress and improvement and his aid and influence are ever on the side of right and advancement.

MILTON B. STRAUSS.

Milton B. Strauss, president of the Strauss Motor Company of St. Louis, was born on the 3d of August, 1886, in the city which is now his home, his parents being B. J. and Corinne (Hirsch) Strauss, the former a native of Missouri, while the mother was born in Arkansas. They are still living in St. Louis and the father, now sixty-six years of age, is engaged in the manufacturing business.

Milton B. Strauss was accorded liberal educational opportunities. He attended Smith academy of St. Louis and also the Kemper Military School of Boonville, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated in 1904. He has been identified with the automobile business since 1906 in which year he established business along that line in Little Rock, Arkansas, where he remained until 1910 when he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, as sales manager for the Parry Automobile Company. In 1912 he returned to St. Louis as sales manager for the Moon Motor Car Company and later took up the business of manufacturing motor fire apparatus. At a later date he organized the Lafayette Motor Company and has since changed the name to the Strauss Motor Company of which he is the president. He is likewise the president of the St. Louis Ford Dealers Association. He handles the Ford car and has built up a business of large and substantial proportions as the result of his unflinching energy, sound judgment and unfaltering determination.

On the 11th of October, 1912, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, Mr. Strauss was united in marriage to Miss Ada Weber, a daughter of Joseph Weber of St. Louis, Missouri, and they now have one son, John L. Mr. Strauss belongs to the Sunset Hill Country Club and also to the St. Louis Auto Club. He has become well known through his business associations as well as in social connections in the city of his birth and is today recognized as a very progressive, wide-awake and alert young business man.

MARTIN J. GLASER, M. D.

Dr. Martin J. Glaser, physician and surgeon of St. Louis, was born in Ste. Genevieve county, Missouri, December 28, 1879, a son of Joseph Glaser, a native of Buffalo, New York, and of German descent. The father was a successful farmer and stock raiser but at the time of the Civil war put aside all business and personal considerations and joined the army in defense of the Union. He came to Missouri prior to the Civil war and served with a company from this state throughout the entire period of hostilities. He married Catherine Braun, a native of Germany, who was brought to the new world when but a year old by her parents, John and Catherine (Rottler) Braun, the latter still living in St. Louis at the remarkable age of ninety-six years. The Braun family settled in Ste. Genevieve county where Mrs. Glaser was reared, educated and married. To this marriage were born ten children, three sons and seven daughters, and two of the daughters have passed away. The death of the father occurred in 1887 when he was but forty-two years of age and the mother died November 18, 1918, in St. Louis, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Dr. Glaser pursued a public school education in Ste. Genevieve county and later attended Washington University and was also a student in night schools of St. Louis, embracing every opportunity to promote his knowledge because of his

recognition of its value as a factor in success in later life. He completed a course in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, winning his Ph. G. degree in 1902 and then in preparation for the practice of medicine he entered the medical department of Washington University and won his M. D. degree in 1906. Following his graduation he served for a year in the Washington University Hospital and for two years in the St. Louis City Hospital, thus gaining that broad and valuable experience which is never obtained as quickly and thoroughly in any other way as in hospital practice. He then opened an office for private practice in St. Louis, continuing as a general practitioner until 1918 since which time he has given his attention exclusively to surgery. In 1910 and 1911 he was clinical surgeon and gynecologist at the Washington University Dispensary. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association and is a frequent contributor to the Journal of the last named, his writings establishing him as a prominent representative of the profession.

On the 22d of September, 1910, in St. Louis, Dr. Glaser was married to Miss Lenore M. Histon, a native of this city and a daughter of Daniel and Anna (Rodgers) Histon, the former a native of England while the latter was born in Ireland. Dr. and Mrs. Glaser have one child, Mary Constance, who was born in St. Louis, May 13, 1920. The parents are members of the Immaculate Conception Catholic church and Dr. Glaser belongs to the Knights of Columbus. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has membership in the Missouri Athletic Association and in the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis. For three months he was connected with the Military Officers Training Camp at Fort Riley during the World war. His career illustrates clearly what can be accomplished through force of character and laudable ambition.

FREDERICK NEWTON JUDSON.

Frederick Newton Judson was a man of national character, ranking with the most eminent representatives of the American bar, regarded as an authority upon international law, the author of valuable works on taxation, the promoter of reforms in court procedure, and last, but by no means least, vice chairman of the national war labor board. Death ended his notable activities on the 18th of October, 1919, when he had reached the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey.

Frederick N. Judson was born at St. Mary's, Georgia, October 7, 1845, a son of Dr. Frederick Joseph and Catherine (Chappelle) Judson, who were representatives of old New England families. The son completed his more specifically literary education by graduation with valedictorian honors from Yale University in 1866, at which time the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him, and in 1869 his alma mater accorded him the Master of Arts degree. He taught for a time at Yale before coming to St. Louis, and entered upon the study of law in the St. Louis Law School, of which he was an alumnus of 1871, receiving then the LL. B. degree. After he had won prominence and high honors in professional circles the University of Missouri conferred upon him the LL. D. degree in 1906, and from Yale he received the same degree in 1907. Following the completion of his law course, in which year he was admitted to the bar, he became private secretary to Governor B. Gratz Brown, so continuing from 1871 until 1873, when he took up the private practice of law, advancing steadily in his chosen profession until he was accounted not only one of the eminent lawyers of St. Louis but of the nation as well. While he remained throughout his life an active member of the bar, he was again and again called upon for important public service. He was from 1880 until 1882 president of the board of education in St. Louis and in 1887 he became the author of legislation which led to the reorganization of the board. His well earned reputation as an able lawyer and the record of his public service made him known throughout the country and he was called to serve the United States in several matters of great importance. In 1905 he was made special counsel of the United States in the matter of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. This was during the Roosevelt administration and he was associated with Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, later governor of Ohio, as an official investigator into the practice of railroad rebating, an inquiry which had a political aspect owing to the



FREDERICK N. JUDSON

fact that Paul Morton, secretary of the navy and a former head of the Santa Fe Railroad, was alleged to have been involved in the rebating. In 1910 he was again connected with railroad interests of the greatest importance when the United States issued an injunction against increased rates by western railroads. In 1912 he was a member of the board of arbitration to settle differences between fifty-two railroads and locomotive engineers of the east. In 1913 he was called to the Yale Law School as Storrs lecturer. He had become widely known as the author of many valuable works involving important problems of law and other questions vital to the country's welfare. In 1900 he published a work entitled "Law and Practice of Taxation in Missouri" and in 1902 issued "The Taxing Power, State and Federal, in the United States," which came out in its second edition in 1917. In 1905 he issued "The Law of Interstate Commerce," which was brought out in its third edition in 1916. He was also a contributor of various articles on taxation and economic and legal subjects to journals of the country and he delivered many public addresses upon the vital questions confronting the nation. He took the keenest interest in the question of taxation, came to be regarded as an authority upon the subject and thus it was that he was called to serve on boards and commissions relating to questions of taxation, being chairman of the national conference on taxation, which was held in Buffalo in 1901. He regarded the Missouri system of personal property taxation as "immoral" in that it encouraged owners to conceal their property or minimize its value. He believed that tangible property should be the basis of taxation and he advocated a mortgage-recording tax and other measures which would be based on public records and on assets not capable of being concealed. He advocated the present state income tax measure and gave assistance to the attorney-general of Missouri in defending it against legal attacks. Mr. Judson was ever a most thorough and discriminating student. He saw possibilities for advancement and improvement, recognized the weak points in situations of public import and was always arrayed on the side of reform and advancement. He repeatedly urged reforms in court procedure and in 1913 he delivered before the law school of Yale University an address on "The Judiciary and the People," which was later printed by the University Press. He advocated better remuneration for judges, avoidance of delays in judicial processes, disregard of technicalities in the conduct of cases and urged that the disposition of courts to nullify statute laws on grounds of alleged unconstitutionality should be checked. His private practice was long conducted as a member of the firm of Judson & Green, which for many years acted as counsel for the Post-Dispatch, and Mr. Judson was at one time the president of the Pulitzer Publishing Company, owning and publishing the Post-Dispatch, but his activities never extended beyond its legal affairs. He was made one of the executors of the estate of Joseph Pulitzer, who died in 1911.

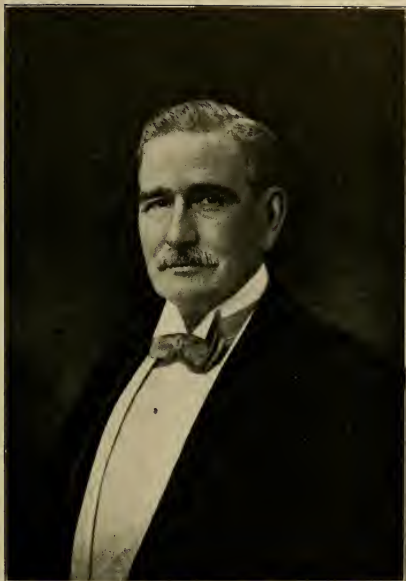
In the Panama Canal tolls controversy, which was an issue of prime importance in the early part of President Wilson's first administration, he was asked officially by Senator O'Gorman of New York for an opinion on the merits of the question and in his reply upheld President Wilson in urging the repeal of the act of 1912, which had exempted from the payment of canal tolls all American coastwise vessels. He claimed that exemption was a clear violation of the letter and the spirit of treaty contract provisions and his opinion prevailed.

On the 8th of February, 1872, Mr. Judson was married to Miss Jennie W. Eakin, of Nashville, Tennessee, who passed away on the 10th of February, 1914, survived by a daughter, Mrs. Felicia Calhoun, the widow of Gouverneur Calhoun. Mr. Judson was a member of the Episcopal church and was a lay delegate from the diocese of eastern Missouri to several of the triennial general conventions, including the one held in St. Louis in 1916. He was identified with many social and scientific organizations. He had membership with the American Bar Association, the American Economic Association, of which he was vice president in 1910 and 1911, the National Civic Federation, of which he served as a member of the executive committee in 1911, and of a special committee on state and national regulation of combinations. He was also identified with the American Political Science Association and was its honored president in 1907 and 1908. He belonged to the National Municipal League, was president in 1908 and 1909 of the Missouri Bar Association and from 1907 until 1910 was chairman of the Yale Alumni Advisory Council. In 1905 he was elected the president of the Western Federation of Yale Clubs and occupied that position for two years. He was also governor of the Missouri Society of Colonial

Wars, was a member of the Freeholders' Charter Commission of St. Louis in 1913, which gave to the city its present charter, and in 1914 was a member of the Missouri Code Commission. He became state chairman of the Missouri Branch League to Enforce Peace and was one of Missouri's two delegates to the league's first convention in Washington continuing to be an active supporter of the idea of a definite international agreement for the settlement of differences which might lead to war. When America declared a state of war existing between this country and Germany he joined with every effort of the United States to further the cause of the allies, was made a member of the exemption board of the seventeenth ward of St. Louis in 1917 and was also made a member of the national war labor board, which was created in the spring of 1918 by executive action, being composed of five representatives of organized labor and five representatives of the employers, while each group of five chose a chairman. The employers chose former President Taft, who named Mr. Judson as his alternate, and when in June, 1918, Mr. Taft virtually withdrew from active work of the board, Mr. Judson thereafter acted as one of the joint chairmen, his associates being Frank P. Walsh, who represented the labor unions, and later his successor, Basil Manley. The board had jurisdiction over wartime industries and others indirectly involved in war production. The object of the board was to make possible the enormous increase in production which the necessities of war demanded and to maintain harmony in industry. It ruled that strikes and lock-outs were inadmissible and refused to entertain any complaint from workers on strike, or from employers who had locked out their employees. It passed over nearly one thousand cases involving wages, working hours and the employment of women, and Mr. Judson's efforts in this direction were of immeasurable benefit. This was his last great important public service—regarded by many as the most important of his entire career. His was a masterful mind and no activity which he touched failed to bear the impress of his ability and his judgment. His name is high on the list of St. Louis' most honored citizens, who by reason of their inherent and cultivated powers became national figures.

ROBERT DAVID LEWIS.

Robert David Lewis, of St. Louis, whose sound business judgment, keen intuition, well formulated plans and powers of organization made him one of the foremost manufacturers in connection with the tobacco trade of the country, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, April 3, 1847, his parents being James A. W. and Mary (Newman) Lewis. He was a descendant of one of the old families of Virginia, founded in 1732 by John Lewis, who was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and of Huguenot descent and who came to the colony of Virginia accompanied by his wife and children. A branch of the Lewis family now in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, has in its possession the coat of arms and the family tree, which traces the ancestral line down to the present time. Robert David Lewis was a member of the Loyal Lewis Legion of Virginia. General Andrew Lewis, son of John Lewis, the American progenitor, achieved distinction by service in the French and Indian wars and also in the Revolutionary war. Another son was Thomas Lewis, who served as a member of the Virginia house of burgesses and faithfully supported the rights of the colonies, advocating the resolutions of Patrick Henry in the session of 1765. He served as a member of the colonial conventions of 1775 and 1776 and also of the state conventions that ratified the federal constitution. Two other sons of John Lewis were William and Charles Lewis, both of whom served in the American army during the war for independence with the rank of colonel. Still another son, John Lewis, was the great-grandfather of Robert D. Lewis and became one of the earliest settlers of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. He was the father of Littleberry Lewis, who for many years was a manufacturer of plug tobaccos and a shipper of tobacco strips at Lynchburg. His son, James A. W. Lewis, father of Robert D. Lewis, became superintendent of his father's tobacco works, filling that position at the time of the birth of his son. In 1847, with his wife and infant child, James A. W. Lewis left the old home in Virginia and started for St. Louis. Through having signed a note for a friend which involved his whole fortune, he had been practically ruined and this was why he left Virginia to come west to make



ROBERT D. LEWIS



his fortune. They journeyed by wagon over the mountains of Virginia to the Ohio river and proceeded down that stream by boat and up the Mississippi to their destination. The trip up the father of waters was one attended by thrilling incidents, the story of which came to the son in later years. At the landing at Cape Girardeau, Mr. Lewis left the boat to transact some business, and becoming separated from his wife and child, the boat on which they had taken passage sailed away without him. He at once boarded another boat, which was to follow the first one up the Mississippi, and nothing more serious than a temporary separation of the members of the family might have resulted had it not been for the carelessness of the pilot of the forward boat, through which his boat was allowed to swing across the stream, with the consequence that a disastrous collision occurred. The boat on which Mrs. Lewis had taken passage was struck amidship and soon sank. With her child in her arms, Mrs. Lewis climbed upon the roof of the wheelhouse, and in the frightful scramble which ensued her child was three times pushed out of her arms into the stream, each time to be rescued by its mother. After a time all the passengers were rescued from their perilous positions. Mr. Lewis and his wife then continued their journey to St. Louis, where they arrived safely.

It was not long after his arrival that Mr. Lewis became a partner of Christian Peper in a tobacco manufacturing business that was maintained for three years. On the expiration of that period Mr. Lewis accepted the superintendency of the Liggett & Dausman tobacco manufactory and so served for eight years. He later was superintendent of the tobacco works conducted by James Roddy and filled that position until January, 1867, when he removed to Alton, Illinois, to superintend the business of the Myers & Drummond tobacco factory. He was accompanied by his son, Robert D. Lewis, then twenty years of age, and the latter's brother, James, both of whom secured employment in the Myers & Drummond factory, there working until the spring of 1880. Both sons then returned to St. Louis and Robert accepted the position of general superintendent of the Drummond tobacco works in this city. He was, as it were, "to the manner born." Three generations of his forebears had been prominently connected with tobacco raising and manufacturing and from earliest boyhood he was familiar with the trade through conversations which he heard concerning the various phases of the business. When he reached an age that qualified him to take up work he naturally turned to the tobacco trade and at the beginning of the year 1885 he purchased stock in the corporation operating the great manufacturing plant of St. Louis in which he was employed. He continued as a stockholder and as the general superintendent until 1898, when the Drummond plant was sold to the American Tobacco Company for a magnificent sum, Mr. Lewis remaining with the new corporation as the head of the manufacturing department. He was a director and senior vice president of this tobacco company for many years. His business activity extended as well into other fields, for he was a stockholder in the Alton Tobacco Box Manufacturing Company, making the boxes in which the goods of the tobacco company are put up, and was also vice president and director of the Grand Avenue Bank.

In the year 1867 Robert D. Lewis was married to Miss Ellen Stites, a daughter of John R. Stites, of East St. Louis, and they became the parents of the following named: Cora B.; Ida M., who died February 15, 1899; James R., who passed away November 8, 1892; George Myers, who died in 1901; Alice E., who died December 3, 1885; Arthur Lee, whose death occurred January 11, 1896; Joseph C.; and Margaret V. The death of the wife and mother occurred August 9, 1887, and on the 24th of April, 1890, Mr. Lewis wedded Miss Virginia Hinton, daughter of Captain William and Elizabeth Hinton, of Kentucky. The father, Captain Hinton, was killed in the Civil war and Mrs. Lewis can trace her ancestry back to the Revolutionary war. The Hinton ancestry goes back to an old English family and is connected with the nobility. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis' children were: Newman H., who died April 10, 1892; Virgil A.; and Roberta Lewis.

Virgil A. Lewis entered the French service during the World war as an ambulance driver, his father having contributed an ambulance to the cause. He served with distinction and was twice decorated. Later, on the entrance of the United States into the war, he returned to this country and trained for the aviation corps. Shortly before the armistice was signed he had secured his commission as a first

lieutenant and was assigned as an instructor in Camp Lee. During the period of his service in France Mr. Lewis had made the acquaintance of his wife, then Miss Mina Gladys Reid, of Baltimore. She had been visiting there when the war broke out and had taken a nurse's training course and served with distinction, being decorated by the French and Russian governments. Their marriage took place here and they now have a daughter, Frances Holwell. Mr. Lewis is assistant cashier in the Grand Avenue Bank.

Death again severed the family circle when on the 3d of April, 1919, Robert David Lewis was called to the home beyond. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, was a consistent follower and supporter of the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics was a Jeffersonian democrat. He was a member of the St. Louis Club and Country Club. He never faltered in his allegiance to any cause which he espoused and his life was ever actuated by high ideals and manly purposes. His life record was marked by consistent advancement and the consecutive steps in his business career are easily discernible. These resulted from a thorough understanding of the business in which he engaged, his close application and unremitting energy, guided at all times by the highest sense of business honor and integrity. Thus he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name as well as the substantial rewards of his labor, giving his family an enviable financial position, while they have long occupied a prominent place in the social circles of the city.

HENRY J. MOHRMAN.

A lifelong resident of St. Louis Henry J. Mohrman entered the business circles of the city in 1901, on attaining his majority. He was born February 27, 1880, a son of Henry and Barbara (Metzger) Mohrman, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1844, making his way direct to St. Louis, where he resided until his death, which occurred September 30, 1914, when he had reached the age of ninety-one years, his birth having occurred on the 15th of June, 1823. He was a merchant tailor and was very successful in the conduct of his business. His wife was brought to America by her parents when but eight years of age and was reared and educated in this city. She became the mother of two children and one son died in infancy. She passed away August 18, 1920, at the age of eighty-one, her birth having occurred September 28, 1838.

Henry J. Mohrman was educated in parochial schools, in the St. Louis University and in Georgetown University. He was graduated in 1901 with the Bachelor of Arts degree and the following year the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him. Following his graduation he secured employment as a clerk with the Title Guarantee Company, with which he remained for two years and then in 1905 became associated with J. Mullanphy Cates in the real estate business. That connection was maintained until 1911, at which time he established the real estate and investment business which he is now conducting. Through the intervening period he has made steady progress and has won substantial results. Both branches of his business are proving profitable, but he specializes in real estate loans. His cooperation is considered a valuable asset in the management and conduct of other business interests, for he is now a director of the Trust Company of St. Louis County, a director of the Mound City Building & Loan Association, a director of the Garfield Savings & Building Association and vice president of the Washington Savings Building Association, all St. Louis enterprises. His father, too, had become a factor in banking circles of the city, for though he came to America a poor boy he made steady progress in business and at the establishment of the Franklin Bank became one of the original stockholders and directors.

On the 23d of October, 1906, in St. Louis, Mr. Mohrman was married to Miss Caroline M. Ilges, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Otto and Margaret (Kaiman) Ilges, both representatives of old families of St. Louis and the father is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Mohrman have one son, Henry J., born in St. Louis, July 26, 1914. The family residence is at No. 6064 Westminster place. Mr. Mohrman and his wife are members of St. Roch's Roman Catholic church and he is identified also with the Knights of Columbus. He likewise has membership with

the Delta Chi, the Missouri Athletic Association, the Normandie Golf Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Exchange, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. These associations indicate the nature of his interests and activities outside of business. During the World war period he took a most helpful interest in promoting the Liberty loan, Knights of Columbus and Y. M. C. A. drives, in fact supporting all those measures which contributed toward the upbuilding of America's interests during that critical period.

REV. HERBERT B. RHODES.

Rev. Herbert B. Rhodes, pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal church of St. Louis, was born in Gloucestershire, England, January 16, 1887, a son of Charles W. and Elizabeth (Brown) Rhodes, both of whom were natives of Bolton Lancashire, England, where they were reared and married. The father was active in the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist church of England for forty-seven years and is now living retired in Bolton, the city of his birth.

Herbert B. Rhodes of this review was educated under the English system of private schools and his theological studies were pursued in the denominational theological school. While still a student he was also preaching the gospel for three years and for a period of this time served as a teacher in the public schools. In November, 1909, he came to the United States to take charge of a church at Sarcocie, Missouri, in the St. Louis conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. His coming here was through a college friend who had previously crossed the Atlantic for the benefit of his health and had been placed in charge of this church. Mr. Rhodes continued as pastor of the Sarcocie church for four years and in 1913 was appointed by Bishop Smith to the Broadway Methodist Episcopal church in Kansas City. There he remained until October 1, 1916, at which time he came to St. Louis as pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal church through appointment of Bishop Quayle. He has since presided over this church and under his administration the church is steadily growing in numbers and in influence. Mr. Rhodes was ordained a deacon of the church by Bishop Smith in 1910 and ordained elder in March, 1912, by Bishop Quayle.

On the 20th of October, 1910, Mr. Rhodes was married to Miss Edith Emmeline Reeve, of Peasmarsh, Sussex, England, the marriage ceremony being performed in New York city, where the contracting parties met for the ceremony. They have become parents of two children: Charles Frank Reeve; and Herbert Lewis.

Mr. Rhodes is a member of the Missouri Athletic Club and is widely known in St. Louis where he is recognized as one of the leading divines of the Methodist Episcopal church and one of the able platform speakers.

CHARLES F. BETZ.

Charles F. Betz, vice president and general manager of the American Pretzel Company of St. Louis, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1873. His father, Frederick Betz, a native of the same country, settled in St. Louis after crossing the Atlantic to the new world and in this city engaged in the teaming business. He wedded Mary Lange and one son and one daughter were born to them ere they left Germany. The father died in 1895, after which the mother returned to her native country and passed away there in 1918.

Charles F. Betz was educated in the public school of Germany and came to America in 1888 when a youth of fifteen years, settling first in Columbus, Ohio, where he engaged in the bakery business. In 1890 he arrived in St. Louis where he continued in the same line of business for about five years. In 1895 he organized the Columbia Pretzel Company, of which he became secretary, while subsequently he was elected to the presidency. In 1916 he sold this business to the American Pretzel Company and was made vice president and general manager of the latter organization. A big business

has been built up by this corporation and Mr. Betz is active in its management and control. He is also president of the Sterling Supply & Service Company and is a director of the Lafayette-South Side Bank and treasurer of the Diamond Wood Heel Company.

In St. Louis, in 1897, Mr. Betz was married to Miss Martha Huebner, a daughter of George Huebner, and to them have been born two children, Carlos and Dorothy. Mr. Betz is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Westgate Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He has also taken the Scottish Rite degrees and is a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to several social organizations, including the Cedar Crest Country Club, of which he is the president, the Missouri Athletic Association and the Liederkrantz Club. He is also connected with the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Biscuit & Cracker Association. He is interested in all that tends to promote trade between St. Louis and other sections of the country and is a supporter of many projects for the upbuilding of the city along the lines of substantial improvement and advancement.

HARRY BROOKINGS WALLACE.

Through the stages of successive advancement and promotion which he has earned through strict application to the work before him in each position he has held, taking a personal interest in the success of the firm, Harry B. Wallace has reached the presidency of the Cupples Company, one of the largest industries not only of St. Louis, but of the entire country in the manufacture and distribution of woodenware. Almost from the inception of this enterprise, the Wallace family has been connected therewith and the growth and success of the mammoth concern is contributable in a large measure to their activity. Throughout his entire career Harry B. Wallace has been actuated by the spirit of the old Roman maxim: "There is no excellence without labor." He was born in St. Louis, August 6, 1877, his parents being Asa A. and Mary Jane (Brookings) Wallace. The father was a native of Troy, Ohio, and came from one of the old families of the central southern part of Pennsylvania where William Penn gave to the Wallace family a grant of land. The old log house which was built there in pioneer times is still standing, one of the interesting land marks that indicates the settlement of this state. In the maternal line, Harry B. Wallace is a representative of the Brookings and Carter families who came from Cecil county, Maryland. The Brookings were originally French, the name being Broquin. They were driven out of France in 1437 and went to England where the name was changed to the present spelling. The connection of the Wallace family with St. Louis dates from 1851. In January of that year, Asa A. Wallace formed the acquaintance of Samuel Cupples in Cincinnati, Ohio. The latter made a trip to St. Louis early in the year and in July of the same year Mr. Wallace came to St. Louis, at which time he joined Mr. Cupples in the manufacture of woodenware. Through the intervening period a wonderful progress has been made until there has been developed the largest business of the kind in the world. This is attributable in no small measure to the activity and enterprise of the various members of the Wallace family who have been connected with the business since its inception, and who have had much to do with forming the policy of the company and directing the activities of the plant, hence contributing to a development that places it among the big industries of the world. The company now has a separate factory for the manufacture of Cupples tires, and is developing a big demand for that commodity. Mr. Wallace is responsible for this new venture.

Harry B. Wallace was educated in Smith Academy at St. Louis and then went east to enter Yale, and completed his university course in 1899, at which time the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him. While in college he was very prominent in athletics, having played three years on the varsity baseball team. He became connected with the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company in September, 1899, accepting a position in the sample and stock room. Later he served as city desk clerk until 1901, and then entered the buyer's department as assistant. He afterwards became buyer and manager of the manufacturing department and was called to official position in 1907, when elected assistant secretary. In 1909 he was chosen for the office of secretary and in 1912 became vice president. His election to the presidency of the company occurred in 1918, so that he has come to the chief



HARRY B. WALLACE

executive office in connection with this business, which through an orderly progression has reached the point of world's leadership.

On October 29th, 1902, Mr. Wallace was married to Mary R. Kennard, a daughter of Samuel M. and Annie (Maude) Kennard of St. Louis, and a representative of one of the old and prominent families of the city. They have two children, John K., born November 6, 1903, who is now preparing for Yale University at the Taft school in Watertown, Connecticut, and Anne K., who is now a student at Mary Institute.

Mr. Wallace belongs to the Civic League and has been a member of the City Plan Commission. He is also connected with the Municipal Voter's League and the Mercantile Library Association of which he was formerly the president. He is now the vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, is vice president of the Noonday Club and was formerly one of the governors of the Racquet Club. He also became one of the founders of the City Club, and he is a member of the Round Table. His recreation is found largely in golf and tennis, but these are made subservient to his activities and duties in other connections. His interest centers in his family and he finds his greatest happiness at his home fireside. When America entered the World war he was among those extremely active business men who put aside personal considerations in order to give the utmost possible service to their country. In December, 1917, he was called to Washington and took entire charge of the Red Cross relief and welfare work in all military camps, canteens, and motor corps, and in fact was in charge of the welfare work having to do with the enlisted men throughout the United States. Mr. Wallace was instrumental in influencing Secretary of War Baker to issue the general order from the war department, authorizing and defining the work of the Red Cross in the army. In July, 1918, he received a cable from the war council calling him to France as deputy commissioner with the rank of major. On his arrival in France he was put in entire charge of the Red Cross work and its activities in the American zone which covered all places where American troops were in line. He remained in France until December, 1918, and his activities there have become a matter of history in connection with the service of the khaki clad men on European soil. When one comprehends the magnitude of the Cupples Company it is easily understood why Mr. Wallace was selected by the war council to take entire charge of Red Cross work in France, for he is a past master in the work of organization and in assembling and distributing supplies and materials. He measured up to the fullest expectations in this connection and every soldier in France bears testimony to the efficiency of the work done by the Red Cross organization. Mr. Wallace is a member of the executive committee of the Yale Alumni Advisory Board, and is ex-president of the Yale Alumni Association of St. Louis. His interests are indeed broad and his cooperation is always of most effective and resultant force in anything which he attempts.

COLONEL JOHN HENRY PARKER.

Colonel John Henry Parker, army officer of St. Louis, is regarded by many as in advance of all others in the matter of promoting a practical and constructive policy in relation to military affairs in America. His record covers thirty-two years of distinguished service to his country through days of peace and in times of war, ending with active service in the great World war and he is the author of a plan known as military government in occupied territory that has become not only a law of this country but which became international law at The Hague and has been adopted by all civilized nations. He wears many distinguished badges of honor that indicate his courage and his loyalty in times of actual defense of America but perhaps his greatest work in behalf of his country has been in formulating the constructive policies which have had to do with the improvement of military conditions and the upbuilding of the army. It was Colonel Parker who promoted the idea of vocational training for military men and by this method brought the army up to required numerical strength. His present plans, resulting from his experience on the battle fronts of France and his long study of military conditions, would institute an even more progressive policy and one which would prepare young men for the pursuits of peace as well as the duties of war. Missouri may well be proud

of his record as it reflects credit and honor upon the state, for he is one of her native sons, his birth having occurred near Tipton on the 19th of September, 1866, his parents being Thomas H. and Nancy (Maxey) Parker. Receiving appointment to the United States Military Academy he was graduated therefrom with the class of 1892 and later took up the study of law, winning admission to the Missouri bar in 1896.

In the year in which he completed his course at West Point Colonel Parker was married to Miss Ida Burr, a daughter of G. W. Burr, of Sedalia, Missouri, the wedding being celebrated on the 22d of September, 1892. He was then Lieutenant Parker, wearing the insignia that marked him a second lieutenant of the Thirteenth Infantry, to which rank he was assigned on the 11th of June, 1892. He became a first lieutenant on the 26th of April, 1898, was advanced to the rank of major of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth United State Volunteers on the 17th of August, 1899, and thus served until May 6, 1901. However, he was commissioned captain of the Twenty-eighth Infantry on the 2d of February, 1901, and became major of the Eighth Infantry, November 21, 1914. Later he was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry and became lieutenant colonel of infantry on the 15th of May, 1917, and on the 5th of August following was made colonel of infantry in the national army. This constitutes the bare outline of his military career to the time of his entrance into the World war. His active field service began during the Spanish-American conflict when he commanded a Gatling gun battery at Santiago, Cuba, in 1898. Ridpath says in his *History of the World* that "Parker's work was the decisive factor at the critical moment of that battle, which turned possible defeat into decisive victory." Roosevelt tells the same story in "The Rough Riders" and similar credit is given to him in the histories of Senator Lodge and President Wilson. Then followed the period of Philippine insurrection when Colonel Parker did distinguished service by organizing a system for the administration of justice among the natives, during the interval between military occupation and the final establishment of civil government. It was his final thesis on this subject, termed "Military Government in Occupied Territory," that became international law. For this thesis he received the official approval of every superior in line, up to and including the chief of staff, General A. R. Chaffee, Secretary of War Elihu Root and President W. H. Taft.

In the peaceful interim that followed up to 1906 Colonel Parker organized the first officially approved machine gun unit of the United States army in the Sixth Infantry, this being the forerunner of all the machine gun elements now in the service. His machine gun ideas revolutionized warfare. For twenty years he stood alone in this connection, but the World war demonstrated the soundness of his ideas, which became the basis of military reorganization in every army in the world—our own last of all, but in time to win the war by the application of his ideas with American initiative and ingenuity.

During the second Cuban intervention, from 1906 until 1908, Colonel Parker as adviser to the governor of Matanzas province rendered most valuable service by instituting the policy of providing for the support of the Cuban population by commencing great public works of permanent benefit at low wages, to tide the people over until crops could be planted and harvested. The governor-general adopted this policy which resulted in the building of the great military highway across the island of Cuba. Moreover, he rendered valuable service in Cuba in the advice given for the organization of the new conservation party to replace the disintegrated constitutional party, and the young party soon became and has since remained the governing force of the Cuban republic. It was in 1908 that Colonel Parker organized the first company of machine guns in the army and wrote the texts that shaped the permanent policy of the United States on that subject. The German government looted eighty-nine pages of this text, without credit, for their official texts on machine guns and the Japanese government adopted his idea on machine gun organization in toto. Colonel Parker's plans for the military education of youth which have since become the standard plans of every military school in the United States, won him the gold medal of the Military Service Institution in 1912. In 1916 he was judge advocate and legal adviser to General Pershing in the punitive expedition into Mexico to drive back Pancho Villa.

Colonel Parker was attached to and one of the general staff committee that wrote the organization tables of the military forces of the United States and in

May, 1917, he went to France as machine gun expert on General Pershing's staff. He was a member of the general staff committee on the organization of the American Expeditionary Force and organized the First Division and First Corps, Automatic Weapons School, at Gondrecourt, also the Army Automatic Weapons School at Langres; was colonel of the One Hundred and Second Infantry, known as the Charter Oak regiment, at Chavignon, at Chemin des Dames, at Seicheprey, at Bois de Jury and at Chateau Thierry; and was colonel of the Three Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry—the Pine Tree regiment—at Bois de Cheppy, at Epinonville and at Gesnes. He organized and commanded the American garrison in Paris from January to June, 1919. He also instituted vocational training with the aid of the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus and the Salvation Army, introducing this for the first time among the American military troops. Colonel Parker was thrice wounded in France. He is a gold medalist of the Military Service Institution in 1911; was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal; received citations in orders of the Twenty-sixth (Yankee) Division for gallantry in action in twelve combats; was awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm; was made an officer of the Legion of Honor; received the Distinguished Service Cross with two oak leaves; and was recommended for promotion to the rank of brigadier general for services in battle. He was also made commander of the Black Star and it is worthy of notice that he is the only holder of the Distinguished Service Cross with two oak leaves. He won distinction during the peace negotiations in Paris by cleaning up the "Hard Boiled Smith" scandal and created morale in the Paris garrison by the introduction of vocational preparation of soldiers for return to peaceful occupations. He also organized and commanded the President's Guard and the Peace Conference Guard in Paris between January and June, 1919, and it is notable that while acting in this capacity he never once sought for personal advancement or favor and in fact commanded the President's Guard for five months without once seeking for an interview with the president. Colonel Parker has since rendered most valuable service in connection with recruiting and has twice been the recipient of thanks and congratulations by the adjutant general, the chief of staff and the secretary of war. He is the author of the slogan: "Use the army in peace to prepare for peace."

Colonel Parker's authorship includes "Gatlings at Santiago," 1898; "Tactical Uses and Organization of Machine Guns in the Field," 1898; "Trained Citizen Soldiery," 1915; and an "All-American" military policy. The last we here give in full as it is of the utmost importance at the present time when military problems are being solved by all of the world powers:

"Minimum of 'professional soldiers.'

"Maximum of trained citizen soldiers, trained minute men.

"Reduction of 'overhead' for the 'regular army.'

"An annual class of 'students,' voluntarily enrolled, with vocational training.

"Recruiting service to act also as an employment agency to help them back to jobs.

"Military training of 'students' to be completed in the National Guard.

"Friendly relations to be established with organized industries, both capital and labor.

"The army should train young men for peace.

"An overseas force, one army corps, sixty thousand men.

"An expeditionary force, one army corps, sixty thousand men.

"A training force, two army corps skeletonized, trainers for the above 'students.' The 'training force,' thus skeletonized, need not be more than thirty thousand men.

"Total professional soldiers, one hundred and fifty thousand.

"Annual class of 'students,' one hundred thousand.

"Inducement, vocational-military training, and employment agency service.

"Obligation, on discharge, three-year term in National Guard, as trained minute men.

"Period as 'students,' one year.

"An administrative component, about twenty thousand men.

"The overseas force cannot be smaller than the smallest military unit that contains all the utilities of war. At present this is an army corps. It cannot be larger, because we must practice economy of national expenditures.

"The 'Expeditionary Force' is limited to the same size, for the same reasons.

"The 'student class' is placed at one hundred thousand, because that will give to the nation as large an insurance policy against war as will ever be needed. In five years this will give us five hundred thousand trained minute men in civil life; in another five years there will be a million, not costing the nation a cent, all under thirty, and all ready for any military duty at a moment's notice. It is enough.

"The term of instruction is fixed at one year because that is time enough to give a thorough basic military training to any young man, with a 50/50 split of the time on military-vocational training. It is not desired to inoculate these young men with the professional military virus, but only to teach them the basic duties of a soldier at the hands of 'regulars.' Then it is desired that their period of military duty as trained minute men shall be passed in the National Guard, which came out of the World war accepted by all as an efficient and effective fighting force. In the National Guard there will be no slant toward professional militarism but quite the contrary; and every tendency will be to make these young men true citizen soldiers thinking as civilians, but capable of effective military action.

"Vocational training with employment agency service is offered as an inducement, because it has been proved that this inducement is effective, that it will secure all the the young men desired and that such young men can get a great industrial improvement by this means without in any way taking from their military training, but rather with actual improvement in a purely military sense as a result of the awaking of greater trained skill in each man. It is not expected to make expert workmen in this time of all these men but it is expected greatly to improve their industrial efficiency as a result of a year of such training. This has been proved.

"This plan makes of the military department of the government a feeder of organized industries and will enable the maximum reduction to be made in the army with safety."

Colonel Parker was the first to institute the idea of the army training young men for peace and so original and unusual is his theory and plan in this connection that the following will be of widespread interest: "The doctrine was originally proposed, with a concrete plan for its introduction, by Colonel Parker, while commandant of cadets at Kemper Military School, in September, 1912. It was at that time reduced to writing, with prediction that about seven years would be necessary to get it into any extended application, and was formally witnessed by Major Walter S. MacAaron, assistant commandant, Kemper. Ever since that time Colonel Parker has steadily worked for the accomplishment of this as a national policy.

"Its first extended application on a large scale was made by Colonel Parker in Paris, while he was in command of the Paris Garrison and the President's Guard, January to June, 1919, as a measure to restore morale to that command after detection and punishment of 'Hard Boiled Smith' and his gang of ruffians. Colonel Parker's official position enabled him to carry out his plans. Their successful application attracted the attention of the congressional committee then investigating the conduct of war and, led to two acts of congress, May, 1920, and September, 1919, by which this system was made statutory in the regular army.

"The fundamental principle of the doctrine is that any soldier in time of peace may voluntarily devote fifty per cent of his time to learning a gainful occupation for civil life and shall be furnished competent instructors for that purpose. It is substantially the extension of the West Point system, for industrial development instead of educational training in the higher grades, to all enlisted men in the army who are willing to take advantage of it.

"In June, 1920, Colonel Parker introduced in the St. Louis recruiting district the additional doctrine that the same recruiting agencies that induct a man into the army can and shall be used to secure for him a job in civil life upon his discharge from the army. To make this doctrine work Colonel Parker secured the cooperation of forty big employers of labor, with a payroll of forty thousand names, creating what he calls a list of allocated employers, all of whom promise to give a trial to such soldiers who have been graduated from the army vocational training schools. The success of this unique plan has attracted nation-wide attention."

Colonel Parker's initiative has led to a proposal for the establishment of a new department of the federal government to be called the department of public welfare, in which women shall be given the leading part. This received the approval of President Harding, October 2, 1920. The proposal was made in an address by Colonel Parker to the National Council of Women, in St. Louis, in December, 1919, and to the national

convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the same month, and was unanimously adopted by both bodies. In not a single instance has any of the great reforms which Colonel Parker has advocated failed when applied and not a single one has proven impractical. His contribution to the military history of the country is indeed a valuable one. He is a thorough soldier in all the qualities of discipline and of courage and most of all in his constructive methods, which have largely revolutionized military organization and which promise still greater benefits in the future.

ALEXANDER C. KRUG.

Alexander C. Krug, manager for the Krug Lumber Company, has always directed his business activities in St. Louis, the city of his birth. His natal day was July 1, 1899, and he is a son of Louis C. and Fredericka (Noltkemper) Krug. The father was born in St. Louis in 1871 and was engaged in the hardwood lumber business for several years prior to his death, which occurred in February, 1917. The mother was also a native of Missouri and they were married in St. Louis. They became the parents of two sons, the younger being Chester Louis Krug.

Alexander C. Krug was educated in the public and high schools of St. Louis and started out in the business world as an employe of his father, thoroughly learning every phase of the lumber trade under his father's direction and steadily working his way upward until he became manager of the Krug Lumber Company in February, 1920. He is yet a young man but possesses business ability that might well be envied by many a man of twice his years. He has today comprehensive knowledge of every phase of the lumber business and displays sound judgment and keen sagacity in the control of his affairs.

In his political views Mr. Krug is a republican and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Eden church at Nineteenth and Warren streets and is assistant secretary of its Sunday school. He takes active part in various branches of the church work and is keenly interested in the advancement of all those moral forces which make for the uplift of the individual and the benefit of the community at large.

JOHN J. HOFFMAN, M. D.

Dr. John J. Hoffman, a surgeon of St. Louis and a representative of one of the old families of the city, was here born June 10, 1860, in the neighborhood of Fourth street and Clark avenue, which in those days was one of the principal residential districts of the city, since taken over by business and industrial interests. His father, David Hoffman, was a native of Munich, Germany, and came to America with his parents at the age of three years, being a son of Christopher and Mary Hoffman. The former was a cabinet-maker, and on coming to the new world settled in Hermann, Gasconade county, Missouri, where he followed his chosen vocation and resided to the time of his death. He was among the first settlers in Hermann and there reared his family, including David Hoffman, who pursued his education in the schools of that town and in his native city of Munich where he studied art in the Bavarian Academy of Arts for seven years. He specialized in ecclesiastical works, painting many religious pictures, and won wide fame in his chosen field. In 1849 he became a resident of St. Louis where he made his home until his death in 1905 when he was seventy-eight years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Annie M. De Vore, is a native of Pennsylvania and of French descent. At the age of five years, following the death of her parents, she was brought to St. Louis by friends of the family who adopted her. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman was celebrated in St. Louis and to them were born three children, two sons and a daughter, of whom Dr. Hoffman is the eldest. The other son died in infancy and the daughter is Annie S. Hoffman. The mother still makes her home in St. Louis and is enjoying excellent health for one of her years.

Dr. Hoffman pursued his education in public and private schools of St. Louis and at the age of thirty-two years entered the Marion Sims College for the study of

medicine, being graduated with the class of 1895. Prior to this time he had followed art as a profession, having studied under his father, but turning to the medical profession he has since been in continuous and successful practice, giving his attention exclusively to surgery. He took post-graduate work under leading physicians and surgeons before entering upon general practice and also had broad experience in connection with Rebecca Hospital and the clinics of St. Louis. He has utilized every means in his power to promote his knowledge and thus advance his efficiency and is regarded as one of the skilled surgeons of the city.

On the 12th of January, 1888, in Terre Haute, Indiana, Dr. Hoffman was married to Miss Mary G. Franz, a native of that state and a daughter of Frederick F. and Fannie Gertrude Franz, the latter from Coblenz, Germany, while the father was from the Mosel. Dr. and Mrs. Hoffman have one son, William D., who was born October 16, 1891, and married Miss Ivy Schroeder, of St. Louis. They now reside in St. Louis.

Dr. Hoffman was a member of the Bain Zouaves, a very celebrated military organization in its day, and during the World war he served on the Volunteer Medical Corps and was a member of the National Council of Defense. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and fraternally he is connected with Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., and with the Knights of Pythias. His art work and his writing enabled him to pursue his college course and his force of character has been demonstrated in his constantly developing ability in the line of his profession.

CARLTON GUTHRIE HAZLIP.

Carlton Guthrie Hazlip, organizer of the Crescent Insurance Company of St. Louis and one of the best known insurance men of the state, was born in Vandalia, Illinois, July 13, 1871. He is a brother of Professor E. E. Rush, of Kansas City, Missouri, but in his infancy was adopted by William D. and Agnes Hazlip, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. His father, Mr. Hazlip, served for five years and ten days with the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, covering the period of the Civil war.

Reared in Vandalia, Illinois, Carlton Guthrie Hazlip attended the grammar schools there until 1887. He started out in the business world by working with the night shift in a paper mill at Vandalia and also in early life was employed in a brickyard, one of the old-time hand yards where three bricks were made at a time. He afterward took up the study of shorthand, which he pursued at home, and in 1889 made his way to St. Louis in search of a position. This he secured in the office of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, and that he proved capable and faithful is indicated by the fact that he remained with the house for five years. He also spent one year in the employ of the Adam Roth Grocery Company and was then appointed official reporter in the coroner's office. He occupied that position for six years, during which period occurred the great street railway strike in St. Louis in 1900, the riot cases resulting in producing the largest transcript of testimony ever taken since the establishment of the office in 1854. From 1900 until 1905 Mr. Hazlip engaged in three enterprises. He was official reporter, was publisher of the American Home Magazine and was manager of a mail order insurance company, the Western Funeral Benefit Association. In the latter connection he put Missouri on the map in the mail order insurance line as the Western Association had established a business throughout forty-five states of the Union and also in Canada. In 1918 Mr. Hazlip organized the Crescent Insurance Company, handling both life and accident insurance. This was financed by Missouri capital for the purpose of keeping premiums for accident insurance in Missouri. The present company handles insurance by mail and has an established business in twenty-two different states. Back of the undertaking has been from the beginning the enterprise, sound judgment and business initiative of Mr. Hazlip, whose efforts have been crowned with substantial success.

At Vandalia, Illinois, January 18, 1899, Mr. Hazlip was married to Miss Nellie Auinbauh, daughter of John Auinbauh, a compositor on the Republic for forty years. Mrs. Hazlip was born on the present site of the Union station in St. Louis. She has become the mother of two daughters, Dorothy and Mabel, both students in the Washington University, where Dorothy is pursuing the law course.



CARLTON G. HAIZLIP

Mr. Haizlip's military record covers service with the militia of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. He is serving as a member of the school board of Webster Groves at the present time and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion. In politics he is a republican and was a delegate from Missouri in 1912 to the national convention in Chicago that nominated Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for president on the progressive ticket. He has taken all of the degrees in York Rite Masonry and is identified with a large number of fraternal orders. He is likewise president of the Civic League of Webster Groves and in this connection is doing important service for that attractive city, his aid and influence being always on the side of progress and improvement.

RALPH O. STAUBER.

Ralph O. Stauber, a well known and prominent legal practitioner and corporation law adviser of St. Joseph, is a native of Virginia, born at Martinsburg, now West Virginia, June 2, 1859, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri when an infant of two years. He is now and has been for several years regarded as one of the foremost and successful lawyers in his part of the state, enjoying an extensive practice.

Mr. Stauber is a son of the Rev. T. J. and Margaret A. (Burwell) Stauber, the former a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. The latter was a member of one of the old Virginia families, the old Burwell plantation on the James river dating back to the earliest settlement of Virginia. Rev. T. J. Stauber at the outbreak of the Civil war left the ministry, went to Troy, Missouri, and for a short period edited the Troy Citizen, a paper conducted in the interests of the maintenance of the Union. He assisted in organizing the Forty-second Missouri Light Infantry, of which he was commissioned colonel, and commanded this regiment until the close of the war. On the termination of hostilities between the states he returned to Troy, where he spent the remainder of his life, having the goodwill and esteem of the citizens of that place. During his active life he served in various public positions of trust, acquitting himself to the satisfaction of those whose interests he served.

Ralph O. Stauber was educated in the common schools of Linn county, Missouri, and at St. Louis College at Glasgow, that state, receiving his degree of A. B. in the class of 1881, and in 1883 or 1884 he received his M. A. degree from the same college. Subsequently he decided to study for law and took a law course in the University of Michigan. While attending college he received private instruction during his summer vacations from Dr. J. B. Finley, the noted Presbyterian divine and the founder of Brookfield College. Mr. Stauber, speaking of this period of his life, says that no instruction or schooling had so marked an effect on his later life as had that received under Dr. Finley's guidance.

Mr. Stauber, having completed his law course, was admitted to the Missouri state bar in 1883, and has been in continuous practice in St. Joseph ever since, specializing in legal work for corporations, and is generally regarded as one of the most experienced lawyers in this part of the state, held in esteem by his legal brethren and by the citizens at large. In the practice of his profession and in whatever public work he does, he moves quietly and modestly along but none the less effectively. His door is always open to any needing his advice or counsel, much of which is given without fee or reward. He has always taken a deep and abiding interest in educational affairs and keeps in close touch with the public schools of his home, city and state. There is a widespread belief that he has written more wills during the past twenty-five years than most practitioners in St. Joseph, demonstrating the confidence that his clients repose in him. Mr. Stauber has never been an aspirant for public preferment but has held many appointments of public trust, from which he has derived no emoluments. He is at present in charge of the Roosevelt memorial fund and has given his aid to many similar projects.

Mr. Stauber is an ardent republican and for many years has been a prominent and effective worker for his party in this state. He has never held nor sought political office, although he has served his party in every conceivable position. He has been a delegate to a number of national conventions and has a very wide acquaintance among republicans of national prominence. His friends say he takes more pleasure

in serving them than in seeking public honors for himself. He is a man who lives for his family, and his greatest wish is to have the respect and confidence of his friends.

On June 20, 1888, Mr. Stauber was united in marriage to Miss Anna Stuart Carter, daughter of William M. Carter, one of the early settlers of St. Joseph, the present post-office building standing on the site of the old Carter home. Mrs. Stauber's mother was Anna Stuart, a niece of Robert M. Stuart, who was governor of Missouri from 1856 to 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Stauber are the parents of four children, named as follows: Anna Carter, Emily Dowe, Mary Louise and Ralph O., Jr.

Mr. Stauber is a member of the Episcopal church and is an active participant in all church work. He is well known in Masonic circles, being a Thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner and is warmly interested in the well being of that popular organization. He holds membership in St. Joseph Lodge, No. 40, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in Charity Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is also a member of the Country Club and of the Commerce Club of St. Joseph.

RALPH TILDEN FINLEY.

While Ralph Tilden Finley entered upon the practice of law sixteen years ago he has been associated with the St. Louis bar for only three years and is now connected with the law firm of Fauntleroy, Cullen & Hay. He was born in Greenfield, Missouri, July 3, 1881, and is a son of Harry H. and Virginia O. Finley, who were residents of Greenfield but were representatives of old southern families. The ancestors came from Tennessee and Kentucky and were of Scotch-Irish descent.

Ralph Tilden Finley was graduated from the Greenfield high school with the class of 1899. He afterward spent three years as a student in the arts and science department of the University of Missouri, covering the period to 1901 inclusive, and then entered the law department of the State University, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1904. In the following year he opened a law office at Columbia, Missouri, where he practiced successfully for about fourteen years, gaining a large clientele that brought him wide experience in the work of the courts. In 1918 he removed from Columbia to St. Louis, where he has since remained, and again his professional ability is winning him wide and favorable recognition. He is associated with the law firm of Abbott, Fauntleroy, Cullen & Edwards and is also title attorney for the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis.

On the 7th of September, 1904, Mr. Finley was married to Miss Eleanor Kimber, a daughter of E. M. Kimber, of Greenfield, this state, and their children are Virginia Belle and Eleanor Anne. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Finley is prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to the lodge, chapter and commandery, to the Red Cross of Constantine, to the council and to the Scottish Rite. He is a democrat in politics, stanch in support of the party yet never an aspirant for public office. For years he was in the University Cadets Battalion and for one year was a member of the Missouri National Guard.

EDMUND W. BEIMS.

Edmund W. Beims, president of the Claes & Lehnbeuter Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, is a self-made man who, starting out in the business world at the age of fourteen years, has since been dependent upon his own resources and step by step has advanced through industry, determination and ability until he has now reached a most creditable place in the business circles of his adopted city. He was born in Washington, Missouri, August 13, 1862, and is a son of Christian and Johanna (Stork) Beims. The parents were natives of Germany and came to America when quite young. The father settled in Washington, Missouri, and was there engaged in merchandising for many years. He passed away in 1863 while his widow long survived, her death occurring in 1909. They were the parents of a son and daughter who reached adult age, while two children of the family died in infancy.

Edmund W. Beims was educated in the public schools of Washington, Missouri, and when a youth of fourteen went to Chicago where he remained for two years. He then



RALPH T. FINLEY

returned to Missouri, settling in St. Louis and occupied various positions in the early part of his business career. Later he became connected with the Hirschl & Bendheim Cigar & Tobacco Company which he represented on the road as a traveling salesman for eleven years. In 1892 he became associated with the firm of Claes & Lehnbeuter Manufacturing Company as treasurer and in 1910 was elected to the presidency, since which time he has been the chief executive of the concern, largely directing its policies and promoting its development. An extensive trade has been built up and the success of the business through the past decade is attributable in large measures to the efforts, sound judgment and progressive methods of the president. Mr. Beims is also connected with various other important business interests and is especially widely known in real estate circles for he is the president of the Sylvester Realty Company, president of the Orville Heights Realty Company and president of the Paragon Cement Company, while of the St. Louis Cash Register Company and the Remmert Manufacturing Company he is a director. During the war period the plant of the Claes & Lehnbeuter Manufacturing Company was largely used for the manufacture of refrigerators for the camps in the United States and overseas.

On the 27th of April, 1887, Mr. Beims was united in marriage to Miss Ida F. Anheuser, a daughter of William Anheuser, a prominent brewer of St. Louis. They have become parents of two children: Alice A., now the wife of Waldo W. Moore; and Edmund A. Mr. Beims finds diversion from his active business affairs in St. Louis in outdoor sports and in farming. He is also very fond of literature and many of his happiest hours are spent in association with the master minds of all ages in his own library. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but he has never sought nor desired office. He belongs to the Sunset Hill Country Club of which he became a charter member. He is also a member of the Missouri Athletic Association and has a life membership in the Elks Lodge of St. Louis, No. 9. His friends, and they are many, find him a social, genial gentleman and those who have had business relations with him recognize his progressiveness, his activity and persistency of purpose—qualities which are always essential to the attainment of success.

ELMER JOHN KEITEL.

Elmer John Keitel, president of the Columbia Oil Company, was born in St. Louis, July 6, 1891, and has continued a lifelong resident of the city. His father, Frederick Keitel, was a native of Westphalia, Germany, born June 17, 1851. He came to America when sixteen years of age and here learned the furniture business. Subsequently he organized the St. Louis Furniture Workers Association and was widely known among furniture manufacturers of the state. In 1880 he turned his attention to the oil business, selling oil for different firms in St. Louis. In 1904 he organized the Columbia Oil Company of which he became the president. He was one of the pioneer oil men of the state and covered his territory in an open topped buggy soliciting patronage through Missouri, Arkansas and Illinois when railroads had not been constructed in the perfect network of transportation which is found today. He continued in business to the time of his death which occurred May 28, 1920. He married Miss Caroline Brinkmeyer, a native of Germany, who came to America with her parents in 1860. Their marriage was celebrated in St. Louis and they became the parents of five sons and a daughter: F. W. and Arie, who are residents of Denver, Colorado; Alvin, living in Kansas City; E. J., whose name introduces this review; and Waldemar, who is a musician. The daughter, Ella, died in September, 1912.

Elmer J. Keitel of this review is the youngest of the family. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in 1910 became associated with his father in the oil business. He made it his purpose thoroughly to acquaint himself with every phase of the trade and in 1916 was made vice president of the company, while upon his father's death in 1920 he succeeded to the presidency and is now in charge of the business.

On the 20th of October, 1920, Mr. Keitel was united in marriage to Miss Edna Marguerite Keller, a daughter of John Keller, a prominent grocer of St. Louis. They are well known socially and the hospitality of many of the attractive homes of St. Louis is freely accorded them. Mr. Keitel is a republican in his political views and fraternally is a Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite

and with the nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He is also the secretary of the St. Louis Petroleum Men's Association and a member of the Asis Canoe Club, and Missouri Athletic Association. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the St. Paul Methodist church and for several years he has been secretary of the Sunday school, taking an active part in all branches of the church work,

EMIL LECOUTOUR.

Emil Lecoutour, president of the Lecoutour Brothers Stair Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, was born in this city, October 2, 1879. His father, Hepolite Lecoutour, was born in Cherbourg, France, and came to America in 1859, settling in the colony at St. Louis known as Cheltenham. He there engaged in cabinet work and became founder of the present business in 1878. He continued in active connection with this undertaking to the time of his death, which occurred November 27, 1884, at which time his son succeeded him in the ownership and control of the enterprise. His wife bore the maiden name of Letitia Sarot and was born in Paris, France, whence she came to America, settling in the French community in St. Louis with her parents. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lecoutour was celebrated in St. Louis and they became the parents of three sons and three daughters.

Emil Lecoutour, the youngest child, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and also attended the Perkins & Herpel Business College. He began learning the cabinet and stair building trade when but fourteen years of age and continued to follow that line of industrial activity until the organization of the Lecoutour Brothers Stair Manufacturing Company in 1900, of which he was made vice president. This office he continued to fill until the retirement of his brother, Charles, who had been president and whom he succeeded in that office in 1912. The company manufactures a general line of high grade interior work, making a specialty of post office and government work, in which connection they have secured contracts throughout the United States. Their business is now one of extensive and gratifying proportions and as directing head thereof Emil Lecoutour has displayed marked business ability and enterprise.

On the 20th of August, 1902, Mr. Lecoutour was married in St. Louis to Miss Bertha V. Haas, a daughter of Casper Haas. They have one child, Audrey. Mr. Lecoutour is a member of the Association of Government Contractors and belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but does not seek nor desire office as a reward for party fealty. He concentrates his attention upon his business affairs and has made steady progress, his close application, his energy and capability having been potent elements in winning for the firm many important contracts.

JOSEPH J. HOUWINK, M. D.

Dr. Joseph J. Houwink, a physician who limited his practice to cutaneous diseases and who was prominently known in art circles as well as in professional circles in St. Louis, was born in Sneek, Holland, June 8, 1868. His father, the late Jan Houwink, was a chemist who spent his entire life in Holland, his death there occurring February 6, 1907, when he had reached the age of seventy-two years. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Petronella Johanna Peeters, was likewise a native of Holland and there died in 1918, at the age of eighty-one years. She had become the mother of six children, five sons and a daughter, of whom Dr. Houwink was the fourth in order of birth.

Dr. Joseph J. Houwink was educated in the public schools of his native land, pursuing a high school course and later attending the gymnasium and the University of Amsterdam, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, while in 1901 he gained the M. D. degree, having completed his medical course in the same university. He also was a student in universities of Germany and Austria, thus gaining intimate knowledge of the most advanced and scientific methods of

medical and surgical practice as followed by the eminent representatives of the profession in the medical centers of the old world. He came to America in 1902, arriving on the 11th of March, traveled over this country for a brief period and in the summer of that year arrived in St. Louis. Here in the summer of 1904 he entered upon the private practice of his profession and continued as one of its active representatives to the time of his death with the exception of the year 1907 when he visited various universities of Europe. He made a specialty of diseases of the skin and became recognized as an expert in this field. Moreover, he was well known through his various contributions to the literature of the profession and for eight years occupied a professorship in the St. Louis University. He was a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. From 1906 until his death he was visiting physician to the municipal hospitals of St. Louis. The American Medical Association issued a special certificate of honor in 1910 as a reward for the Doctor's researches in skin diseases.

In Rotterdam, Holland, on the 20th of February, 1903, Dr. Houwink was married to Miss Caroline Heyermans, a native of Holland and a daughter of Herman Heyermans. They became parents of two children: Eda Henrietta, born in 1904; and Frederick Stoddard, born in 1905.

Dr. Houwink had two years of military training in the army of Holland and was commissioned a lieutenant. During the World war he was a major in the Missouri State Guards. He was made consul to the Netherlands for the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee on the 1st of January, 1914, and continued to act in that capacity until his life's labors were ended, December 22, 1920. In politics he maintained an independent course. He was well known in club circles, belonging to the Sunset Inn Country Club. He was also a member of the Artists Guild, very active in the affairs of that organization and was an art collector of note. He took delight in all those things which have educational and cultural value and was a welcome addition to the professional and art circles of St. Louis.

HORACE LEVI DYER.

Horace Levi Dyer, a member of the St. Louis bar, bears a name that has been identified with the legal profession in Missouri for sixty-two years, for he is a son of Judge David Patterson Dyer, a distinguished lawyer and jurist, who served for thirteen years as judge of the United States district court for the eastern district of Missouri. Judge Dyer was born in Henry county, Virginia, February 12, 1838, a son of David and Nancy R. Dyer, who came with their family to Missouri in 1841, so that Judge Dyer was educated in the public schools of this state, while later he attended St. Charles College. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work he was admitted to the bar at Bowling Green, Missouri, in 1859, and followed his profession in Pike and adjoining counties until 1875. In the meantime he had become a recognized leader in political circles and in 1869 was elected to represent his district in congress, serving for the two years term. In 1875, with his appointment to the position of United States attorney, he removed to St. Louis and while filling the office prosecuted the famous "whisky ring." In 1880 he was made a candidate of the republican party for governor and in 1888 he was delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago and again represented the state in the National Convention at Philadelphia in 1902. He received appointment to the position of United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri and filled the office from 1902 until 1907 and on the 1st of April, 1907, was made judge of the United States district court. His course on the bench was in harmony with his record as a man and lawyer, distinguished by the utmost fidelity to duty and by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. He is a member of the American Bar Association, belongs also to the Loyal Legion and to the Masonic fraternity.

On the 15th of November, 1860, Judge Dyer was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Chambers Hunt of Pike county, Missouri, and to them were born the following named: Ezra Hunt; Emma Grace, wife of Edgar W. Hunting; David P.; Elizabeth; Horace L.; and Louise, the wife of Frank Fay.

Horace Levi Dyer was born in Louisiana, Pike county, February 24, 1873, and supplemented his early educational privileges by a course in Smith Academy of St. Louis,

from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. He next entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and won his LL. B. degree upon graduation in June, 1895. Returning to his native state he settled in St. Louis, where he has since been continuously in the general practice of his profession and has won a most creditable place as a representative of the bar of this city. He is a member of the St. Louis Law Library Association, the St. Louis Bar Association and the Missouri State Bar Association. From 1899 until 1902 he served as assistant city attorney and then resigned, after which he was appointed assistant United States attorney and occupied the position for five years.

On the 7th of June, 1899, Mr. Dyer was married to Miss Betty Edgar, a daughter of Selwin C. Edgar. She was born in 1875 and passed away October 5, 1901, at the age of twenty-six years. On the 2d of December, 1905, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Dyer married Betsy E. Wilcox, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Byron and Elizabeth (Cogswell) Wilcox, both representatives of old New England families. Two children have been born of this marriage: David Wilcox, born in St. Louis, February 26, 1908; and John Cogswell, born October 12, 1913.

During the World war Mr. Dyer was actively connected with the Red Cross at Houston, Texas, being stationed at Camp Logan, where he served as field director. He was also a member of the Legal Advisory Board of the twenty-fifth ward of St. Louis. During his college days he took a very active interest in athletics and college sports and was a star on the football team. He was also assistant manager of the college glee club. He now largely finds his diversion in aquatic sports. He belongs to the Sigma Chi, being identified with the Theta Theta chapter at Ann Arbor. In politics he is a republican and was an active worker in the ranks of the party within the past ten years. His attention and efforts are now, however, concentrated upon his professional interests and duties which are of important character and his connection with leading litigation heard in the courts of the district is evidenced in the court records.

PAUL Y. VERSEN.

Paul Y. Versen is one of the younger representatives of the St. Louis bar who since beginning practice in 1919 has largely specialized in railroad law and rate adjustments on the part of the railroad corporations. He is a partner in the firm of Brackman, Hausner & Versen and his practice is one of growing proportions. He was born in St. Louis November 28, 1887, and is a son of Henry B. Versen, a native of Illinois and of German descent, the family being founded in America by the grandfather, August Clemons Versen, who on crossing the Atlantic settled in Marine, Illinois, where he followed farming but afterward became identified with financial business. Henry B. Versen was reared and educated in Marine, Illinois, and in 1880 became a resident of St. Louis where he was successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits and the real estate business. He married Emma Bickelhaupt who was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, and is of German lineage. They became parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom the brother, Henry W., is deceased. The sisters are still living as is the mother, but the father passed away in St. Louis at the age of fifty-four years.

Paul Y. Versen is indebted to the public school system of this city for the early educational opportunities which he enjoyed, passing through consecutive grades of the Central high school. On the 15th of June, 1912, he became secretary of the Southwestern Tariff Committee, an association of railroad companies, but at length determined to make the practice of law his life work and began preparing for the profession as a student in the Benton College of Law from which he was graduated in 1919. He continued to hold his office as secretary of the Southwestern Tariff Committee until December 31, 1918, and following his graduation entered upon the practice of law, joining the firm of Brackman, Hausner & Versen, in which connection he specialized in railroad law and rate adjustments on the part of railroads. His previous experience with the Tariff Committee brought to him knowledge of great value in his practice of this character and he is regarded as a most able representative of the department of railroad law. He is also manager of the Tariff department of the Curran Printing Company of St. Louis. He has not only been self-supporting from the age of fifteen



PAUL Y. VERSEN

years but has also aided in the support of his father's family and his advancement and success are due entirely to his own efforts and perseverance.

On the 6th of April, 1915, in San Antonio, Texas, Mr. Varsen was married to Miss Lida M. Brooks, a native of Texas and a daughter of J. B. Brooks, assistant general freight agent of the San Antonio and Arkansas Pass Railroad.

In his political views Mr. Varsen is a republican but not an aspirant for public office. He belongs to Tower Grove Lodge, No. 631, A. F. & A. M. and to Alhambra Grotto. Something of the nature of his recreation is indicated in his connection with the Forest Park Golf Club. Professionally he is identified with the St. Louis and Missouri Bar Associations and he is also a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Exchange. His interest in the welfare and moral progress of his community is shown in his active work as a member of the Tyler Place Presbyterian church of which he is serving as one of the trustees. He is also teacher of the young men's Bible class, is actively interested in the Young Men's Christian Association and is a lecturer before that organization on railroad law and interstate commerce procedure. He was a captain of the Boys Brigade and was one of the first scout-masters of a Boy Scout troop. He has long been a student of vital questions concerning economic, political and sociological conditions. During the World war he was greatly interested in the collection of funds for the United War Work, the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association and other organizations which were constituting the home support of the soldiers on the fields of Flanders and of France. He never lightly regards the duties and responsibilities of life but lives up to every obligation and his course has been the expression of the high standards which he maintains.

LOUIS J. NICOLAUS.

Louis J. Nicolaus is now connected with one of the oldest and most prominent investment banking firms of St. Louis, operating under the style of the Stifel-Nicolaus Investment Company. He was born in St. Louis and is a son of Henry Nicolaus, who has made valuable contribution to the development and upbuilding of the city through the conduct of various important business enterprises. Henry Nicolaus was born in Gommersheim, in the province of Pfalz, Germany, August 14, 1850, his parents being Gottfried and Caroline Nicolaus. He attended the public and polytechnic schools of his native country and then entered upon an apprenticeship to the brewer's trade, of which he soon gained intimate knowledge. The opportunities of the new world attracted him and in 1867 he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for America, becoming a resident of St. Louis. In the following year he became an employe of Becker & Hoppe, maltsters of this city, and later was associated with the National Brewery, while subsequently he was employed by E. Anheuser & Company until 1872. In that year he returned to Europe to gain further knowledge of the business of manufacturing beer by working in the breweries of Vienna and Munich. He came again to this country and spent three years in Cincinnati as maltster and brewer in the Muehlhauser Brewery of that city. In 1875 he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, and for four years was in charge of the operation of the brewing establishment of Leisy & Brother as foreman.

It was in 1879 that Henry Nicolaus again became a resident of St. Louis, where he obtained a position at the Feuerbacher & Schlosstein Brewery and a year later in connection with the partners in that enterprise he organized the Green Tree Brewery Company of which he was made superintendent, remaining in charge for nine years. On the expiration of that period the plant was sold to the St. Louis Brewery Association and Mr. Nicolaus remained with the Green Tree Brewery as assistant manager for the new corporation. In 1892 he was made manager and also became a director of the St. Louis Brewing Association, while in January, 1903, he was elected to the presidency. He was likewise a member of the St. Louis board of managers for this great manufacturing enterprise. Not only did he become an active factor in brewing circles in St. Louis but was also a director of the Mechanics-American National Bank, vice president of the Hammer Dry Plate Manufacturing Company, a director of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association and also of the Gilsonite Construction Company and the Kinloch Telephone Company. He has long been recognized as a man of notably sound business judgment and enterprise and has contributed much to the successful conduct of every business concern with which he has been associated.

Henry Nicolaus is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to various leading clubs of the city, including the Union, St. Louis, Mercantile, Noonday, Racquet, Missouri Athletic and Log Cabin Clubs, and he is likewise a member of the Merchants Exchange.

On the 26th of April, 1883, Henry Nicolaus was united in marriage to Miss Mary Uhrig, a daughter of Ignatius Uhrig, of St. Louis, and her death occurred in April, 1899. There were three children of that marriage: Stella C.; Louis J., of this review; and Elsa K. In 1907 Mr. Nicolaus was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Matilda Griesedick.

ERWIN GRIESBAUM.

Erwin Griesbaum, president of the Simplain Tool Company of St. Louis, was born at New Baden, Illinois, October 17, 1891, a son of Xavier Griesbaum, a native of Germany, who came to America with his parents when nine years of age, settling near New Baden, Illinois. For many years he followed farming but is now living retired at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Ripplinger, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, and came to America with her parents at the age of thirteen years. She died in 1915 at the age of sixty-seven.

Erwin Griesbaum is the youngest of a family of six sons and four daughters. He obtained a public school education at New Baden, Illinois, and later attended McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, while subsequently he matriculated in the University of Illinois from which he was graduated in 1914 as a mechanical engineer. Early in his business career he served as draughtsman with various firms and later became factory manager for the Brisk Glass Company of Monroe, Michigan, with which he remained for a year. In September, 1917, he enlisted in the Engineers Corps as a member of Company E, Three Hundred and Tenth Infantry, and was promoted to sergeant in the Signal Corps. He served for six months in France and then returned to America in December, 1918, after the armistice was signed.

In February, 1920, Mr. Griesbaum organized the Simplain Tool Company of which he became president. This company is now engaged in the manufacture of gray iron castings and is planning to extend the scope of its business to include tool manufacturing. The business is enjoying a steady growth and the patronage is constantly increasing.

In June, 1917, in St. Louis, Mr. Griesbaum was married to Miss Olivia M. Greener, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Greener, of this city. They now have one son, Gerard Arthur, born October 19, 1919. Mr. Griesbaum turns to reading, tennis and music for recreation. He is a member of the Riverview Club and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, while his political belief is that of the republican party. He is loyal to any cause which he espouses and by reason of his persistency of purpose and capability he is making steady progress in the business world and has now reached an enviable position for one of his years.

FRED J. HOFFMEISTER.

Fred J. Hoffmeister, attorney at law of St. Louis, was born August 27, 1891, in St. Louis county, a son of Jacob C. Hoffmeister, also a native of St. Louis, and a grandson of Christian Hoffmeister, who was born in Germany and became one of the early settlers of Missouri, where he opened one of the leading undertaking establishments of St. Louis in 1855. At his death the business was taken up by his son, Jacob C., who is still conducting it, and the enterprise is today the oldest establishment and one of the leading of its kind in St. Louis. Jacob C. Hoffmeister was married to Miss Sophie Neubauer, who was born at Glenhaven, Wisconsin, a descendant of an old family of that state. They became the parents of four sons and two daughters, of whom Fred J. was the fifth in order of birth. Three of the elder sons are deceased, all having died within one week.

Fred J. Hoffmeister was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1914 with the LL. B. degree. The same year he was admitted to practice at the Michigan bar and returned to



FRED J. HOFFMEISTER

St. Louis, where he has since followed his profession in the state and United States courts, save for a short period of service in the United States army, extending from the latter part of August, 1918, until the 1st of January, 1919. He was a first sergeant in the infantry replacement camp at Camp McArthur, Texas. As a member of the bar he has won a notable place and position and has always manifested the utmost devotion to the interests of his clients. Aside from his practice he is a director of the C. Hoffmeister Undertaking & Livery Company.

On the 2d of June, 1917, Mr. Hoffmeister was married in Detroit, Michigan, to Marcia Munsell, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and a daughter of George J. and Kate (Mack) Munsell. Mrs. Hoffmeister is a highly educated and cultured lady, having graduated from the University of Michigan in June, 1915, with the A. B. degree. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmeister have one child, a son named Frederick Lincoln.

Politically Mr. Hoffmeister is an earnest republican. He belongs to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, to the Phi Alpha Delta, a college law fraternity, and he also holds membership in the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. The Masonic order finds in him an exemplary representative, his membership being in Pyramid Lodge, No. 180, A. F. & A. M., at St. Louis. He also belongs to St. Louis Camp, No. 5, of the Woodmen of the World and his religious belief is that of the Methodist church. High and honorable principles actuate him at every point in his career and he is widely known as one of the prominent young lawyers of St. Louis.

WALTER F. LEWIS.

Walter F. Lewis, wholesale fruit and produce dealer of St. Louis, was born on the 2d of June, 1875, across the river in East St. Louis, and comes of Welsh ancestry, the family having been founded in America, however, prior to the Revolutionary war. The descendants of the progenitor of the family participated in the struggle for independence and also in the War of 1812 and one of the family was among the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The grandmother of Walter F. Lewis in the paternal line was a close relative of General Robert E. Lee. For many generations the family has been represented in Virginia and William Lee Lewis, father of Walter F. Lewis, was born in Fauquier county of that state. He was reared and educated in Alexandria, Virginia, and at the outbreak of the Civil war became a member of the Old Dominion Rifles, which was later known as Company E, Seventeenth Virginia Regiment of the Confederate army. He joined the troops as a private and served until the close of hostilities. An older brother, Charles Lewis, was an orderly on the staff of General Lee. After the close of the war William Lee Lewis went to Greensboro, North Carolina, and was there united in marriage to Miss Mattie Baker Morton, who was born in Abingdon, Virginia, and also belongs to one of the old and prominent families of the south, represented by branches in both Virginia and North Carolina, while originally they came from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Lewis is still living and by her marriage has become the mother of five children and has also nine grandchildren.

Walter F. Lewis, who was the third in order of birth, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and at the age of fifteen years started out to provide for his own livelihood, being employed as office boy in the offices of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. He next took up clerical lines in connection with commercial pursuits and was thus engaged until 1898 when he entered the wholesale commission business, being first associated as secretary with the McLain-Alcorn Commission Company, remaining in that connection for six years. In June, 1919, he established his present business in which he has since been continuously and successfully engaged, handling fruit and produce as a wholesale dealer. He has built his business up to extensive proportions and his trade is steadily growing.

On the 2d of June, 1902, Mr. Lewis was married in St. Louis to Evelyn Martin, a native of this city and a daughter of Harry and Annie (Ebert) Martin, both representatives of old families of this city. Mrs. Lewis passed away February 3, 1918, in her thirty-ninth year.

Mr. Lewis is a democrat in his political views. Fraternally he is connected with Rose Hill Lodge, No. 550, A. F. & A. M., Kilwinning Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M., and with the Eastern Star. His business career illustrates what can be accomplished through

determination and energy. He started out without resources and his first salary was fifteen dollars per month. From that humble beginning he has steadily worked upward until he is now in control of an extensive and satisfactory wholesale fruit and produce business, conducted under the name of W. F. Lewis & Company. His business methods are such as will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny and his enterprise has ever been of a character that triumphs over obstacles and difficulties.

LOUIS F. HORN.

Louis F. Horn, general manager of the Union Cooperage Company of St. Louis, was born July 13, 1884, in the city where he still conducts his business and makes his home. His father, Louis F. Horn, Sr., was born in St. Louis, January 3, 1855, and was formerly engaged in the flour milling business with the Sessinghaus Milling Company for a number of years. He passed away May 16, 1914. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Dora Becher, was also a native of St. Louis, so that Louis F. Horn is a representative in the third generation of both the Horn and Becher families in this city. He pursued his education in the public schools and in the St. Louis Commercial College and he secured a clerkship with Buck's Stove & Range Company when he started out in the business world. He remained with this firm until 1905 and then accepted a position as clerk and bookkeeper with the Union Cooperage Company. He applied himself closely to the mastery of the business and gradually worked his way upward, being made general manager in September, 1914. Through the intervening period of more than six years he has continued to fill this position of large responsibility and his successful control and operation of the plant have constituted important features in the steady growth of the business. During the World war his plant was used in part in making supplies for the government, including trench kegs, water coolers and buoys and they are still filling some of the contracts for government use.

On the 12th of June, 1907, Mr. Horn was married in St. Louis to Miss Augusta Kraft, a daughter of Frederick Kraft, who conducted a large butchering business in St. Louis. They have one child, Walter, born March 11, 1910. Mr. Horn finds his recreation in baseball, fishing and hunting. He belongs to the Friedens Evangelical church and has lived an upright, honorable life, winning for him the respect and confidence of all. Fraternally he is a Mason, affiliated with Mount Moriah Lodge and in politics he is a republican, active in the work of the party and doing all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success.

PROFESSOR EDWARD H. BEUMER.

In the educational field of Missouri, Professor Edward H. Beumer, principal of the Kirkwood schools, occupies a prominent position. His capability is widely recognized and holding at all times to high professional standards he has done much to improve the schools which have at different times been under his direction. He has thus won well merited fame and his record stands in contra-distinction to the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, for Professor Beumer is a native son of Missouri. His birth occurred in St. Charles on the 24th of October, 1887, his parents being George and Emily (Nadler) Beumer, the former also a native of St. Charles, while the latter was born in Augusta, Missouri, both being representatives of families connected with the state from pioneer times. The father is now one of the prominent farmers of St. Charles county, where for many years he has carefully conducted his agricultural interests. His wife passed away, however, on the 23d of June, 1920, when fifty-six years of age.

Professor Beumer was educated in the rural schools of St. Charles county and in the University high school of Columbia, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1910. Subsequently he attended the University of Missouri and completed his course there as a member of the class of 1914, the degrees of Bachelor of Art and Bachelor of Science being conferred upon him. He also did post-graduate work in education in half of the succeeding year and on the 1st of February, 1915, came to Kirkwood as a teacher of history and economics in the high school. He continued to serve in that

capacity for two and a half years, at the end of which time he was made principal of the high school and so continued for a period of two years. On the 1st of July, 1919, he was elected superintendent of the Kirkwood schools and under his direction various improvements have been introduced and the schools have shown constant and steady growth and development.

On the 12th of August, 1915, Professor Beumer was married to Miss Rose Kroenung of Chesterfield, St. Louis county. He belongs to Kirkwood Lodge, No. 484, A. F. & A. M., is independent in politics and he and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church. They are well known in Kirkwood occupying an enviable position in those social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as the passport into good society.

GEORGE S. KLETZKER.

George S. Kletzker, who is the secretary of the Central Engraving Company of St. Louis, has been identified with this business throughout his active career. Today the firm enjoys an extensive patronage which covers not only Missouri but various other states and the enterprise and progressiveness of George S. Kletzker has contributed in marked measure to their success. A native of St. Louis, he was born August 2, 1891. His paternal ancestors came from Germany but his father, Albert J. Kletzker, was born in St. Louis where for many years he conducted a photo engraving business winning success by the excellence of his work and his carefully directed business methods. He married Elizabeth M. Guhman, a daughter of Dr. Nicholas Guhman, who was one of the most prominent physicians of St. Louis. The death of Albert J. Kletzker occurred May 10, 1910.

George S. Kletzker was a pupil in the public schools of St. Louis, passing through consecutive grades to the McKinley high school and after completing his course there he joined his two brothers, William N. (a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work), and Wallace J. in an engraving business which was incorporated in 1908 under the name of the Central Engraving Company. At the present time Mr. Kletzker is secretary of the company, which does a business that extends over Missouri and six or seven other states. The firm bears a well earned reputation for the artistic excellence of its work, for it has ever maintained the highest standard in its output which is comprised of half-tones, zinc etchings, Benday plates, artwork of all descriptions including designing, photo retouching and wash drawings. The plant has been recently equipped with the most modern machinery for process color plate and photo litho plates. The business continued to prosper during the war period although Wallace J. Kletzker was in the army serving with the Three Hundred and Thirteenth Engineers and he was in France during the last seven months of the war period.

On the 29th of September, 1914, Mr. Kletzker was united in marriage to Miss Marguerite Millenslayer, a daughter of a prominent florist, who for many years was engaged in business in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Kletzker have two children: Gladys, who was born July 30, 1915; and George R., who was born December 6, 1917. Mr. Kletzker has spent his entire life in St. Louis where he is most widely and favorably known, not only by reason of his business capability and enterprise, but also owing to his social qualities which make for warm friendship wherever he goes. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Advertising Club and other social clubs of St. Louis.

GEORGE WESLEY WESTBROOK, M. D.

Dr. George Wesley Westbrook, physician and surgeon of St. Louis, was born in Williamson county, Illinois, June 8, 1861, his parents being Lewis and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Westbrook, both of whom were natives of Illinois, the former having been born October 15, 1828, while May 8, 1835, was the natal day of the mother. Both have now passed away, the father's death occurring October 20, 1916, while Mrs. Westbrook was called to her final rest in 1907. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters.

Dr. Westbrook, the fourth member of the family, obtained his early education in the public schools of his native state, and afterward attended the Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Illinois, where he was graduated and then took up teaching in Williamson county, Illinois, where he taught for twelve years. He thus acquired broad literary knowledge to serve as a foundation upon which to build the superstructure of his professional education. He became a student in the American Medical College of St. Louis and won his M. D. degree upon graduation with the class of 1897. He then located for practice in St. Louis where he has since remained and has now for twenty-four years successfully followed his profession, doing excellent work as a physician and surgeon. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society and to the State and National Eclectic Societies.

On the 8th of December, 1908, in St. Louis Dr. Westbrook was married to Miss Mayme Ann Goebel, a daughter of Frederick and Alice Goebel, who died during the infancy of their daughter. In his political views Dr. Westbrook is a democrat. He has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking but during the World war served on the Medical Board. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Owls and the Eagles and for eighteen years has been medical examiner for the Knights of Pythias. He finds his recreation in hunting, fishing, baseball and boxing, and realizes the value and worth of athletics and manly sports as a factor in maintaining an evenly balanced physical development. He is conscientious and capable in the performance of all of his duties and is notably careful in the diagnosis of his cases.

JAMES ELMER BALL.

James Elmer Ball, a prominent member of the St. Louis bar and now attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of Missouri, was born March 17, 1882, at Moberly, Missouri, and is a son of James Edgar and Sarah L. Ball. The father's family is a branch of the Ball family of England, founded in the United States in an early day. Settlement was made in Virginia, and Mary Ball, who became the mother of George Washington, belonged to this branch of the family. From Virginia representatives of the name went to Kentucky and thence to Missouri. The mother of James Elmer Ball came of Scotch-Irish origin and among the members of her family was James Knox Polk, one of the presidents of the United States.

James Elmer Ball attended the public and high schools of Moberly, Missouri, where he was graduated with the class of 1900. He entered upon the study of law in the office of his uncle, Dan V. Herider, at Slater, Missouri, and also pursued his studies under the tutelage of the Hon. A. B. Chamier, of Moberly, reading law after work hours for six years. The method in which he prepared for the bar indicated the elemental strength of his character and those who have watched his career from his early life have no doubt as to his future success. He was admitted to the bar October 19, 1906, by the state board of law examiners. In the meantime, at the age of eighteen years, he had taken up teaching in the district schools near Moberly and was thus identified with educational interests through two terms, having charge of the White school and the Kimberly school. He was afterward employed as a railroad accountant for the Wabash Railroad and continued in that work until admitted to the bar. While reading law at night for a period of six years he conducted much original research work in such subjects as corporations, real property and insurance. He was not long in gaining recognition as an able lawyer and on the 1st of January, 1907, was made city attorney of Moberly, being twice elected to the office and serving until April 15, 1911. While filling that position he conducted the first investigation in Missouri under the utilities enabling act of 1907 and succeeded in putting the gas, electric and water companies under proper regulations with franchises that were fair to the people. He also revised the ordinances of the city of Moberly, which are known as the Revised Ordinances of the City of Moberly of 1910. While practicing law there he was also interested in business affairs, becoming manager of the Hamilton Abstract Company, in which position he remained for five years, also was secretary and counsel of the Victor Agency Company, a large real estate, loan and insurance agency, for five years.

Soon after leaving the city attorney's office Mr. Ball took a very active part in a local option election against the saloons. The liquor interests attempted to buy-



J. ELMER BALL

cott him with the other drys and they formed an organization known as the White Circle—a secret organization of the drys, which was designed and used to protect the interests of the temperance element and eliminate such evils as gambling, prostitution and drinking. The success of this organization while he was president of it attracted the attention of the state leaders in the temperance cause and in 1917 he was chosen executive secretary of the Citizens Dry Alliance—a combination of all the temperance forces of Missouri. Soon after this he was made state attorney of the Missouri Anti-Saloon League and is now so employed, serving for the second term in that position. During the fiftieth general assembly of Missouri he represented the temperance forces of the state before that body, it being a part of his duties to prepare the prohibition enforcement act, which came to be known as the “bone-dry” bill.

On the 21st of June, 1904, at Virginia, Illinois, Mr. Ball was married to Miss Edith A. Turner, a daughter of W. T. and Alice R. Turner. Their children are Marjorie and Kathryn Ball, aged respectively eleven and seven years. Mr. Ball is a democrat in his political views and fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, in both of which he has held office, serving as worshipful master of Moberly Lodge, No. 344, A. F. & A. M., in the year 1913 and as chancellor commander of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 25, K. P., for the year 1917. He belongs to the Christian church and his entire life has been actuated by the most honorable and progressive motives, while his interest in his fellowmen has made him an earnest worker in connection with the anti-saloon interests of the state.

GEORGE X. RUEGGER.

George X. Ruegger, manager of the Marine insurance department for the firm of W. H. Markham & Company of St. Louis, was born in Highland, Illinois, June 27, 1867. His father, George Ruegger, a native of Switzerland, was born near the beautiful city of Luzerne in 1820 and in 1840 came to America, being then a young man of twenty years. He settled first in Highland, Illinois, and became quite actively interested in politics there, serving as sheriff of Madison county during the period of the Civil war. He married Josephine Durer, who came from Switzerland at the age of nine years, in 1839, with a party that settled in Highland, Illinois, where a Swiss colony was established. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ruegger was there celebrated and they became the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom George X. is the youngest. The death of Mr. Ruegger occurred in 1869 and after several years of widowhood Mrs. Ruegger became the wife of Timothy Gruaz, a prominent real estate and insurance dealer who was also a recognized leader in political circles. He died in 1904, while his wife survived until 1908.

George X. Ruegger is indebted to the public school system of Highland, Illinois, for the educational opportunities which he enjoyed in his youth. While attending school he also worked for his stepfather in his insurance and real estate office and at eighteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of flour milling. In 1888 he went to Chicago where he engaged in the tailoring business and in 1889 he returned to East St. Louis where he opened a real estate and insurance office, thus returning to the line of activity in which he had previously had thorough experience. He continued in East St. Louis until 1901 when he crossed the river to the larger metropolitan city and was associated with F. C. Case in the insurance business until the firm retired in 1902. He then became associated with W. H. Markham & Company and was later made manager of the marine department of their extensive insurance agency. With this important connection he has since continued and is regarded as a most prominent representative of insurance in this city.

In 1913 Mr. Ruegger was married in St. Louis to Mrs. Mary Young (nee O'Leary), who by her former marriage had two children. Mr. Ruegger is a correspondent of the Board of Underwriters of New York and surveyor of the National Board of Marine Underwriters, having charge of the Mississippi river district north of Memphis. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and fraternally he is connected with Highland Lodge, No. 583, A. F. & A. M.; and Highland Chapter, No. 169, R. A. M. He is likewise a member of the Highland Gymnasium Society and of the Helvetia Sharpshooters. His parents came on both side of the family of teachers and instructors in

Switzerland. His own course has been in harmony with the record of an honored ancestry and throughout the period of his residence in the new world he has made steady progress by reason of his ability, his resourcefulness and his utilization of every opportunity that has come his way.

GEORGE W. RUDELL, M. D.

Dr. George W. Ruddell, devoting his attention to surgical practice in St. Louis, was born in Corydon, Iowa, October 17, 1872. His father, William Ruddell, was a successful farmer of Iowa and passed away in 1919. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Margaret George, was a representative of an old American family. Her first husband, Mr. Case, died while serving his country in the Civil war, he and four of his brothers being soldiers of the Union army. In Bethlehem, Iowa, Mrs. Case became the wife of William Ruddell and to this marriage there were born five children, three sons and two daughters: Nora, who is now the wife of Grant Markley, a resident of Millerton, Iowa; James, a farmer of Corydon, Iowa, who married Grace Dotts; George W., of this review; Albert, a farmer of Corydon, Iowa, who wedded Cora Blakley; and Nancy, the wife of Charles McMurry, also a resident of Corydon.

Dr. Ruddell obtained his education in the country schools of his native state, in an Iowa high school and in the Central University at Pella, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1900 with the Bachelor of Science degree. He then determined upon a professional career and deciding to engage in medical practice he matriculated in the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, in which he pursued a four years' course that was completed by his graduation in 1904 with the M. D. degree. He served for a year as interne in the Seminary Hospital during the last year of his college work, this being allowed because of his advanced standing and the credits which he had already won in his professional studies. In 1904 he entered upon active practice, specializing in surgery with offices at Page and Taylor streets in St. Louis. Later he removed to the Delmar building and then to his present location in the Lister building where he has remained for the past two years, specializing in general surgery in which he has been very successful. He had charge of the teaching of surgery in the National University from 1911 until 1913 inclusive. In the latter year the Washington University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Surgery.

On the 2d of March, 1916, at St. Charles, Missouri, Dr. Ruddell was married to Miss Mildred Hill. He is a Protestant in religious belief and politically maintains an independent course. He belongs to the Automobile Club and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During the war he was on the list waiting to serve but had not been called for active duty when the armistice was signed. Along professional lines he has connection with the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association and through their proceedings keeps in touch with the most advanced thought and activity of the profession and employs the most scientific methods in his surgery.

FRANK L. DITTMEIER.

Frank L. Dittmeier is connected with various important business interests, being at the head of a number of corporations which are operating extensively in St. Louis and also in oil fields in various sections of the country. He is the president of the Frank L. Dittmeier Real Estate Company of this city and in that connection has built up a business of substantial proportions, while his other financial and commercial interests are being developed with equal rapidity and success.

Mr. Dittmeier is a native son of St. Louis, born March 12, 1886, his parents being Nicholas and Mary (Korb) Dittmeier, the former now deceased, while the latter is still living. The father was a merchant tailor who conducted a substantial business for many years. The family numbered four children: Lottie, Frank L., Alfreida and Walter.

Frank L. Dittmeier attended the public and parochial schools of St. Louis and also a business college and when fourteen years of age became connected with the



FRANK L. DITTMEIER

real estate business as a stenographer in the office of the F. Vogel Real Estate Company. After about eight years spent in the employ of that firm he started out on his own account, opening a real estate office at No. 616 Chestnut street and later purchasing the Vogel interests and establishing larger quarters at No. 624 Chestnut street. He succeeded Charles F. Vogel as the president of the business, which is now carried on under the name of the Frank L. Dittmeier Real Estate Company. They not only handle property but are also doing business as financial agents and they make rent collections and loans and also handle insurance. The company is capitalized for fifty thousand dollars and annually promotes a large number of sales. Mr. Dittmeier is also the president of the Reserve Realty Company, which is capitalized for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and is the president of the Vogel Real Estate Company, capitalized for fifty thousand dollars. He has also become interested in oil development and is the president of the Missouri Oil Corporation and the St. Louis Oil Corporation, the former having a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the latter of fifty thousand dollars. His oil interests are in Oklahoma and Texas properties and leases.

Mr. Dittmeier was married February 1, 1910, to Miss Mary P. McHenry, a daughter of Michael McHenry, a well known resident of St. Louis, who for thirty-three years was employed in the city hall. Mrs. Dittmeier is a college graduate and an accomplished pianist. By her marriage she has become the mother of five children: Mary F., Rose R., Frank L., Jr., Marcella and Eugene.

In politics Mr. Dittmeier is a stalwart republican and is keenly interested in the questions and issues of the day. He belongs to the Roman Catholic church and is a member of Kendrick Council of the Knights of Columbus. He is also connected with the Chamber of Commerce and in both business and public relations has contributed to the welfare and progress of St. Louis. His real estate activities have been a source of general benefit and improvement as well as of individual success, and in the O'Fallon Park district he was instrumental in securing the introduction of improvements to the value of ten million dollars and to the sum of one million dollars in the famous Henry Shaw tract. He is an extremely busy man, alert and energetic at all times, and his activities have brought results that are most satisfying, gaining for him an enviable position among the most substantial real estate men of his native city.

EDGAR P. MADORIE.

If one were to characterize Edgar P. Madorie's life work in a single sentence it might be done by saying that he is a man who never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose. This has been manifest not only in his business career but in his efforts for the public good and his labors in both connections have been far-reaching and resultant. He has done important public work of a varied character and at the same time has long maintained a prominent position as a leading contractor and builder of Kansas City. He was born in Kenton, Ohio, in August, 1876, and is the eldest son in a family of five children whose parents were Henry and Martha (Clark) Madorie. The father was born in Kenton, Ohio, in 1852, was reared on a farm and in young manhood took up carpenter work, while later he engaged in contracting and building on his own account. In 1890 he removed with his family to Chicago, where he resided until 1894. He then returned to Kenton, Ohio, where the following year was passed, at the end of which time he came with his family to Kansas City, Missouri, and continued in the contracting business here to the time of his death in 1917. His wife, who was born in Kenton, Ohio, in 1857, passed away in 1920. It was in 1875 that she became the wife of Henry Madorie.

Edgar P. Madorie, their eldest son, was educated in the common schools of Kenton but had no opportunities beyond that. As a boy he was full of energy and ambitious to make money. At the age of nine he cared for cows both before and after school hours, thus earning seventy-five cents per week, and through the summer months from 1885 until 1889 he worked on buildings for his father, piling lumber and helping to lay shingles, flooring, etc. During berry seasons he went into the country and picked wild berries for his mother to can for the winter. He was fond of birds and animals, always having a flock of pigeons and a hutch of rabbits on hand and selling them as

a means of making money. In the spring of 1889 he secured a position in a lock factory, thus serving through the winter months when his father thought he was attending school. In that factory he obtained a general knowledge of the manufacture of interior building hardware. Early in 1890 he went to Chicago with his parents and on the second day after his arrival there secured a position in an implement factory in which he was employed for a year, being transferred from one department to another and finally winning promotion to the position of assistant to the general superintendent.

Mr. Madorie made friends with his employers and in 1891 when announcing his intention of leaving he was offered a position in any department of the factory he was capable of filling if he would stay in the company's employ, but this did not tempt him and he accepted a position as a city salesman with a wholesale grocery house, taking a former salesman's territory. The returns of his work brought him additional territory which he combed thoroughly and his success as a salesman was noticed by a hay and grain dealer who offered him a position as general salesman at an increased salary. This he accepted and from that time on opportunities for making money seemed to him plentiful. In 1892 he was induced to accept a position in a large ornamental sheet metal stamping works and there remained until fall, when he concluded to go into business on his own account, taking contracts for lathing buildings. In that work he continued until 1894, when he returned with his parents to Kenton, Ohio, where he secured employment in a fence and tail works. In this plant he gained a general knowledge of all kinds of ornamental iron work and retained the position until the spring of 1895 when he came with his parents to Kansas City and entered the building business in the employ of his father. He became interested in this business and took up the study of architecture, devoting nights and Sundays to study and reading along that line, while the daytime was devoted to carpenter work. He soon gained a practical knowledge of all kinds of building construction by doing the actual work himself, such as laying brick, setting steel, making and pouring concrete and erecting all kinds of exterior and interior woodwork. He continued his constant study for a period of ten years, many a night falling asleep in his chair and over his drawing board, his mother coming into his room, waking him and making him go to bed.

In 1904 Mr. Madorie was admitted to a partnership by his father under the firm name of H. Madorie & Son, contractors and builders, his duties being estimating and submitting bids for contracts. He was a constant observer of buildings and grasped every opportunity to learn the technical end of architecture. He soon began to make plans and specifications for small homes, apartments and business buildings for friends whom he could induce to give contracts to the firm, the firm's policy being that plans and specifications should cost nothing where they did the building. Mr. Madorie made details for all of the exterior and interior woodwork on their buildings and these were worked out in a planing mill which they had added to their business. In 1895 the firm began to take contracts for interior woodwork exclusively and continued this until 1907 when Edgar P. Madorie severed his relations with his father and took up architecture. His first contract was the designing of the interior of a barber shop and thereafter many small homes, apartments and business buildings were given over to him. He has a thorough knowledge of interior painting, tinting and decorating and has made a special study of color effects. As the years have passed his developing powers have brought him to a place of prominence as an architect and builder. He has to his credit several prominent buildings which stand as monuments to his ability as an architect, including the Kansas City Tuberculosis Hospital, situated on the municipal farm. This is of Spanish design, was built by convict labor and is a model of its kind. He also was the architect and builder of the general office building of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company at Independence, Kansas, which has ornamental features of the Egyptian period and represents an expenditure of a half million dollars. Another is the new Twelfth Street Theatre, including all interior decorations which are strictly of the Pompeian period, while the building is a model moving picture house costing one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. He was the architect and builder of the Peking Cafe at Twelfth and McGee streets, a Chinese restaurant of Americanized Chinese architecture, erected at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. The Kansas City sub-police station, of strictly Spanish architecture, is his handiwork and also the residence of George T. Hall, a half mile south of Liberty, Missouri, which was built at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. It is of New England colonial design and Mr. Madorie was in full charge and designed the interior decorations, including the illumination, furniture and all draperies,

and also the landscaping of the grounds. The residence of H. R. McLain at Exoelsior Springs, Missouri, erected at a cost of sixty thousand dollars and designed in accordance with the American period accredited to Frank Lloyd Wright of Chicago, is the work of Mr. Madorie. He was likewise given the contract for the residence of W. C. Appleby of Fayetteville, Arkansas, a one-story southern colonial home, which is a reproduction of an old colonial home erected in that city before the Civil war. This home will have the bullet holes that pierced through the doors and walls by the Federal and Confederate soldiers reproduced as they appeared before the old structure was demolished, and the home is being built at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. Other work of Mr. Madorie includes the Kansas City coffin factory, which is a model factory building representing an expenditure of four hundred thousand dollars.

In 1902 Mr. Madorie was married to Miss Lillian Shea and they have two children, Margaret and Katherine. The family is well known in Kansas City, occupying an enviable social position. Mr. Madorie has always been religiously inclined, attending church and Sunday school the greater part of his life. In the early part he was a member of the Christian church and later became identified with the Catholic church. He has always been charitable to the unfortunate, on one occasion befriending a forsaken outcast, an habitual drunkard, a man of fifty years, whom he took out of prison, supplying him with clothing, putting him to work and acting as his friend and adviser so that in the end the man made a good citizen. On another occasion he came to the aid of an old woman who barely existed, supplying her with clothing, food and fuel until her son was old enough to earn a livelihood for them. He likewise supplied small amounts of money to welfare workers to provide living quarters for the unfortunate until they were able to secure positions to make their own way. During hard times he has helped many poor people to have a happy Christmas by furnishing them clothing and food.

Mr. Madorie believes in clubs and fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and in 1920 was elected a member of the executive committee and made chairman of the membership committee. He was a Mason, having attained the Knights Templar degree and also crossing the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, but in 1917 he withdrew from the order and joined the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and in 1920-21 served in the capacity of lecturing knight. He is a member of the Optimist Club and in 1920-21 was appointed chairman of its entertainment committee. He belongs also to the Automobile Club, Real Estate Board of Kansas City and the Loyal Order of Moose. He was active in twelve of the drives promoted by the World war and his activity in these drives brought results that in every instance made him one of the leaders of the campaign. He started in the first drive as a solicitor but in later drives was made a captain, with the responsibility of organizing a large team. His success as a leader was proven when he secured seventy thousand dollars in the Memorial drive as against thirty-five thousand secured by another captain in the United Charities drive. In the Boy Scout drive, a one-day campaign, his team secured eight thousand dollars of a total amount of fifty-five thousand raised by twelve teams. He was presented an emblem of the organization and also a large silk flag with a pennant attached, with the words "Boy Scout" printed on it. In one Red Cross drive in one block he organized a team and secured thirty-three hundred memberships. He was ready at all times to do his full part in the war work and his labors were most effective and far-reaching.

Mr. Madorie's political endorsement was given to the democratic party in 1908. He served as a member of the Kansas City legislative council under Mayor T. T. Crittenden, representing the eleventh ward in the lower house. During that period he was a member of the committee on streets, alleys and grades. This committee negotiated the Kansas City Terminal Railroad franchise, which the railroads were trying to get for ninety-nine years. Mr. Madorie served on the committee for eighteen months, looking after Kansas City's best interests. As a member of the committee he set out to force the railroads to insert several articles in the franchise that would prevent exorbitant switching charges by the railroads against the manufacturing and jobbing interests, and that Kansas City's traffic ways be left open and provided with viaducts and subways to prevent possible congestion of future transportation. In order to accomplish this end he induced several of the city's prominent business men to hold a meeting and met with them, talking to them in reference to the franchise that the railroads were trying to force the city to adopt. This meeting resulted in the formation of a large committee picked from the business men. Realizing that expert talent should be employed they

obtained the services of the representative of the transportation department of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce who attended each meeting and acted in the capacity of adviser. When the franchise was agreed upon these men employed a lawyer to put it in a legal and forceful form. The result of this council committee's hard work was that Kansas City secured railroad passenger and freight terminals and a union station, costing many millions of dollars, that will never be a burden to the city's manufacturing and industrial interests nor the city's growth. Mr. Madorie deserves much personal credit for securing this protection for Kansas City and may well be proud of the fact that he served on the committee. While serving in the city council he was a member of the streets, alleys and grades committee, the finance committee and the public buildings, parks and grounds committees and was an active worker on each of them.

ALBERT G. BLANKE.

Albert G. Blanke, president of the Albert G. Blanke Real Estate Company of St. Louis, comes to this city from the neighboring state of Illinois, his birth having occurred at Marine on the 1st of February, 1866. His parents were Frederick G. and Caroline (Ortgies) Blanke. The father, who was for many years engaged in general merchandising, retired from active business in his later years and passed away in February, 1919, at the notable old age of ninety-seven. The mother is still living, making her home at No. 3109 Eads avenue in St. Louis. The sons of the family are: Cyrus F., who is president of the C. F. Blanke Tea & Coffee Company of St. Louis; Richard H., who is secretary and treasurer of the same company; Fred C., who is connected with the same business; and Albert G., of this review.

The last named attended the schools of his native town to the age of fourteen years and then came to St. Louis, where he obtained employment as clerk in a commission house. From that time forward he has been dependent upon his own resources and his industry and ability have been the vital forces in the attainment of his present-day success. He afterward entered the employ of the L. H. Lohmeyer Real Estate Company and thus received his initial training along the line of business in which he is now engaged. In 1897 he embarked in the real estate business on his own account and has operated in this field to the present time. While he handles all kinds of property, he specializes in financing the building of homes. He is thoroughly familiar with property values and his judgment is most accurate in placing valuation upon city real estate. He belongs to the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and he is also one of the directors of the Title Guaranty Trust Company.

On the 24th of April, 1901, Mr. Blanke was married in St. Louis to Miss Lilly M. Verborg, daughter of Francis H. and Dorothy Verborg, the former now deceased, while the latter is yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Blanke have two children, Janet and Bert. Mr. and Mrs. Blanke are both well known in the city where they have long resided and their circle of friends is almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintance. Mr. Blanke gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and he belongs to several clubs, including the Missouri Athletic, the Midland Valley and the Sunset Hill Country Clubs. He was very active during the Liberty Loan drives and in support of various other lines of war service. He enjoys golf and horseback riding and in these finds his diversion and recreation. Persistent energy in his business, close study of everything that has to do with real estate activity and other substantial qualities have placed him in a creditable position in the business circles of his adopted city.

SIDNEY R. STANARD.

Sidney R. Stanard, who through the successive stages of progress in the field of newspaper publication has reached the position of managing editor of the St. Louis Times, was born at Lamoille, Illinois, February 19, 1888. His father, Henry A. Stanard, also a native of that place, was a lawyer by profession. He gave his political support to the republican party, was a member of the Baptist church and was very active and prominent in local affairs. He wedded Elmie Roberts, a native of Ottawa, Illinois,



ALBERT G. BLANKE



and both have now passed away, the father's death having occurred in March, 1917. They were parents of two children, the daughter being the late Mrs. Alice Bigelow, who died while a missionary in the Philippine islands.

Sidney Roberts Stanard was educated in the public and high school of Lamoille, Illinois, and in Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Illinois. As a boy newspaper publication held a certain fascination for him and he was only fourteen when he entered the office of the Lamoille Gazette, a weekly newspaper, to work after school hours and on Saturdays. The Gazette was but crudely equipped as were all weekly papers of that time and the young newspaper enthusiast became familiar with such mechanical occupations as setting type by hand and operating an old-fashioned Washington hand press. After leaving school he became associated with the Duquoin Call, a daily newspaper of Duquoin, Illinois, and remained with that publication until taking charge of the Duquoin Herald, an evening daily, as editor and owner. While with the Herald he became active in republican politics of southern Illinois.

Mr. Stanard came to St. Louis in 1912. He was employed first on the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, then went to the St. Louis Republic and later was identified for two years with the Post-Dispatch. In 1915 he went to the St. Louis Star and during his five years with that newspaper served as city editor, news editor and for a brief period was acting managing editor. In 1920 he became managing editor of the St. Louis Times, which responsible position he holds at the present time. His persistent effort, close study and ready adaptability have been salient forces in bringing him to his present place in journalistic circles.

In 1909 Mr. Stanard was married to Miss Victoria Zoeckler, of Duquoin, Illinois, and they have one child, Roberts.

GEORGE EDWARD MIX.

George Edward Mix, judge of Division No. 2 of the city court of St. Louis, was born in Waterville, Oneida county, New York, August 21, 1876, his parents being Daniel and Ida (Biglow) Mix, who were also natives of Waterville. The father was very prominent in the freighting and transportation business in that section of the country, handling and hauling all kinds of heavy freight and farm products. In 1887 he removed with his family to New Britain, Connecticut, and became connected with the P. & F. Corbin Lock Company, there remaining until his death which occurred in 1893. His wife survived him for several years, passing away in 1907. It is interesting in this connection to note something of the ancestry from which Judge Mix sprang. In the paternal line he is a representative of the old Mix family of Connecticut, the progenitors thereof being among the earliest settlers of the New Haven colony. The Biglow family is of equally extended connection with New England, for the first of the name were early settlers in Massachusetts.

George Edward Mix was educated in the public schools of New Britain, Connecticut, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, while later he attended the Williston Academy of Easthampton, Massachusetts, and then pursued an academic course in Yale University, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1901. He next entered upon the study of law at Yale and received his LL.B. degree in 1904. He was a leading member of his class, as indicated in the fact that he was elected its permanent secretary. He was also president of the Yale-Kent Debating Club and held the record for championship in Indian club swinging. Following his graduation from the high school at New Britain, Connecticut, he had made his initial step in the business world by obtaining employment at the Corbin Cabinet Lock Works, where he learned the trade of metal pattern making. In this way he earned the money that enabled him to continue his education in the Williston Academy and at Yale. He met all of the expenses of his preparatory and college courses and thus displayed the elemental strength of his character, foreshadowing the qualities which were to win him success in his later career. He entered upon the practice of law in New York city where he remained from the summer of 1904 until the latter part of January, 1905, when he came to St. Louis as attorney for insurance companies and other interests in connection with the work of wrecking all of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition buildings. He had entire charge of all claims for damages and all law suits growing out of accidents and injury claims both for the various wrecking companies who

were taking down the buildings and the liability insurance companies. In February, 1907, he entered upon the general practice of law in St. Louis and has so continued to the present time. He represents several of the largest corporations of the United States in all of their legal work in St. Louis and the state of Missouri and is recognized as a most prominent corporation lawyer, thoroughly familiar with this branch of jurisprudence. He was appointed by Mayor Henry W. Keil as judge of the circuit court of the city of St. Louis, presiding over Division No. 2, April 21, 1919, and since taking his place upon the bench has made a splendid record. He is a man of rare judgment, broad-minded, fearless and absolutely fair and impartial, making no distinction between rich and poor, high and low. It is his purpose to render absolute justice and often in order to get at the truth he makes a personal investigation and questions witnesses to gain a knowledge of the real facts. He has been designated by the press and others as "Methodical Mix"—a name which carries with it a high measure of praise. As a judge he maintains the full dignity of the law, demanding respect for the court from all who come within its confines. He has little regard for the man who bases his right to recognition and respect upon the record of his ancestors but lacks ambition and force to win esteem through the possession of personal qualities that are worth while. During the first six months of Judge Mix's service upon the bench his court showed receipts of thirteen thousand, six hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, while in the corresponding month of the previous year in the same court under his predecessor the receipts were only three thousand, seven hundred and sixty dollars, showing that Judge Mix has made the court more than self-sustaining, taking it off of the expense list of the city and making it contribute to the general municipal fund. In 1909 he was appointed by the St. Louis circuit court as special commissioner in the case of Johnson vs. The United Railways Company, wherein nearly three million dollars was involved.

At Belleville, Illinois, on the 29th of February, 1908, Judge Mix was married to Miss Irene Zent, a daughter of Morris F. Zent, of Belleville. The Judge is well known in Masonic circles. He belongs to Polar Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; Hiram Council, No. 1, R. & S. M.; and Alhambra Grotto, No. 47, M. O. V. P. E. R. He is likewise a member of the Masonic committee having in charge the erection of the new million dollar Masonic Temple. He is very fond of gymnastics and all manly outdoor sports, especially golf and swimming. Along strictly professional lines he has connection with the St. Louis, Missouri and American Bar Associations. Judge Mix is recognized as a man of wonderful strength of character and honesty of purpose, broad-minded, versatile and at all times genial and approachable. These qualities have gained him the warm regard of an extensive circle of friends.

WILLIAM BARKER McBRIDE.

William Barker McBride, principal owner of the McBride Secret Service, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 18, 1871. His father, John Henry McBride, who has passed away, came of American ancestry that dates back through five generations. His occupation was that of a steamboat captain and he also became a steamboat owner. He was licensed to operate on the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Mississippi rivers and also on the tributaries of all rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. He was one of the organizers of Harbor No. 28 for masters and pilots of steam vessels and he became one of the charter members of the masters and pilots of the Ohio & Mississippi Pilots Association. During the Civil war he served with the Union army in the transport service as steamboat captain, rendering valuable aid to his country in that connection. He also fought in the Mexican war, and during the Spanish-American war was engaged in transferring troops. He married Harriet Ann Cannon, who is connected through her ancestral line with the Dewey family. To Mr. and Mrs. McBride were born seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom William Barker is the fourth in order of birth. The others were: Henry Robert E. Lee, now deceased; Sarah Emily, who has also passed away; John C., who married Margaret Short, of Philadelphia; Frederick Woodruff, deceased; Samuel Edward, who has passed away; and Harriet E., the wife of Charles E. Colville, an actor on the Orpheum circuit.



WILLIAM B. McBRIDE

William Barker McBride attended the grammar schools of St. Louis and afterward pursued a general course in the Perkins & Herpel Business School of this city. Later he became an instructor in that school and subsequently he entered the employ of the Kehlro Milling Company as a stenographer, remaining in that position until 1893, when he left St. Louis on a trip through Canada, Greenland, Baffin's Land, and Nova Scotia. He was absent three years, and went through all the remarkable experiences of the explorer. In 1896 he returned to this city, where he took up the show business. From 1896 until 1899 he was identified with theatrical entertainments as actor and manager, making trips over the entire United States. From 1899 until 1902 he was engaged in the general contracting business and through the succeeding two years he was connected with the St. Louis Star. Again, from 1904 until 1909, he was in the contracting business under his own name, confining his attention to contract work along the line of plumbing and heating. In 1910 he was appointed chief of police, also served as city marshal at Maplewood, Missouri, and in 1911 he entered the Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, with which he continued until 1916, rising to the position of assistant superintendent of the St. Louis office. In the latter year he established business on his own account under the name of the McBride Secret Service and has so continued to the present time. He is the principal owner of the business and has gained a large clientele. He is also a trustee and the general manager of the Bengal Manufacturing Company of St. Louis and during the period of the Spanish-American war as well as the World war he did a great deal of work for the government in the line of investigation and also subscribed to all the various war activities.

In St. Louis on the 1st of May, 1899, Mr. McBride was married to Miss Bertha Powell and they have become the parents of two sons and a daughter, Winfield Berwyn, Wallace Denman, and Merna Elizabeth. Mr. McBride is a representative of one of the old families of Missouri, his grandfather having been circuit judge of Pike county at an early day. He came to Missouri in 1830 and to St. Louis in 1844 and through the intervening period the family has here been represented, having for ninety years been well known in this state.

In politics William B. McBride is an independent republican and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., and is a loyal follower of the teachings and purposes of the craft. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all that has to do with the welfare and progress of his native city, cooperating heartily in many plans and measures for the general good.

JAMES B. NOURSE.

James B. Nourse, an attorney of Kansas City, practicing as a member of the firm of Hutton, Nourse & Bell, was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, April 22, 1888, and is a son of Dr. Wallace Logan and Sadie (Bartrim) Nourse. His ancestral line is not only traced back to the early colonization period in American history but to a remote century in English history. The records show that Thomas Chicheley died in England in 1400, leaving three distinguished sons, Henry, Robert and John, of whom Henry became archbishop of Canterbury, while Robert was lord mayor of London in 1421 and John was attorney general to King Henry and was the direct ancestor from whom James B. Nourse of this review traces his descent. It was Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, whom Shakespeare uses as one of his characters in the opening scene of King Henry V. The third son, John Chicheley, attorney general to King Henry, had a daughter, Phillipia, who married John Nourse, and their grandson, Walter, who married Christina, daughter of Sir Fredrick Wall, built the house of Weston in Herefordshire in 1600. It is still standing, a splendid example of Tudor architecture and in it was born James Nourse, who went to Virginia in 1769 and served with the American troops in the Revolutionary war. He left London on the 16th of March and arriving at Hampton, Virginia, purchased land near Charleston. He became one of the legislators of that state, representing Berkeley county in the general assembly, and was very active in equipping troops for service in the war for independence. His son, James Nourse, was a prominent lawyer and his

grandson, Charles Nourse, was a merchant of Bardstown, Kentucky. Joseph Nourse of this family was the first registrar of the United States treasury.

Among the ancestors of James B. Nourse were also Benjamin Logan of early Kentucky history and Judge William Logan who was United States senator in 1819 and 1820 and who served as a member of the Kentucky court of appeals. He was the first white child born in the state of Kentucky and it was his daughter, Rosa, who became the mother of Wallace Logan Nourse, a distinguished Presbyterian divine, who was born at Bardstown, Kentucky, November 30, 1834. His father, Charles Nourse, born in the same town, became a well known business man there and was prominent as a leader in the whig party and as an influential member of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Nourse pursued his early education in the schools of Bardstown and afterward attended the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Danville, teaching school at intervals before completing his course. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Louisville in 1862 and in his early work in the ministry was located in Daviess and Hancock counties in connection with the Synod of Kentucky. In 1869 he removed to Rockport, Indiana, where he remained for sixteen years and during that period was instrumental in building several churches. In 1885 he accepted the pastorate of the Ninth Street Presbyterian church, now the Westminster church, in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he occupied the pulpit continuously for eighteen years, accomplishing a great work not only in the spiritual upbuilding of the membership but in the salutary influence he exerted throughout the community. At length he resigned his pastorate, after which he had charge of the Lester Memorial church in South Christian and of the Presbyterian church at Franklin, Kentucky, but continued to make Hopkinsville his home. One of the papers of that city, at the time of his passing, said: "No man was better known to the people and none held in higher honor and esteem, and his gifts and graces, the sweetness and light of his life, his zeal in the service of Christ, his patriotism and civic pride, his wise counsels and his constant and intelligent activity in advancing the moral and material welfare of the city will be held in enduring and grateful remembrance." In a memorial prepared by the Athenaeum, of which Dr. Nourse was the president, it was said: "Dr. Nourse was truly a man of God and one of earth's noblemen. As a minister he was learned and distinguished; as a scholar he was ripe in knowledge and possessed of a wide range of information; as a citizen he was patriotic, decided in his convictions and correct in his judgment; as a literary man he deserved to rank with the leaders of thought and the ablest exponents of advanced ideas amongst those with whom he came in contact; as a friend and associate in our club life he was near and dear to us all, and his death is a source of grief that cannot find expression in mere words."

In a memorial service held in Hopkinsville, H. D. Smith, after speaking of Dr. Nourse's devotion to the principle of entire separation of church and state—an adherence which at times seemed to bring upon him even the disapproval of many of his friends and parishioners because he would not speak of prohibition as a political measure in his pulpit, said of him: "Dr. Nourse was careful to exercise his right of suffrage. He went often to the courthouse to note the course of justice and was interested in good roads, in new railways and in the coming factories to the neighborhood. He had a great local patriotism. * * * He was a farmer, practiced gardening and cared for an orchard. * * * Perhaps no preacher has been so variously, so intimately and so vitally related to and identified with this community. * * * He was deeply and continuously interested in all educational institutions and activities, was a chief originator and promoter of the public library and was once a member of the city school board. As a member of the Men's Literary Club of the town he was an active and leading member and at the time of his death was its president; but we should not do justice to his memory as a friend and helper of education if we did not add that he had small respect for intellectual culture divorced from morality and religion. * * * Dr. Nourse was leonine, rugged, somewhat brusque in speech, but he was full of kindness and sympathy with all who suffered. He possessed a generous sense of humor. He was thus a good friend, a pleasant companion, an excellent neighbor. * * * He found out the sick and sorrowing, inquired after them, sent them messages of affection and cheer, and them he frequently visited without regard to their relation to the church, going to them as their neighbor. * * * And withal our friend possessed a beautiful simplicity. He was genuine. He lived close to nature. He loved God's great out-of-doors. * * * He kept a simple heart and was glad when folks spoke to him of homely things in simple words. He was singularly free

from anything which smacked of affectation. He was not clerical in his dress or manner and no extravagance of habit or speech marred the noble simplicity of his life."

Dr. Nourse was married in 1864 to Miss Louisa Bell, of Owensboro, Kentucky, who passed away, and their two children, William and Mrs. Thomas Green, are also deceased, while one son of that marriage, Rev. Charles L. Nourse, is a Presbyterian minister. In 1875 Dr. Nourse married Sadie Bartrim, of Rockport, Indiana, who survives him, together with their eight children.

It was of the second marriage that James B. Nourse was born. He was educated in the schools of Hopkinsville and in Centre College at Danville, Kentucky. He took great interest in athletics in his college days, became a famous football player and made the state track record for a quarter of a mile. In 1910 he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree and in the same year removed to Kansas City, where he became connected with the Southwest National Bank. He has always retained more or less active connection with banking interests and is now a director of the Centropolis Bank, the State Bank of Sugar Creek and the Metropolitan State Bank. After taking up his abode in Kansas City he entered the Kansas City Law School and was graduated in 1912. He then became associated with the firm of New & Krauthoff but a little later entered into partnership with John G. Hutton, who was a lieutenant of the Eighty-ninth Division of the American army and went into active service. Following this the firm became Hutton, Nourse & Bell and so continues at the present time.

In 1918 Mr. Nourse also entered the federal service, being on duty at Camp Pike and at Camp Travis. He became a member of the officers' training school and was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry. Following his discharge he resumed the active practice of law and is winning substantial success in his chosen profession. He is ethical, honest, industrious and thorough and his steadfastness of purpose and close study are strong elements in his professional advancement. He has always maintained his interest in his fellow comrades of the World war and is a prominent and active member of the American Legion, having formerly served as commander of William T. Fitzsimons Post, which he aided in organizing. He is now chairman of the city central executive committee of the American Legion Posts of Kansas City, these posts being organized in accordance with a plan whereby each post is represented through its delegates on the city central executive committee, which committee, with Mr. Nourse as chairman, handles the affairs of the Legion at large in Kansas City and will have much of the responsibility of the 1921 convention of the American Legion which is to be held in Kansas City in the fall of 1921. He takes the keenest interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his army comrades and to the promotion of the high purposes for which the Legion stands.

Mr. Nourse also holds membership in the Central Presbyterian church, while his political allegiance is given to the democratic party. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias, with the City Club, with the Chamber of Commerce and is a prominent member of the Beta Theta Pi and the Phi Alpha Delta, being president of the Kansas City association of the latter. Along strictly professional lines he is identified with the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

WARREN MOORE CHANDLER.

Little did Warren Moore Chandler dream when he entered the National Bank of Commerce in the humble capacity of messenger that he would one day be active in directing the affairs of the institution as vice president and yet all through his career he has been actuated by a laudable ambition to progress and has availed himself of every opportunity of taking a forward step. He has never been afraid to venture when the way was open nor has he manifested any dread of the laborious attention to detail which is so necessary an element in the achievement of prosperity. The solid and substantial qualities of the business man have been constantly developed in him and the results have therefore been certain.

Warren Moore Chandler was born near Natural Bridge, Rockbridge county, Virginia, October 3, 1866. His father, Dr. Samuel Temple Chandler, was also a native of that locality and became an active practitioner of medicine and surgery, in which profession he continued throughout his entire life, serving as a surgeon in the Con-

federate army, while later he was a successful practitioner in West Virginia prior to his removal to St. Louis in 1881. Here he opened an office and remained in practice to the time of his death. His father also bore the name of Samuel Temple Chandler and was likewise born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, being a representative of one of the old and prominent families of that state. The mother of Warren M. Chandler bore the maiden name of Reubenja Grigsby, and she, too, was connected with a family that in Virginia played an important part in shaping the history and progress of the state. Her birth likewise occurred in Rockbridge county and she passed away in St. Louis.

One of a family of ten children, seven of whom are living, Warren M. Chandler pursued his education in the public schools of Parkersburg, West Virginia, to the age of fifteen years when he put aside his textbooks and accompanied his father to St. Louis. Here in 1881 he entered the employ of R. S. McCormick & Company, with whom he remained for a few months. On the 10th of December, 1881, he entered the National Bank of Commerce as a messenger and has constantly been associated with this institution to the present time. He advanced through all departments to that of assistant cashier, to which office he was assigned in 1909. Since then he won promotions and election to other office and in January, 1919, became the vice president of this old and stable moneyed institution of St. Louis. In his present capacity he has charge of the new business department.

On the 27th of October, 1897, Mr. Chandler was married to Miss Edna Shaw, a daughter of Dr. Alexander B. Shaw, of St. Louis. They have become parents of two children: Warren Temple, who was born January 30, 1899, and is now a student in Brown University; and Margaret Shaw, who was born December 23, 1902, and is attending Mary Institute as a junior.

Mr. Chandler is a member of the Bellerive Country Club which indicates his love of golf. He is also connected with the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce as its treasurer and is a consistent member of the Westminster Presbyterian church. During the period of the World war he took an active part in the Red Cross and Liberty bond campaigns as captain of a team. His life has been one of diligence and his sterling characteristics of enterprise and reliability have won for him a large circle of close friends and the respect and confidence of his business associates. There is something stimulating and inspiring in the record of such a man, showing what may be accomplished through individual effort, for Mr. Chandler has been both the architect and builder of his own fortunes.

HENRY A. BORGMANN.

Henry A. Borgmann, sales manager for the Mallinckrodt Chemical Company of St. Louis, was born February 25, 1870, in New York city. His father, Henry Gerhard Borgmann, was born in Germany in 1826 and came to America in 1868, when forty-two years of age. Arriving in New York city, he there resided until 1874, when he came to St. Louis and established a manufacturing plant, giving his attention to cabinet work, but he died in the same year. His wife, Elise (Terhellen) Borgmann, was born in Germany in 1830 and was married in that country in 1868, coming as a bride to the new world. Their family numbered two sons, of whom Henry A. is the elder, and a daughter, who died in infancy.

In the public schools of St. Louis, Henry A. Borgmann pursued his education and also attended the night polytechnic school. When a lad of twelve years he began to provide for his own support by clerking in the old North Park Place Hotel in North St. Louis. He was afterward connected with the Windsor Hotel and in 1884 entered the employ of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Company as a clerk, since which time he has been advanced to the position of sales manager and is now serving in that capacity.

On the 2d of June, 1899, in St. Louis, Mr. Borgmann was married to Miss Thelma Kiefaber, who was born in this city and is a daughter of William Kiefaber, who was connected with A. Kriekhaus & Company, hide merchants. Mr. and Mrs. Borgmann have one daughter, Elise Katherine Borgmann, who is now eighteen years of age.

Mr. Borgmann largely turns to athletics and to rowing, fishing and hunting for recreation and diversion. He is a republican in his political views and fraternally



HENRY A. BORGMANN

he is connected with the Royal Arcanum and has taken all of the degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry and has crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Royal League and for a quarter of a century he has been a member of the North St. Louis Turnverein. He is also connected with the Liederkranz Club and for twenty-five years has been the secretary of the North End Rowing Club. He is identified with the Young Men's Christian Association and with all those forces which make for uplift and progress in his community and among his fellowmen.

CLIFFORD A. SCHLUETER.

The members of the Schlueter family of St. Louis have built up a splendid enterprise, constituting one of the important productive enterprises of the city, and of this Clifford A. Schlueter is the secretary. He is bending his efforts to further constructive work in this connection, keeping in close touch with the trend of the trade and doing everything in his power legitimately to increase the business of the house. He is one of the wide-awake, alert and enterprising young business men of the city where he was born December 21, 1894, being a son of Julius A. Schlueter, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Clifford A. Schlueter was educated in the Lutheran parochial schools and in the Webster public school of St. Louis and in 1909 after completing his studies he became connected with his father in business, working for a time in the factory. His initial training was received in the machine shop and from this minor position worked his way up to the superintendency of the plant. In 1913 he was admitted to a partnership and in 1919 following the death of the father when the business was incorporated, he became secretary of the company but continued to act as superintendent of the plant until 1918 when he entered the office in order to take charge of the clerical work of the firm.

In the same year Mr. Schlueter was united in marriage to Miss Inez Doolittle, of Oakland, California, and to them has been born a daughter, Beverly L. Mr. and Mrs. Schlueter are members of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran church. He is a veteran of the World war, having joined the army on the 22d of July, 1919, as ambulance driver of Company No. Two Hundred and Thirty-eight of the Tenth Division. He was in Baltimore when the armistice was signed. He manifests a progressive interest in all that has to do with the welfare and upbuilding of the city and his course as a business man marks him as one of the representative young manufacturers of St. Louis.

EMIL NICHOLAS TOLKACZ.

Emil Nicholas Tolkacz, a director and general manager of the Missouri Boiler & Sheet Iron Works of St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Berlin, Germany, August 23, 1859. His father, Marion V. Tolkacz, was born in Poland and came to America in 1866, settling in Callaway county, Missouri. He afterward removed to Quincy, Illinois, and in 1870 came to St. Louis, residing in this city until his death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Emilie Elkhardt, was born in Posen, Poland, which later became a part of the German empire. She still survives her husband and is eighty-nine years of age. The father served in the German army, holding a rank equivalent to that of colonel in the American army. To him and his wife were born three sons and four daughters.

Emil N. Tolkacz pursued his education in the Laclede public school of St. Louis and in the Central high school, attending night sessions there when the school was situated at Seventh and Chestnut streets and among his teachers were Ben Blewett and F. Louis Soldan, both prominently known in St. Louis. He afterward became a student in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, striving after opportunities to improve his education and thus qualify for life's practical and responsible duties. While attending night school he worked during the daytime as a sign painter, for which he had a natural talent, early manifesting ability in the art of drawing and free-hand work. Subsequently he engaged in the wholesale clothing business and afterward

became a bookkeeper for the firm of C. Conrad & Co., Budweiser agents until 1882. On leaving that position he entered the employ of Kupperle Brothers, with whom he continued until 1890 when he purchased the business of A. C. Dunlevy and thus took over the General Sheet Iron Works with which he is now connected, having in the meantime changed the name to the Missouri Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, of which he is now the general manager and one of the directors. He is thus active in controlling a business of substantial proportions and one which is classed as an important industrial enterprise of St. Louis. He is also the president of the Marquette Realty Company, is a director of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company and is otherwise well known in business circles.

In St. Louis in 1882 Mr. Tolkacz was married to Miss Minnie Thiet, who was born in St. Louis, July 31, 1861, a daughter of Carl and Marietta Thiet, the former a prominent druggist. Mr. and Mrs. Tolkacz have two sons: Paul, who is the president and treasurer of the Missouri Boiler Works; and Walter, who is the vice president of the company.

In politics Mr. Tolkacz is an independent republican and made campaign speeches through the state for William H. Taft when he was candidate for office the second time. Mr. Tolkacz belongs to the St. Louis Altenheim Association, to the Algonquin Golf Club, The City Club, The Triple A Golf Club and the Liederkrantz Club. He has been a resident of St. Louis from the age of eleven years, or for a period of one half century, so that he has a wide acquaintance in the city and has made a creditable place in its industrial circles. Whatever success he has achieved in a business way is due to his own efforts. Studying at night he qualified for the business world and is today at the head of a large concern bringing him a substantial financial return.

LYMAN T. HAY.

Lyman T. Hay, general manager of Hotel Jefferson, not only one of the finest hostelrys of St. Louis but also one of the finest of the Mississippi valley, was born in Newton, Illinois, November 23, 1858. He is a son of Carson D. and Mary (Tansill) Hay, both of whom have now passed away, dying in February and in May, 1893, respectively at Hot Springs, Arkansas. The father was engaged in the hotel business and was also a graduate physician. During the period of the Civil war, from 1861 until 1865, Dr. Hay and his wife were in Washington, D. C., where he was connected with the treasury department, becoming the first pension agent for the southern Illinois district. His wife was president of the Soldiers' Wives and Mothers' Home Aid Society. All of her people were strong supporters of the Confederate cause, while her husband was a most loyal advocate of the Union. In 1877 Dr. Hay removed with his family to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he and his wife continued to spend their remaining days. Their family numbered two sons and a daughter. The daughter, Fannie H., became the wife of J. W. Moffitt, a merchant of Hot Springs, Arkansas, who passed away in 1899 as the result of illness contracted in the Spanish-American war. The brother, Eugene Carson Hay, was a graduate of the University of Virginia, completing the medical course with the class of 1887. He became a prominent and well known diagnostician of Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he passed away in 1913.

The other member of the family, Lyman T. Hay, whose name introduces this review, attended the public schools of Centralia, Illinois, and afterward became a student in the State University at Urbana, Illinois, in 1877, where he pursued his studies for six years. He then embarked in general merchandising, but since 1884 has been continuously engaged in the hotel business. He had not yet completed his university course when his parents removed to Arkansas and for many years he resided at Hot Springs, there entering upon active connection with hotel life. He became general manager of the Arlington Hotel of that city in 1891 and of the Eastman Hotel in 1897. He was one of the founders of the Jefferson Hotel of St. Louis, the company being incorporated in 1903, and the hotel opened for business on the 8th of April, 1904. Mr. Hay remains as general manager of this hotel and is secretary and treasurer of the company, of which A. B. Gaines is the president. Colonel Samuel W. Fordyce was formerly vice president of the company but passed away in August, 1919. Mr. Hay was associated with Colonel Fordyce for many



LYMAN T. HAY

years, knowing him intimately from boyhood days, while their connection with business affairs dated from 1891, when Mr. Hay became the general manager of the Arlington Hotel at Hot Springs. Twenty-nine years of management of leading hostelties in this country have made Mr. Hay not only widely known throughout America but to many European travelers as well. He has displayed a most progressive spirit in all business affairs, constantly seeking to promote the comfort and convenience of guests through the efficiency of service rendered, and his standards have ever been most high.

On the 30th of April, 1884, Mr. Hay was married to Miss Lotowanna Fellows, daughter of Daniel Fellows, a prominent merchant and planter of Camden, Arkansas. Of this marriage were born a son and a daughter, but both died in infancy.

Mr. Hay has been quite prominent in political circles as a member of Governor Hadley's staff and was presidential elector at large from Missouri during the Taft campaign, also the Harding campaign. He belongs to the Episcopal church and is prominent in Masonic circles, having membership in the blue lodge at Hot Springs, Arkansas, while he has also attained the Knight Templar degree and is connected with the Mystic Shrine at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. His name is on the membership rolls of the St. Louis and Automobile Clubs. He finds recreation in golf and is a devotee of the national game of baseball. During the recent World war he was chairman of local draft board No. 5 and for a year and a half gave that work every moment which he could spare from his business. He is capable of and accustomed to solving big problems, whether in connection with business or public interests, and the fidelity and progressiveness which he manifests in the former connection are equally pronounced in the latter.

JOHN GEORGE AFF.

The self-made man, denied the advantages of early education or forced to strenuous effort to obtain them, who yet has so clear a conception of their value that he affords his children every opportunity for culture, is entitled to unbounded respect. John George Aff, the secretary of the F. W. Clemens Feed Company of St. Louis is such a man and father. He was born in St. Louis on October 18, 1869, the son of German parents. His father, Johann George Aff, was born in Germany in 1832, and coming to America in 1848 settled in St. Louis. His first position was that of coachman for Mr. Alexander who was then the mayor of St. Louis. Later he took up farming on Weber Road. In 1860 he started a grocery store at Gordonville, Missouri, but returned to his farm two years later. He removed to St. Louis in 1862, however, making his location at the southwest corner of Gravois and Cherokee streets. In 1871 he sold this business and built a grocery store in Affton, Missouri, a town which was named after him, and held this location until 1882 when he bought a farm at Sappington, Missouri. Giving this farm to his oldest son in 1893 he bought another on Tesson Road which he worked until 1900 when he turned it over to his youngest son and retired, living in Sappington until his death in 1913. Johann George Aff married Mary Loesch in St. Louis in 1860. She was a native of Hesse, Germany, born there in 1835, and she came to America with her brother in 1851 and settled in St. Louis. She died in 1908. Their children were four sons and six daughters, John George Aff being the fifth child.

Educated in the old-fashioned log schoolhouses of Sappington and Affton, John George Aff acquired further culture by arduous study undertaken outside of business hours. Leaving the farm to become a clerk in the grocery store of H. C. Beekman & Company, located at Fourth and Plum streets, he remained with that firm until his health failed and forced his return to his father's farm. In 1900, however, he came to St. Louis and associated himself with the F. W. Clemens Feed Company at 3357 Grooves road. For twenty years he was secretary of this company and on January 1, 1921, he became president-treasurer and controlling owner of the business. He is also a director of the Farmer and Merchants' Trust Company.

Mr. Aff is an independent republican. In 1899 he served as the deputy assessor of St. Louis county for a year. During the late war he was active in Liberty loan and Red Cross drives in connection with the Farmer and Merchants' Trust Company. He is also a member of the American Protective League and has fraternal affiliation with

Westgate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, with St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 18, and with the Moolah Temple Shriners. He is a member of the Tower Grove Turnverein and was former chairman of the House Committee of this club.

Mr. Aff was married in St. Louis, June 21, 1905, to Miss Anna M. Weber, a daughter of H. J. and Christina Weber of that city. Her father conducted an extensive nursery business in St. Louis county. Their children are Frank G. and Helen M. Aff, who have received every advantage which a fond father can give to his son and daughter, particularly in an educational way, so eager has he been to afford them those things which were denied to him.

HERBERT C. SCHLUETER.

Herbert C. Schlueter, treasurer of the Schlueter Manufacturing Company, was born in St. Louis, July 23, 1888, and is a son of Julius A. Schlueter, an extended sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. He was educated in the parochial schools and also in the Southwestern Business College of St. Louis and likewise attended Walther College. After completing his studies he entered his father's employ and spent four and a half years in the factory, learning the details in the manufacture of the line of goods turned out by this concern. Upon their incorporation in 1915 he was made treasurer of the company, in which capacity he has since served and he also acts as auditor. He is a thorough-going, progressive, alert and energetic business man and his efforts are a contributing factor to the development of the business in which he is engaged.

In 1911 Mr. Schlueter was married to Miss Agnes C. Lang, of St. Louis, and to them has been born one child, a daughter, Violet Marie. Mr. Schlueter and his wife attend the Lutheran church and he gives his political support to the republican party.

A most important chapter in his life record is that concerning his experience in the World war, for he is a veteran of that mighty conflict. He enlisted on the 25th of July, 1918, in the Three Hundred and Fourth Battalion, Heavy Tanks, and early in August sailed with the battalion for Europe, landing at Liverpool, England. From that point the command went to France and Mr. Schlueter served for one year in France, being made gunner's sergeant. He had the honor while there of acting as guard at different times to General Pershing, General Haig, General Joffre and many other of the notable military commanders who were prominent in making victorious the allied cause. On the 1st of July, 1919, he returned to the United States and was mustered out of the service on the 26th of the same month at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky. It is characteristic of Mr. Schlueter that he is loyal to every cause which he espouses and the same thoroughness and fidelity mark his course in relation to business.

OTTO A. HAMPE.

Otto A. Hampe is engaged in the general insurance business, conducting an agency which was established by his father in 1880. He was born in St. Louis, October 12, 1877, and is a son of France Hampe, a native of Germany who came to the new world and settled in St. Louis in 1859, where he resided to the time of his death which occurred August 3, 1896, when he was sixty-four years of age. For many years he was successfully engaged in the insurance business. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops and for four years and six months was connected with the army. He married Mina Scherfenberg, a native of Germany who also came to St. Louis in 1859. They became the parents of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, of whom Otto A. was the eleventh in order of birth. The mother departed this life January 19, 1915, when seventy-six years of age, and eight of the children have also been called to the home beyond.

Otto A. Hampe was educated in the public schools of St. Louis to the age of fourteen years when he started out to earn his own livelihood, being first employed as a clerk by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He continued in the railroad service until sixteen years of age and then entered the employ of the Schwerdtmann Toy & Notion Company in a clerical capacity, continuing with that firm for two years. When eighteen

years of age he joined his father in business and was associated with him to the time of his death. He has since been successfully conducting the business which his father established in 1880. He has a large and prosperous insurance agency, his clientage being now extensive.

On the 14th of August, 1909, Mr. Hampe was married to Miss Augusta Frank at Alton, Illinois, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of the late Lorenz Frank. Mr. Hampe belongs to Westgate Lodge, No. 445, A. F. & A. M., and has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Missouri Consistory, No. 1. He also has an honorary degree in the latter, known as the Knight Commander of the Court of Honor and he is a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and Alhambra Grotto, No. 47. He is an honorary member of the St. Louis Gymnastic Society, having been elected such by reason of his connection with the organization for a quarter of a century. Mr. Hampe is likewise a member of the Century Boat Club, is an active oarsman and stroked the first barge to victory in 1902. In politics he is a stalwart republican, is active in the party and has been a member of the board of aldermen since its inception in 1915, the board having been created under the new charter. He served for four years and was reelected in 1919 to a second four-year term. In 1920 he became a candidate for the office of public administrator on the republican ticket, being nominated by a majority of seven thousand and was elected to the office on the 2d of November, 1920, by a very large plurality. During the World war he took an active part in promoting all Liberty loan, Red Cross and other war drives. All matters of public concern are of deep interest to him and his cooperation can at all times be sought to further measures and plans for the public good.

AUGUST W. THIAS.

August W. Thias, vice president of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, was born November 20, 1869, in the city which is still his place of residence. His father, August W. Thias, Sr., was a native of Hanover, Germany, who came to America in 1854 when a youth of fifteen years. He crossed the Atlantic alone, being much interested in this country by reason of the favorable reports which he had heard concerning its opportunities and advantages. Making his way direct to St. Louis he here resided until his death, which occurred in 1888 when he was forty-nine years of age. He was engaged in contracting for many years, save through a period of three years when he served in the Civil war, enlisting at St. Louis and being on active duty largely in Missouri and the southwest. He married Caroline Wendt, a native of Germany who came to the United States when a maiden of sixteen summers, and they were married in St. Louis. They had a family of two sons and seven daughters of whom August W. was the fifth in order of birth. Eight of the number, a son and seven daughters, are yet living. The mother passed away in 1910 at the age of seventy-six years.

August W. Thias, Jr., was educated in the parochial schools, in the Lutheran high school and in the Bryant & Stratton Business College of this city. When he was sixteen he started out to provide for his own support and was first employed at the American Powder Mills as assistant bookkeeper. He later secured a clerical position with Nelson & Noel, investment bankers, and though he started as a messenger he was advanced to stock and bond salesman and confidential man. He continued with the firm for eight years and in 1893 entered the employ of the St. Louis National Bank as bookkeeper, occupying that position until December, 1898, when the National Bank of Commerce absorbed the St. Louis National Bank. Mr. Thias continued with the newly organized institution until 1905 and at that time was manager of the book-keeping department, where he had inaugurated the present credit department, this being among the first departments of its kind in banking circles west of the Mississippi river. In 1916 he was elected assistant cashier, filling the office until July, 1919, when he was advanced to the position of vice president, having had charge of credits for the past fifteen years and still continuing his supervision over such. He has displayed initiative and enterprise in the organization and development of his department and has contributed in no small measure to the growth and progress of the bank.

On the 27th of April, 1892, Mr. Thias was married in St. Louis to Miss Christine Koerber, a native of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and a daughter of August and Caroline

(Haupt) Koerber, the former now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thias have three children: Edna A., who was born in St. Louis, February 27, 1893, and is the wife of G. E. Brown of St. Paul, Minnesota; Percy A., who was born in St. Louis, July 19, 1896; and Florence M., born January 6, 1900.

During the World war Mr. Thias was very active in support of many projects and movements to uphold the interests of the government. He was chairman of the Liberty loan committee for the Zion Evangelical Lutheran church, selling over one hundred thousand dollars in bonds among its members. In politics he is a republican and belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association. He started out in life on his own resources when a lad in his teens and his advancement has been the direct outcome of his efforts and perseverance. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished for he now occupies an enviable position among the financiers of his native city.

JOSEPH KANE.

Joseph Kane, member of the St. Louis bar, was born at Pittsfield, Illinois, August 29, 1875, a son of Timothy Kane and a grandson of Cornelius Kane, who came from Ireland, landing at New Orleans in 1848. He left his native country during the memorable famine period there. He was obliged to leave his family behind him in order to make preparations for a home for them in the new world, and when he reached the Crescent City he was the possessor of just one penny. He had a stout heart and unflinching courage, however, and he bravely faced the situation. He was a highly educated man and was familiar with surveying. At length he gained a start and was able to send for his family. His son, Timothy Kane, was born in Tralee, Kerry county, Ireland, and reached the United States on the 4th of July, 1855, landing at New York, where he remained for a short time. He afterward spent a year or two in Cincinnati and established his home in Illinois about 1860. For many years he followed farming in the vicinity of Pittsfield and is now residing in that city at the advanced age of eighty-one years, having retired from active life. He married Ellen McElroy, who was born in Pike county, Illinois, and also represented a family of Irish descent who settled in Illinois in pioneer times and took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres before the admission of the state into the Union.

Joseph Kane obtained his early education in the public schools of Pittsfield, attending at intervals until nineteen years of age. When a lad of thirteen, however, he took the job of starting the schoolhouse fires, thus earning money with which to pay for his schoolbooks. He had to walk half a mile through all kinds of weather to the schoolhouse, where he earned the princely sum of five cents each morning! The will and spirit of the youth were thus manifest and the elemental strength of his character which he thus displayed has brought to him success as the years have passed on. From early youth he was ambitious to become a school teacher and he seriously pondered the statement in McGuffey's Reader that "where there's a will, there's a way." Earnest study and determination at length brought him the coveted teacher's certificate when he was nineteen years of age and for four years he taught in the school in which he had previously been a pupil, his work as an instructor continuing through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he pursued his own education as a student in the Western Illinois Normal College at Bushnell, Illinois. When twenty-two years of age he went to Quincy, Illinois, and by working night and day completed the business and accounting courses in the Gem City Business College in three months. There were never any idle periods throughout his entire youth and his labors included farm work at a wage of twelve dollars per month.

In 1899 Mr. Kane came to St. Louis and for a year was employed by the John L. Boland Book & Stationery Company. He was afterward bookkeeper with the Hargardine-McKittrick Company and all this time was devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. For a brief period he attended the Benton College of Law, but it was largely through individual study that he qualified for the bar examination, which he passed in 1906. This practically terminated the difficulties of his career. While working as bookkeeper in St. Louis he had passed the examination for a letter carrier and in due time was called to duty in that connection and donned the



JOSEPH KANE

postal uniform, but it took him just one day to discover that he was not intended for that job and he directed his efforts into other channels which brought him ultimately to the bar. In 1907 he became junior partner in the firm of Fagin & Kane and he is now senior partner in the law firm of Fagin, Kane & Schreiber, which has been in existence for thirty years. His practice is general and his offices are located in the Oriel building of St. Louis, where he has long been accorded an extensive clientele of an important character.

In 1902 Mr. Kane was married to Miss Dora McKenna, of Pittsfield, Illinois, whose family came from Ireland, settling in Rhode Island in 1840 and removing thence to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Kane had been fellow teachers in Pittsfield and their companionship was ever most close, so that the death of his wife, which occurred May 21, 1911, was an almost unbearable blow. They were the parents of four children: Francis L., who is now a student in Chaminade College; Dorothy, who is attending St. Elizabeth's convent school; Joseph, Jr., and Jerome, who are pupils in the public schools.

In politics Mr. Kane is a democrat and was nominated as alderman of the twentieth ward, being the sole representative of his party to carry his ward at the time. In religion he is a Catholic, being a communicant of the Cathedral parish. He belongs to De Andries Council of the Knights of Columbus, of which he was grand knight for two years, and he has been district deputy and state deputy, the highest office in the organization in the state. While grand knight he doubled the membership of his council. While he was state deputy America entered the World war and to Mr. Kane fell the task of directing the war work of the fraternity. He raised one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in one week and built at Jefferson Barracks the first Knights of Columbus building in the United States for the use of the troops. This he did before the organization had entered the war work and his effort was undoubtedly the pioneer movement in that work, which was so successfully prosecuted in this country and in France. Mr. Kane was most active in promoting all the war loan and Red Cross drives, speaking in their support throughout the state. He signed twenty-three hundred members of the Knights of Columbus for the Red Cross in a drive of one week. He was also advisory member of the draft board of the twenty-third ward and gave nearly all of his time to the service of his country.

Mr. Kane was also the originator of the movement to erect a home for the Catholic boys at the State University. The land was purchased and the building started under his supervision. It has been completed but a few months and now stands as a monument to the efforts and public spirit of Mr. Kane.

Fraternally Mr. Kane is also an Elk, belonging to St. Louis Lodge, No. 9, a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the Royal Arcanum. He likewise belongs to the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations and he is a professor of bankruptcy in the St. Louis University Law School. He is most widely and favorably known in both legal and fraternal circles. He is regarded as one of the finest orators, being a forcible and convincing speaker with a ready command of language, and his services are constantly called for at both political and fraternal gatherings. As a lawyer he holds to the highest ethical standards and as a friend he is as staunch as an oak. Starting out in the world by earning five cents a morning for kindling the fire in a little country schoolhouse, he stands today among the leading and influential residents of St. Louis, having worthily won an honored name and the high regard of all who know him.

JOHN DELL.

John Dell, president of the Missouri Fire Brick Company, one of the extensive and important productive industries of St. Louis, was born in Covington, Kentucky, but since the age of fifteen years has been a resident of St. Louis to which city he came with an elder brother. In 1864 he was employed by the firm of Moody, Michel & Company, wholesale grocers, occupying the position of assistant bookkeeper. He continued a resident of St. Louis until 1870 and then removed to Augusta, Georgia, but after three years spent in that state returned to St. Louis in 1873 on account of ill health. Throughout the intervening period he has been identified with the manufacture and sale of brick. He initiated his business career of this character by becoming

bookkeeper with the Evans & Howard Fire Brick Company which he also represented as traveling salesman, his connection with that corporation extending from 1874 until 1880. He then went upon the road as traveling representative of the Laclede Fire Brick Company with which he remained for two decades, or until 1900. In June of the latter year he was elected president and general manager of the Missouri Fire Brick Company and has so continued to the present time. For forty-six consecutive years he has been associated with the fire brick business and his efforts have been a potent element in the development of the industry in St. Louis. He has acquainted himself with every phase of the trade and is now concentrating his attention upon constructive effort, administrative direction and executive control in connection with one of the most important concerns of the kind in the state. His enterprise has led to continuous development in connection with the business and his well formulated plans have ever been carried forward to successful completion. In all business affairs he has readily discriminated between the essential and the non-essential and has displayed marked ability in combining and coordinating unrelated and oftentimes seemingly diverse elements into a unified and harmonious whole.

On the 21st of December, 1892, Mr. Dell was married to Miss Mary Wash, the youngest daughter of Captain Martin W. and Margaret Jane (Humphreys) Wash, of St. Louis county. The children of this marriage are John Morrison, Dorothy, Gertrude, Virginia and Humphrey Wash.

Fraternally Mr. Dell is a Mason, belonging to Occidental Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he is a member of the Missouri Athletic Club, also of the Missouri Manufacturers Association and the American Gas Institute of New York. He has long been the associate of those men who are most prominent and active in the business development of the city, for through a long period his own position has been one of leadership.

JOHN I. MARTIN.

Actuated by a laudable ambition that has prompted the development of his innate powers and talents and the utilization of every opportunity that has come to him, John I. Martin is today recognized as one of the distinguished lawyers of the St. Louis bar and one to whom has come honor and position in connection with public affairs. Step by step he has advanced along the line of broadening opportunities and greater usefulness, and St. Louis has long been proud to number him among her citizens. He was born in St. Louis, May 24, 1848, his parents being William and Frances (Irwin) Martin. At the age of six he entered school, continuing his studies to the age of fourteen, and since that time his lessons have been learned in the more difficult school of experience. He started out to earn his living at that time by driving a team for his father, who was engaged in the draying business, but unlike many boys he did not devote his leisure merely to playing and recreation. On the contrary he employed much of his time outside of business hours to study, enrolling as a pupil in a commercial college and embracing every opportunity that would promote his knowledge and develop his powers. Throughout his entire life he has been an interested and attentive observer of men and affairs and from his observations has drawn logical and philosophical conclusions.

Mr. Martin made his second step in the business world as shipping clerk and salesman for a large grain and commission house and on leaving that position began merchandising on his own account, his business course being marked by steady progress, while at the same time he attained prominence as a man of affairs in connection with political interests. In fact from boyhood days he has been deeply interested in the political situation of the country and in the vital questions before the public, and when but twenty-three years of age he was elected to represent his district in the Missouri assembly. Two years later, or in 1873, he received public endorsement of his term in a reelection and was again chosen to the office in 1875, in which year he was elected speaker pro tem of the house acting as presiding officer of the twentieth general assembly. In that position he displayed such ability and impartiality that at the close of the session the house tendered him an unanimous vote of thanks and presented him with a handsome solid gold



JOHN I. MARTIN

Howard watch and chain and a gavel in token of the uniform favor and regard which he had won.

In the meantime Mr. Martin had taken up the study of law, for which natural oratorical ability and a mind inductive and logical in its trend of thought well qualified him. He pursued his reading under the direction of Colonel R. S. McDonald, a prominent attorney of the Missouri bar, and in 1876 was admitted to practice in the circuit court of St. Louis, while his admission to the United States supreme court came in 1879 upon motion of Hon. Montgomery Blair. His gift of eloquence, supplementing strong mentality, has gained him distinction as a jury lawyer, and the court records show that no man in the past quarter of a century has been connected with more cases of note than he. He prepares his cases with the utmost precision and care and never neglects to give due prominence to any point, while at the same time he keeps ever before court and jury the important point upon which the decision of every case finally turns. Mr. Martin has also on occasions occupied the bench in the court of criminal correction as a provisional judge, and his prompt rulings and decisions give evidence of superior ability. Few representatives of the bar have become so uniformly recognized as the champion of organized labor as has Mr. Martin. He has defended the interests of workmen's organizations in the appellate as well as in the lower courts, and as attorney for assessment benevolent associations he made a splendid reputation in the great legal contest with the state insurance commission of Missouri in 1888.

It is a well known fact that the lawyer, especially he who gains distinction in practice before the courts, has figured more prominently in public life than any other representative of professional or commercial interests. The reason for this is not far to seek, as the training which qualifies one for success at the bar also qualifies him for the clear, forcible, logical and entertaining presentation of any cause which he may espouse or which he presents to the public. On occasions of social or political importance Mr. Martin has figured prominently. He is recognized as a leader in various fraternal organizations, including the Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees and various others. In all of these he has been called to official positions and his efforts in their behalf have contributed much to their success.* He has been assistant judge advocate general for the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias of Missouri and became chairman of the committee on statutory legislation for the Missouri Fraternal Congress.

Mr. Martin has long been a central figure in political circles in Missouri as the champion of democracy and in 1868 organized, and for years commanded, the largest uniformed political organization in the west. He has served on the city and state democratic central committees and done much effective work in behalf of the party along lines of organization. During campaigns he is frequently heard on the lecture platform and in behalf of democracy, under the auspices of the national and state committees, he has addressed the people of New York, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and other states upon the questions of vital interest. He was a prominent leader in the campaign of 1876, when Samuel J. Tilden was the presidential nominee, and in 1881 was a democratic presidential elector, on which occasion he was chosen as a messenger to convey the vote of Missouri to the electoral college at Washington. When the democratic national convention was held in St. Louis in 1888, he acted as grand marshal of the mammoth parade which was held, when fifty thousand men were in the line of march. In 1896 he was sergeant-at-arms of the democratic national committee and for the national convention held in Chicago and won most wide and favorable comment for the capable manner in which he discharged his duties on that occasion. He has acted as sergeant-at-arms for the past sixteen years and has been re-elected for the succeeding four years. For many years he represented the state and city in the deep waterways conventions of the Mississippi valley and the national rivers and harbors congress, being appointed by the governor of Missouri and mayor of St. Louis. He was sergeant-at-arms for the national rivers and harbors congress which, by many of the eminent statesmen of the country, was regarded as second in importance only to the congress of the United States. In this connection he did much valuable service, and his official duties in this organization and as sergeant-at-arms in the national political conventions brought him into contact with many of the most eminent men of the nation.

Congress passed the following resolution, a copy of which was presented to Colonel Martin: "Resolved, That the best acknowledgment and thanks of the national rivers and harbors congress hereby be extended to Colonel John I. Martin of the United States of America, for his faithful services rendered as sergeant-at-arms of the national rivers and harbors congress, and that further thanks of the congress be extended him for his speeches made and work done in the development of the waterways of the United States." Mr. Martin was at one time vice president and a member of the executive committee of the Upper River Improvement Association. He is a forceful, earnest speaker, his utterances showing that he has closely studied the matter under question and considered it from every possible viewpoint, while at all times his reasoning is sound, his decisions logical and his words carry weight in many important cases.

One of his admirable and forceful political addresses was made on the top of Pike's Peak on the 5th of June, 1908. On that occasion sixty or more tourists had made the ascent of the mountain on the cog railroad, and while at the top importuned Colonel Martin to address them. The great majority who ascended the mountain had scarcely breath enough left in the rarefied atmosphere to make a speech, but Colonel Martin responded, and among his closing words were: "My friends, standing upon this historic spot on this most famous mountain in the world, some time ago stood the great champion of human rights and human progress, educational and moral advancement, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, and I regret exceedingly that I do not possess some of his oratorical ability for this occasion, in order that, while we are viewing the unparalleled scenery in the heart of the Rockies, panorama of mountain and plain, the sunset from yonder golden hill at Cripple Creek, the Garden of the Gods, and the surrounding country, and contemplating the grandeur and marvelous development of the men of genius of this present age of electricity, of scientific progress and unprecedented activities, I could have you enjoy with reverential awe and patriotic, exultant American pride, the achievements of the men who have by patience, fortitude, indomitable will and courageous industry, surmounted every obstacle."

Since 1896 Colonel Martin has continuously served as sergeant-at-arms of the democratic national committee and in all of the conventions of the party, including the last one, which was held in San Francisco and resulted in the nomination of Cox and Roosevelt as the standard bearers of the party for 1920. Hon. Homer Cummings, chairman of the democratic national committee, and chairman of the democratic national convention held in San Francisco in behalf of the national democratic convention, presented Colonel Martin with resolutions of thanks and a solid gold badge and elected him honorary sergeant-at-arms for life. The democratic national committee, through Hon. Pat Harrison, chairman of the speakers bureau, drafted Colonel Martin to make speeches in Pennsylvania for Cox and Roosevelt, and in compliance with the request he delivered addresses at Harrisburg, Mechanicsburg, Lancaster, Carlisle, Altoona, Tyrone and Pittsburgh. In all the democratic rallies the women in large numbers turned out to hear the Missouri colonel. Everywhere he was vigorously applauded and tendered a vote of thanks.

In 1912 Colonel Martin attended the fifth annual convention of the Atlantic deeper waterways convention at New London, Connecticut, as a guest, representing the national rivers and harbors congress. This gathering is composed of men who have won distinction in both business and professional connections. On that occasion the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the officers of the Association be authorized to continue membership in the national rivers and harbors congress and the president be authorized to continue membership in the rivers and harbors congress." Colonel Martin was one of the organizers of the national rivers and harbors congress, was elected sergeant-at-arms and served in that position with ability and satisfaction. He has been reelected to the position, the last meeting of the congress being held in Washington, D. C., December 8, 9 and 10, 1920.

In 1912 Colonel Martin, through the appointing power at Washington, D. C., was made chief deputy field internal revenue collector and is at present under the jurisdiction of the Hon. George H. Moore, collector of internal revenue for Missouri, with offices in St. Louis.

Colonel Martin has had military experience in command of the Shaw Guard,

a prominent military battalion of St. Louis, which under his direction attained high proficiency in discipline and drill. He had the unflinching loyalty of his troops and was also prominently and favorably known to the officers and men of the militia of the state. For a number of years he was judge advocate of the First Brigade of the National Guard of Missouri and has been active and earnest in building up the organization in this state. Military matters have always been of deep interest to him and the soldier has no warmer friend than Colonel Martin. When Missouri sent her troops to the front at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he labored assiduously for the interests of the men assembled at Jefferson Barracks and again acted as chairman of the committee of leading citizens who had in charge the "welcome home" proceedings when the soldiers returned from the war. With untiring effort and energy, actuated in all that he did by a spirit of unflinching patriotism, he labored night and day to make these demonstrations a success, receiving and entertaining in all some twelve thousand of the men who had responded to their country's call. Colonel Martin is now serving on the military staff of Hon. Frederick D. Gardner, governor of the state of Missouri, and accompanied the governor to Laclede, Missouri, to welcome General Pershing to his home. Governor Gardner presented the general a large solid gold medal, together with a proclamation acknowledging the gratitude and hearty thanks of Missouri citizens to their native son for his valiant service in winning the war.

No movement relative to the interests of St. Louis and its upbuilding along political, social, material, intellectual or moral lines fails to receive his endorsement and support. When the convention was held in St. Louis, January 10, 1899, to fix the time and place of holding the centennial celebration of the Louisiana purchase, he was chosen as one of the delegates from Missouri to this convention, and was there made the chairman of the committee on credentials. Later his powers of oratory were frequently employed in behalf of the movement and he remained before and throughout the period of the exposition one of its most stalwart friends and champions.

During the spring and summer of 1917 Colonel Martin as United States deputy revenue collector visited every county seat in Missouri, examined records for estate tax and made speeches to large audiences assembled from town and country on the subjects of Red Cross work and the sale of Liberty bonds. The Hannibal Morning Journal, June 15, 1917, editorially published the following: "Colonel Martin addressed Eureka Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, last night on the 'Flag' and what it stood for. At the conclusion of his strong and timely speech the Tent voted to buy a five-hundred-dollar bond." The treasurer of Eureka Tent next morning accompanied Colonel Martin to a Hannibal bank and purchased a five-hundred-dollar Liberty bond. In every city visited by Colonel Martin he was received by numerous citizens who held meetings to learn all about Red Cross work and Liberty bond sales. The Colonel eloquently presented patriotic reasons why every citizen should own Liberty bonds and identify himself with this laudable American cause, resulting in the rapid sale of Liberty bonds. The allotments were oversubscribed and Red Cross clubs organized and enthusiastically entered into active and successful accomplishments. Governor Frederick D. Gardner of Missouri appointed Hon. Ernst F. Oakley prosecuting attorney for St. Louis city and requested Mr. Oakley to appoint Colonel Martin first assistant prosecuting attorney, which appointment was promptly made. Colonel Martin was sworn in and is now actively performing the duties assigned him.

While Colonel Martin has been most active in connection with public affairs pertaining to the progress of city, commonwealth and country, he has also continued a member of the St. Louis bar, and aside from being licensed to practice in the circuit courts of the city and county of St. Louis, he was licensed to practice before the circuit court and the United States district court of the northern district of Illinois, the state supreme court of Illinois and the supreme court of the United States. In everything that he has attempted he has won success. He is a broad-minded man of high principles, holds to lofty ideals of citizenship and in every relation of life has commanded the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Colonel Martin was married to Miss Clara E. LaBarge, a daughter of Captain Charles LaBarge, a pioneer river captain and steamboat owner. Their children are three in number: MacDonald, who is

associated with his father in business; Clara E., the wife of M. C. Zederbaum, civil engineer and superintendent of construction in Yonkers, New York; and Frances O., the wife of William M. Drumm, national lumber inspector.

At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing Colonel Martin to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for this has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions. No plan nor movement for the benefit of the city along lines of progress and improvement seeks his aid in vain. The public work that he has done has largely been of a nature that has brought no pecuniary reward, and yet has made extensive demands upon his time, his thought and his energies. He holds friendship inviolable, and as true worth may always win his regard, he has a very extensive circle of friends, and his life demonstrates the truth of Emerson's statement that "The way to win a friend is to be one." He has, perhaps, as many warm admirers among his political enemies as among those with whom he works in political lines. The soldier boy is ever his champion, while in fraternal circles he has the warmest regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

ALBERT B. GROVES.

Albert B. Groves, a St. Louis architect, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 8, 1868. His father was John Groves, a mechanical and construction engineer and iron manufacturer, who was born in Birmingham, England, and passed away in 1888. Coming to the new world he built large mills in Boston and Fall River, Massachusetts, in Rome, New York, and Sandusky, Ohio. The flexible iron, called J. G. iron, was first made by him and his initials were used as the name for the new process, and it is still made in the plant at Rome, New York. The Groves family in both America and England has numbered among its members many professional men of high attainment. John Groves was united in marriage to Miss Mary Southall, a daughter of Enoch Southall, a wholesale baker of Pleck-Walsall, England. She passed away in 1908 in North Adams, Massachusetts.

Albert B. Groves obtained his early education in the public schools of Rome, New York, to which place his parents had removed when he was but three years of age, his father at that time being engaged in the erection of an iron plant in Rome. Passing through consecutive grades in the public schools, the son was graduated from a high school in 1884 and afterward entered Cornell University, in which he completed his course in 1888, winning the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Architecture. He afterward spent two years with the firm of F. E. Edbrooke & Company, of Denver, Colorado, well known architects, and later he traveled and studied in France and Italy for two years. He entered upon the practice of his profession in St. Louis in 1891 as junior member of the firm of Grable, Weber & Groves, and in 1898 he succeeded to the business of the firm and admitted A. Weber to a partnership. Since the death of the latter in 1905 he has practiced alone, and for more than a quarter of a century he has occupied a prominent and enviable position in architectural circles in this city.

On the 9th of March, 1892, in St. Charles, Missouri, Mr. Groves was married to Miss Clara Bethel Baker, and they have become the parents of five children. The eldest, Theron A. Groves, is engaged in business with his father. At America's entrance into the World war he enlisted in the navy at Newport, Rhode Island, and after a three months' training was stationed on a submarine chaser on which he did duty until January, 1919, becoming chief petty officer. Vera A., the second of the family, is the wife of Ralph W. Sigel, of St. Louis. The younger children of the family are Mercedes C., John Marcellus and Mary Phillis. The family reside in a beautiful home at 5419 Maple avenue in St. Louis.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church and politically Mr. Groves is a republican. Fraternally he is connected with Beacon Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master, and he also belongs to St. Louis Chapter, R. A. M.; St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T.; St. Louis Consistory, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite; and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise identified with the Sunset Hill Country Club, Glen



ALBERT B. GROVES

Echo Country Club, St. Louis Club, City Club, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is appreciative of the social amenities of life, nor is he ever neglectful of the opportunities to aid in the advancement and welfare of the city and bears his full share in the work of public progress and improvement. Along professional lines he has accomplished much and he is one of the few architects whose style is so individually characteristic that one familiar with it can instantly pick out any of the buildings which are his creations. He was the designer of Tuscan Temple on Kings Highway which is everywhere known as one of the most perfect Doric structures of the country. Its interior, which was also designed by Mr. Groves, is marvelously beautiful, while the exterior is an exponent of the highest type of Greek architecture. Mr. Groves has erected buildings in St. Louis to the value of over thirty million dollars. He was the designer of most of the wholesale buildings on Washington avenue from Fourteenth to Twenty-first streets and now has charge of the erection of new buildings in the same section which will cost a million dollars or more. He is the designer of eighteen different churches in St. Louis, including the Westminster Presbyterian, the Maple Avenue Methodist and the Union Avenue Christian church. He designed the St. Louis Hospital and completed the city hall. He was the architect of the latest addition to the building of the Mercantile Trust Company, the Liberty Bank and the office building of Union Electric Light & Power Company at Twelfth and Locust streets, also that of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company and the White House office building and eleven buildings which constitute features of the plant of the Brown Shoe Company. His out of town work has covered nearly every section of the country. At Tampa, Florida, he constructed the First National Bank Building and the beautiful Tallaferro home. His work is also seen in Denver, Oklahoma and the state of New York, and among the beautiful residences in St. Louis designed by Mr. Groves are those of Breckenridge Jones and George Warren Brown. His work seems to express a keen appreciation of architectural beauty, and in construction the utmost attention is given also to comfort and convenience as well as to attractiveness of design.

JOHN FRANCIS CLANCY.

John Francis Clancy, attorney at law with offices in the Title Guarantee building in St. Louis, was born March 24, 1887, in this city. His father, James Clancy, also born in St. Louis, is the son of the late Martin Clancy, a native of Ireland who came to America in the early '50s and settled in St. Louis where he resided throughout his remaining days. He was a Civil war veteran, serving during the entire period of hostilities between the north and the south. By trade he was a boilermaker and lived a most active and useful life, reaching the advanced age of eighty years ere he passed to his final rest in 1900. His son, James Clancy, was reared and educated in St. Louis and is now living retired from active business pursuits. He married Bridget O'Donnell, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. In the family were nine children, six sons and three daughters.

John Francis Clancy, the second in order of birth, was educated in the public and parochial schools to the age of twelve years and after leaving school was employed in general office work. Subsequently he became a reporter on the St. Louis Post Dispatch and while thus employed he attended night classes in the St. Louis University, devoting his attention to the study of law. He was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1909 and immediately entered upon the practice of the profession for which he had so carefully prepared. He has since engaged in general practice and has displayed marked ability in trying all kinds of cases. His knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence is comprehensive and exact and he displays marked ability in applying these principles to the points in litigation. He belongs to the St. Louis and the Missouri State Bar Associations.

Mr. Clancy acted as the secretary of the St. Louis local board, division No. 21 of the war department, serving from 1917 to the spring of 1919, and he was also very active in the Red Cross and in support of other organizations whose labors greatly furthered the war interests. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and is a member of the Holy Name Roman Catholic church. He also holds membership in the Riverview Club and the Hillview Club. He has justly won the proud American title of a self-made

man, for he started out in the business world when a lad of twelve years. Since that time he has continuously been dependent upon his own resources. The elemental strength of his character was shown in the way in which he prepared for his professional career. Recognizing the value of education he put forth every effort to promote his knowledge and increase his ability as an active factor in the world's work and in the course of time has developed his powers to a high point of efficiency in the trial of cases.

WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS.

William W. Phillips, president and manager of the William W. Phillips Supply Company of St. Louis, is engaged in the manufacture of inked ribbons and carbon papers and also handles various other office supplies, and under the guidance of Mr. Phillips a business of extensive and gratifying proportions has been developed. Mr. Phillips was born November 15, 1874, in Nova, Ohio. His father, John W. Phillips, was a farmer of that state and there continued to engage in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1917. He, too, was born in Ohio, a son of John and Mary Ann (Parker) Phillips. The former was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to America at an early age, settling in Ohio, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, on the present site of Cleveland. On account of the poor soil there the family removed fifty miles to the southwest, taking up their abode in Troy township. It was there that John Phillips met and married Mary Ann Parker, a daughter of Joseph S. and Eunice Parker, who were among the earliest settlers of the Buckeye state. Joseph S. Parker fought in the War of 1812 and was on Perry's flagship in the battle of Lake Erie.

While John W. Phillips, father of William W. Phillips, came of sturdy Scotch ancestry, his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Jane Motter, was of Holland Dutch descent and died two years prior to the time that her husband passed away, her death occurring March 12, 1915. She was a daughter of Frederick Motter, who enlisted in the Union army at the beginning of the Civil war and fought with an Ohio regiment throughout the entire period of hostilities. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Phillips were two daughters, the elder being Sarah, who became the wife of Alva T. Troxel, a prosperous farmer living near Shiloh, Ohio, while the younger daughter is Mary Elnora, the wife of Howard Biddinger, of Nova, Ohio.

The only son of the family is William W. Phillips of this review, who acquired his early education in the public schools of his native state, completing a high school course by graduation, after which he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed in Ohio for several years. At the age of twenty-two he entered business on his own account in Cleveland, Ohio, turning his attention to mechanical and engineering lines, in which he continued for about three years. Then in order to qualify for a more important and lucrative position he began the study of law under R. L. Carr, an eminent member of the bar in his home town. When he had acquired considerable knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence he turned his attention to the accounting business and was for many years connected with the Hammond and later the Underwood Typewriter Companies in charge of various branch offices. On the 1st of December, 1917, he organized the William W. Phillips Supply Company, in which he owns a controlling interest. He has since bent his energies to the direction and development of the business, which has become one of the flourishing commercial interests of St. Louis. The company manufactures inked ribbons and carbon papers and covers thirty-two states in its trade, employing several traveling salesmen. He readily recognizes the essential features in every business transaction with which he is engaged, and the careful management of his interests has led him to a gratifying point of success.

On the 10th of May, 1919, Mr. Phillips was married to Miss Christina Brock, a daughter of Mrs. Margaret Brock, of St. Louis. Mr. Phillips had two children by a former marriage: Lois, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Justin, who is a student in the Missouri Military Academy.

Something of the personal characteristics of Mr. Phillips is indicated in the fact that while he was on the road he was most popular, and when he gave up



WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS

traveling in 1916, one hundred of the traveling men of Missouri and the southwest contributed to a fund and presented him with a handsome diamond ring, which he most highly prizes as an expression of their friendship and regard. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and also of the St. Louis Rotary Club. He likewise belongs to the National Credit Men's Association and is keenly interested in these organizations, which are looking to the betterment of trade conditions and the advancement of business standards. Fraternally he is a Mason who has taken the degrees of the York Rite and is also a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine in St. Louis. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and he served for some time as a member of its board of stewards. Mr. Phillips has personal acquaintance with President Harding and was also acquainted with Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. In politics he is a staunch republican and he was solicited by his friends to become a candidate for the republican nomination for state auditor in 1920. While he did not win the nomination, he received a popular vote of about sixty thousand, standing second highest among the candidates for the office. He works untiringly to bring about republican successes and was vice president for Missouri of the National Harding and Coolidge Traveling Men's Association. After the great victory won in Missouri for the republican party he received a complimentary letter of congratulation from Kane M. Ferguson, president of the League of Ohio, congratulating him on his good work and the results which he obtained in Missouri. He has been closely associated with public interests here for a considerable period and has made for himself an especially enviable place in business circles, winning a reputation that is most gratifying among his contemporaries in the business life of the city, while his social standing is equally desirable. He never deviates from a course which he believes to be right between himself and his fellowmen, and his high sense of honor has made the name of the William W. Phillips Supply Company a synonym for the most thorough reliability in commercial dealings.

CLARENCE H. DORMEYER.

A well known and representative citizen of Herculaneum is Clarence H. Dormeyer, who established the first drug store in that place on the 23rd of May, 1910, which business he still conducts, and who is also prominent in the financial circles of the town, being president of the Bank of Herculaneum.

Clarence H. Dormeyer was born at Jackson, Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, June 7, 1889, a son of Fred H. and Ella (Hart) Dormeyer. Fred H. Dormeyer was born in Cape Girardeau in 1846, and died at Jackson, Missouri, August 9, 1919. For many years he had engaged in the shoe business in Jackson and had realized a substantial amount of success. He was a man of intense business habits and of sterling honesty. Being a great reader he was always well informed and was highly respected in the community in which he made his home. In politics he was a consistent democrat and his religious faith was that of the Lutheran church. His father was Henry Dormeyer, a native of Germany who came to this country after his marriage and settled in Cape Girardeau. He was a quarry owner and furnished the rock for the levee at that place. The mother of Clarence H. Dormeyer was before her marriage Miss Ella Hart and her death occurred December 9, 1913. She was born in Paducah, Kentucky, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Hart, the former being engaged in the hardware and plumbing business. During the Civil war he fought in the Confederate army and was severely wounded.

The education of Clarence H. Dormeyer was received in the public schools of Jackson and he was graduated from the high school there at the age of seventeen years. After putting his text-books aside he worked in a drug store in Jackson for a year, at the end of which time he removed to Bonne Terre where he occupied a like position for three years, gaining a knowledge of pharmacy from practical experience as well as through a correspondence course. In 1910 he passed the state examination and was granted a pharmacist's certificate of the first grade, and has been a registered pharmacist since that time. Choosing Herculaneum as a likely location he removed there and opened its first drug store on the 23rd day of May, 1910, under the name of the Herculaneum Drug Company. He is still conducting this business but now

owns all the stock. The Herculaneum Bank was organized in April, 1910. Mr. Dormeyer became interested and in 1913 bought two shares, his first stock in that organization. The capital stock of the bank upon organization was ten thousand dollars and its success seemed to be assured from the beginning. Mr. Dormeyer bought more stock from time to time and in 1914 was elected one of the directors of the bank. Three years later he was elected to the position of president, in which office he is still active. The capital stock is now ten thousand dollars and the surplus, seventeen thousand dollars. The resources have reached two hundred thousand dollars.

The political allegiance of Mr. Dormeyer is given to the democratic party and to the principles for which it stands. He has neither sought nor desired public office but has been a member of various democratic committees. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and he is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in Lodge No. 151, of Herculaneum. He is likewise a member of the Red Men, White Crow Tribe, No. 199, of Herculaneum. As president of the local bank he takes an interest in things pertaining to finance and is therefore active in the American and Missouri Bankers Associations. Mr. Dormeyer is fond of reading and much of his time is spent in this manner. Outdoor sports also claim his attention and he is particularly fond of motoring.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT WOODWARD.

Brigadier General Samuel Lippincott Woodward, retired army officer having devoted almost his entire life to military service for his country, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, October 28, 1840. His father, John E. Woodward, was also a native of that state, born in 1812. He began farming in New Jersey and later removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in merchandising. In 1858 he became a resident of Kentucky and carried on business at Paducah, that state, to the time of his death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Lippincott Hornor, was born in New Jersey in 1812 and was a daughter of William and Sarah (Campion) Hornor, representatives of an old family of New Jersey.

General Woodward of this review was educated in the country schools of his native state, and in the public and high schools of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and after putting aside his textbooks started out in the business world with the firm of Landreth & Company, handling seeds and agricultural implements at Philadelphia. Just prior to the Civil war he removed to Paducah, Kentucky, where he joined his parents but on account of persecution due to his Union sentiments he left that state temporarily and went to Illinois, where he enlisted in the army as a private in the Sixth Illinois Cavalry. As a private in that company he was detailed for duty in the adjutant general's department of the division commanded by Brigadier General W. T. Sherman and in that capacity participated in the battle of Shiloh and in the subsequent engagements in the advance on Corinth, Mississippi. After the fall of Corinth he proceeded to Memphis, Tennessee, where he found his regiment from which he had been detached for eight months. He was then promoted to second lieutenant and afterwards to a first lieutenantancy and was then placed on duty as adjutant general of the Brigade of Cavalry commanded by Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson, who was Colonel of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry. In that capacity General Woodward participated in the celebrated raid known as the Grierson Raid from La Grange, Tennessee, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. For his bravery in that exploit he was made captain and assistant adjutant general. He also took part in the siege of Port Hudson, Mississippi, and in other engagements and participated in numerous raids and engagements in western Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama. In the spring of 1865 he was promoted to the rank of major and assistant adjutant general in which capacity he served until mustered out of the volunteer service in September, 1865.

When the country no longer needed his active aid in preserving the Union he entered the regular United States Army as second lieutenant of the Tenth United States Cavalry and in 1867 was promoted to a first lieutenantancy and made adjutant of his regiment. He served in that connection in Kansas and the Indian territory, now Oklahoma, also in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona until 1887, when he was promoted to a captaincy in the same regiment. He was on duty with that rank until 1899, when he was advanced to major in the First United States Cavalry. He later

went to the Philippine islands with this regiment and in 1902 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel of the Seventh United States Cavalry and ordered back to the United States. He served in that connection until promoted to brigadier general and being near the age limit for active military service he was relieved at his own request on the 9th of July, 1904. During his connection with the Tenth Cavalry from 1867 until 1900 he was in service against the Kiowa, Comanche and the Apache Indians and other wild tribes in the southwest. He was also instrumental in selecting a site for and building Fort Sill in Oklahoma and during his experiences in the west he became well acquainted with Colonel William Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill.

With his retirement from the army General Woodward established his home in St. Louis where he has since resided. In politics he may be called an independent republican, usually voting for the candidates of the party but often casting an independent ballot. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association and maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his connection with Ransom Post G. A. R. and with the military order of the Loyal Legion. Practically his entire life has been devoted to the service of his country and he well deserves the honors and the rest which have come to him.

REV. MICHAEL A. VITKUS.

Rev. Michael A. Vitkus is the pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church, situated at the corner of Park and Armstrong avenues in St. Louis. He is a Lithuanian by birth, his natal day being December 6, 1887. His parents were Anufrius John and Antonia (Janavice) Vitkus, both of whom spent their entire lives in Lithuania. The son was educated in Kraziai, Lithuania, where he took his preparatory course and attended Assumption College at Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, in which institution he pursued a classical course. Subsequently he entered Kenrick Seminary at St. Louis, studying philosophy and theology and was ordained on the 20th of December, 1914, Archbishop Glennon officiating. Immediately following his ordination he was appointed to organize his people in St. Joseph's parish, where he has labored very successfully, having sixty-two Lithuanian families in his church, numbering about three hundred people. These families had no church of their own until Father Vitkus was appointed to organize the parish, a work which he has most successfully accomplished. He is a man of pleasing personality who makes friends readily and he is master of the Polish and English languages as well as of his native tongue. He not only attends to the spiritual needs of his parishioners but also teaches the children of his parish and is instilling into them high principles of American manhood. He manifests unfaltering zeal and devotion in his work and is proving a potent force for good among the people of his nationality.

SAMUEL PLANT.

Samuel Plant, vice president of the George P. Plant Milling Company of St. Louis, has developed executive power of superior order in managing the interests of the business, which has now grown to extensive proportions. Mr. Plant was born in St. Louis, May 31, 1872, and is a son of George H. Plant, who is the president of the milling company. He, too, was born in St. Louis, his father being Samuel Plant, a native of Massachusetts and a descendant of one of the old families of that state of English lineage. His father was Samuel Plant, the great-grandfather of Samuel Plant of this review and a native of England, who became the founder of this branch of the family in the new world, crossing the Atlantic while America was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. The grandfather, Samuel Plant, came to St. Louis with five brothers and his family in 1835 and in 1840 he and his brother, George P. Plant, established the present milling company, their original location being on Franklin avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, long since one of the principal retail centers of St. Louis. The business was there conducted until 1883 and after the death of Samuel Plant, his son, George H., became the head of the company and has been active in developing this from an original fifty-barrels-a-day mill to its present

capacity of three thousand barrels per day, the largest enterprise of the kind in St. Louis. George H. Plant married Alby Easton, who passed away in 1889 at the age of fifty years. She was a daughter of the late Alton R. Easton, a prominent St. Louis pioneer in whose honor Easton avenue, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, was named. Mrs. Plant was the mother of five children.

Samuel Plant, who was the second in order of birth in the family, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis in the Smith Academy and in the manual training schools of this city. When nineteen years of age, having completed his studies, he became connected with the business that had been established by his grandfather. He thoroughly mastered every phase of milling and since 1909 has filled the office of vice president of the company. He has ever concentrated his attention upon constructive effort, promoting the growth of the business along legitimate lines and creating a demand for the output through the excellence of the product. He is also a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company and thus occupies a position of prominence in the manufacturing and financial circles of the city.

On the 10th of January, 1900, Mr. Plant was married to Miss Claire Ewing, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of A. B. and Mary (McCausland) Ewing. They have one daughter, Mary, born in St. Louis, November 10, 1900. The religious faith of the family is that of the Congregational church and Mr. Plant is well known in club circles, having membership in the St. Louis, St. Louis Country and Racquet Clubs and the Missouri Athletic Association. His political endorsement is given the republican party and during the World war he served as chairman of the Missouri milling division of the food administration. At all times he manifests a keen and helpful interest in all those forces which make for higher standards of citizenship and which promote interests of civic virtue and civic pride. His business career has been one of steady progress. It is true that he entered upon a business already established and placed upon a substantial basis, but as an executive officer of the company he has kept pace with the changing conditions of the times, meeting modern requirements and extending trade relations through methods which neither seek nor require disguise.

JOHN RAVARINO.

John Ravarino, vice president and treasurer of the Ravarino & Freschi Importing & Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, was born in Bassignana, Piedmont, Italy, December 24, 1876. His father, Frank Ravarino, was also a native of Bassignana and became a successful merchant of his native town. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Bassi, is also yet living and by her marriage became the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters, who yet survive.

John Ravarino, the eldest of this family, was educated in the public schools of his native city to the age of thirteen years, when he started out to earn his own livelihood and was apprenticed as a clerk to the grocery trade, which business he followed continuously until 1898, when he determined to try his fortune in America, believing that this country offered better opportunities for advancement. He arrived in St. Louis, October 21, 1898, and his first position was that of night cook in the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he remained for two years. He then entered the retail grocery business at Eighteenth street and Franklin avenue and successfully conducted his store until 1904, when he opened a wholesale and retail grocery house at No. 720 Franklin avenue. There he carried on his business with substantial success until 1906, when the growth of the trade necessitated a removal to larger quarters, which were secured at No. 811 Franklin avenue. In 1911 Mr. Ravarino opened a branch store at 819 Washington avenue and there continued the business until 1919.

In the meantime Mr. Ravarino had extended the scope of his activities into other fields. In 1914 he became associated with the Ravarino & Freschi Importing & Manufacturing Company. They entered the macaroni business as manufacturers at Twenty-second and Wash streets, beginning with a daily production of ten barrels. In May, 1915, the firm removed to larger quarters at Eighth and Cass streets and increased the production to fifty barrels per day. There they continued until 1917, when they built their present plant, embracing an area of sixty thousand square feet. They have one of the most modern and sanitary build-



JOHN RAVARINO

ings in the United States in the line of their business and they employ on an average of sixty people, their product being shipped to all parts of the United States. Mr. Ravarino is also the treasurer of the Cicardi Realty Company and thus his business has constantly broadened in scope and volume until he is recognized as a forceful factor in the commercial and manufacturing circles of the city. The Ravarino & Freschi Importing & Manufacturing Company has as its officers: Joseph Freschi, president; John Ravarino, vice president and treasurer; and Charles Ravarino, secretary. As manufacturers of alimentary paste they are turning out a product of high grade and their output finds a ready sale on the market.

On the 9th of August, 1909, Mr. Ravarino was married in Tortona, Italy, to Miss Charlotte Denari, the sweetheart of his boyhood days. She was born in Tortona, a daughter of Henrico and Angelina (Canegallo) Denari. They have become parents of three children who are yet living, two sons and a daughter, Frances, Albert and Mario, all of whom were born in St. Louis.

Mr. Ravarino is a republican in politics. He was made a citizen on the conclusion of the proper term of legal residence and in local politics he has since taken an active interest, stanchly supporting the cause in which he believes. He belongs to the Sunset Inn Country Club, also to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Italian American Cavalry. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He came to America a poor boy but has never had occasion to regret his determination to establish his home on this side of the Atlantic, for he here found the opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has steadily progressed as the years have gone on. He is today at the head of business enterprises of importance that return to him a substantial and gratifying annual income and his contribution to the business activity of the city has also been valuable.

JOHN FRANCIS CASE.

John Francis Case, editor of the Missouri Ruralist, published at St. Louis, became an apprentice to the printer's trade when a youth of fourteen and since that time by the stages of steady progression has reached his position as editor of one of the leading agricultural journals of the Mississippi valley. Born in Lyon county, Minnesota, September 30, 1876, he is a son of the late Orin S. Case, a native of Ohio and of English descent. The father removed to Minnesota prior to the Civil war, in which he participated as a member of the Third Minnesota Infantry, serving as a private throughout the entire period of hostilities. He afterward maintained pleasant relations with his old military comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1888 he removed to Andrew county, Missouri, where he successfully followed farming and also served as postmaster at Rea, Missouri, for twelve years, ever giving his political allegiance in stanch manner to the republican party. He married Emily Ann Shipton, a native of Pennsylvania, who was of Welsh descent on the paternal side and in the maternal line came of an old Pennsylvania Dutch family. To Mr. and Mrs. Case were born six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom the subject of this review was the fourth child and second son. The mother passed away at Rea, Missouri, in 1902, at the age of fifty-three years, while Mr. Case survived until February 16, 1919, reaching the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey.

John Francis Case, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, pursued his public school education to the age of fourteen and then became an apprentice to the printer's trade in the office of the Rea Times. He continued to work at the case for two years after completing his apprenticeship and when nineteen years of age returned to the farm, on which he continued for two years. When he had attained his majority he took up editorial work, his first position of this character being with the Rea Times, the plant of which he subsequently purchased, conducting the paper for two years. He then removed the plant to Whitesville, Missouri, and changed the name of the paper to the Whitesville Banner, publishing it as a weekly independent until 1913 when he sold the business and became editor of the Missouri Ruralist, which has its headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri. In this position he has since continued and has made the paper one of the leading agricultural journals of the middle west. He is

also the president of the Missouri Corn Growers' Association, in which position he is serving for the third term, and for one year prior to his election to the presidency he had been vice president of the organization. He was likewise secretary of the Whitesville Corn Growers' Association from 1905 until 1913 and while residing at Whitesville filled the position of postmaster for twelve years, or from 1901 until 1913. He now concentrates his efforts and attention upon his editorial duties and the management of his farm property, for he performs his editorial work for the Missouri Ruralist on his farm in Warren county, his place being known as Shady Lawn Farm, one of the model properties in that section.

On the 5th of October, 1898, at Maryville, Missouri, Mr. Case was married to Miss Margaret M. Calvert, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Gosney) Calvert. They have become the parents of four children who are living: Aileen, Wilfred, Francis and Elizabeth; and they also lost two children. The family has membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Case is serving as superintendent of the Sunday school. He takes a keen interest in everything that pertains to the moral progress of the community and cooperates in many plans and efforts for the public good. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp at Rea, Missouri, and for several years served as its clerk. His political endorsement is given to the republican party. When he started out in the business world he was entirely without capital. He gave his personal notes in purchasing the Rea Times and the first payment he made thereon was one hundred dollars, a sum he had received from an award in an editorial contest which he won in competition with editors from four states—a matter that afforded him much pride and was the nucleus of his later success. He is now a director of the Boys and Girls Club work for Senator Capper's publications, these clubs being found in fourteen other states, with a total membership of over three thousand. These clubs have been formed to stimulate an interest in agricultural affairs and have accomplished great good in this connection. Mr. Case has indeed done an effective work in behalf of advancement and improvement in methods of farming and his editorials are always a stimulating influence to his readers, as he discusses forcefully matters of intense practical interest to the farmer, treating subjects which deal not only with the tilling of the soil but have in any way to do with the development of agricultural life and the promotion of all those interests which make for higher standards of living and of citizenship among the dwellers on the farms, who constitute the major portion of our population and upon whom the progress and prosperity of the entire country depend.

WALTER SHIELDS.

Walter Shields, of St. Louis, is closely associated with realty and construction interests, so that his labors have been a potent element in the growth and improvement of the city. He was born in Dallas, Texas, January 3, 1876, and is a representative of an old family of English lineage, the prosperous town of Shields, England, having taken its name from the family. The American progenitor of the family came to the United States in 1702, settling in Virginia, where many of his descendants still reside. The George Shields branch of the family left the Old Dominion, however, and removed to Kentucky about 1800 and about 1835 went to Tennessee. Benjamin Franklin Shields was the grandfather of Walter Shields and became a well known planter of the south and a real estate dealer. He was born in Kentucky but spent the greater part of his life in Nashville, Tennessee, and passed away in 1884. His son, George Shields, who was born in Nashville, Tennessee, removed to Texas in 1872 and later became a resident of St. Louis, where he passed away in 1891. He became extensively interested in real estate and dealt largely in property. He married Margaret R. Martin, who was born in Nashville, Tennessee, and was a representative of one of the old families of that state. She was a graduate of the famous Ward Seminary, where so many of the leading young women of Tennessee and Kentucky completed their education and were fitted for the duties of society and of home life. The Martins came from England in colonial times, settling in Virginia. There they have been prominent politically and socially through all the intervening years. They intermarried with the family of "Light Horse Harry" Lee of Revolutionary war fame and also with the families of President Polk and President Andrew Jackson. It is from such ancestry that Mrs. George



WALTER SHIELDS

Shields was descended. Her entire life was passed in the south and her death occurred in 1905.

Walter Shields, whose name introduces this review, was brought by his parents to St. Louis when but five years of age and in the public schools he acquired his early education, being graduated from the Central high school in 1895. He afterward attended Washington University for four years, specializing in the study of civil engineering and graduating in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He at once entered upon his chosen life work in connection with the firm of James Stewart & Company, with which he remained until 1902, when with his father-in-law he entered the brick business, giving his attention to that undertaking until 1907. He next became connected with C. A. Moreno, a contractor with whom he remained for a year or more and then established business along the same line on his own account. He operated alone until 1910, when he became associated with the Fletcher R. Harris Realty Company and also with the Chester Construction Company as manager and part owner. He is thus identified with business interests at the present time and also holds office in several other corporations. He has done much notable work. In 1918, at Vandalia, Missouri, he laid out a subdivision on which he constructed one hundred houses from plans of his own making. He there made the record of building two houses in one day. At the present time his realty activities are confined largely to the care of property of non-resident owners, some of whom have been his clients for a quarter of a century, and he has had no difficulty in retaining their business by reason of his unswerving integrity, his close application and his fidelity to all the interests entrusted to his keeping.

On the 3d of July, 1902, Mr. Shields was married to Miss Nellie Bond, a daughter of Dr. Y. H. Bond, a celebrated physician of St. Louis, who was the organizer and the first president of the Marion Sims College of Medicine, which later became the medical department of the St. Louis University. Dr. Bond was born in Maryland, where his ancestors had located on coming from England during the seventeenth century. The old Bond homestead, built in 1705 and known as Bond's Castle, is still standing and is habitable. To Mr. and Mrs. Shields has been born one child, Nellie Bond, who was born June 16, 1904, and now a student at Mary Institute.

Mr. Shields has never taken active interest in politics but maintains an independent course in regard to the vital questions and issues which are settled largely through franchise. He is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian church, of which he has been a deacon since 1914. He takes a most active and helpful interest in all of the work of the church and he supervised the erection of the present structure, giving freely of his time and labor in this connection. One of his most prized possessions is an elegant watch inscribed as the gift of his fellow members in 1916, in recognition of his services in the building of the new church edifice. Mr. Shields became a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity while in Washington University but is not identified with other secret societies, nor does he belong to any social clubs, giving his time and attention to his business interests and to the social life represented in the ties of home and friendship. He lives in St. Louis county, near Creve Coeur lake, and takes his recreation and exercise in the cultivation of flowers and shrubs, having produced many of rare beauty. As the years have passed he has made steady progress in his business life and has thus reached a place of affluence.

REV. URBAN STANOWSKI.

Rev. Urban Stanowski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Catholic church, situated at No. 1413 North Twentieth street in St. Louis, was born in Opole, Poland, September 2, 1856, a son of Anthony and Johanna (Barteczko) Stanowski, both of whom spent their entire lives in Poland. The son was educated in the schools of that country until he had completed the classical course and in 1875 was exiled on the general order of Bismarck, which banished into exile all the Polish Catholic students for the priesthood. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic and made his way to St. Louis, where he pursued his studies in philosophy and theology. On the 16th of May, 1880, he was ordained in St.

John's church by the Very Rev. Patrick Ryan, then coadjutor of St. Louis and later archbishop of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

For five years following his ordination Rev. Mr. Stanowski served as pastor of St. Michael's church at Radom, Illinois, and in 1885 was appointed pastor of St. Stanislaus parish over which he has now presided for thirty-six years, being the senior Catholic pastor of St. Louis at the present time, for all who were here before him have now passed away. When Father Stanowski was appointed to this parish it was known as Kerry Patch and the population of the district consisted of Irish "squatters." All this has been changed in the intervening years, for today this is a Polish community and Father Stanowski has contributed largely to the upbuilding of the district and to the growth and development of the church here. Under his administration the church property of St. Stanislaus has been built and is the finest in St. Louis. The buildings were all erected by the Polish parishioners and could not be duplicated today for a million dollars, while upon the church there rests not a cent of indebtedness. These splendid edifices stand as a monument to the zeal and consecrated efforts of Father Stanowski, the beloved senior Catholic priest of St. Louis.

ALBERT J. SCHLUETER.

Albert J. Schlueter, vice president of the Schlueter Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, in which city he was born February 17, 1886, is a son of Julius A. Schlueter of whom extended mention is made on another page of this work. He was educated in the public and parochial schools of St. Louis and also attended the Southwestern Business College, being graduated from the latter institution of learning in 1904. Following the completion of his studies he began working in the office of the Standard Stamping Company, with which house he was associated for two years. His father then organized what is now the Schlueter Manufacturing Company and Albert J. Schlueter entered the office at the time of the incorporation. In 1915 he became a member of the firm and was made secretary of the company, while upon the death of his father he was elected to the vice presidency and is still serving in that capacity. He has contributed in large measure to the success of the enterprise, displaying marked executive ability and administrative direction.

In 1908 Mr. Schlueter was married to Miss Maud Ethel Baird, of Claremont, Illinois, and to them have been born two children: Richard B. and Robert J. Mr. Schlueter is a republican in his political views but the honors and emoluments of office have never had attractions for him. However, he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and displays marked enterprise in connection with public as well as business affairs. He and his wife are members of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran church and are well known socially in the city in which Mr. Schlueter has always resided. There have been no spectacular phases in his career. His life is that of an eminently successful business man whose progress has resulted from close application, thoroughness and intelligence.

HAROLD C. MACOY.

Harold C. Macoy is the vice president of the National Printing & Engraving Company, an Illinois corporation with offices in New York, Chicago and St. Louis, in which connection he is active in the conduct of a substantial and growing business. They are commercial and theatrical poster makers, lithographers and printers, and manufacturers of fibre and muslin signs and the excellence of their work is recognized all over the world.

Mr. Macoy was born in Des Moines, Iowa, April 18, 1887, and is a son of E. H. and Thersa (Chambers) Macoy. The father was a theatrical man, owning and managing road shows and made his headquarters in Chicago for many years. He became interested in the printing business as an adjunct to his theatrical business and became president of the National Printing & Engraving Company, serving as such up to the time of his death in 1907. His wife now makes her home in Los Angeles, California. In their family were two sons and a daughter.

Harold C. Macoy was the youngest of the three children and was educated in the public schools of Iowa and in the high school at Niles, Michigan, before entering St. John's Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin, in which he pursued a commercial course. He also continued his commercial studies in Brownsberger Business College at Los Angeles, California. He afterward entered the Winona Technical School at Indianapolis, Indiana, pursuing a special course of study in printing. After completing this course he entered the employ of the National Printing & Engraving Company at Niles, Michigan. Later he went to the New York branch of the National Printing & Engraving Company, but afterward returned to Niles where he continued until his removal to St. Louis in 1909. Here he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Great Western Printing Company and in 1910, when that company was absorbed by the National Printing & Engraving Company, was elected second vice president of that company and later became manager of this branch. The company occupy a substantial brick structure, four stories in height and equipped with all the latest and most improved machinery for carrying on their work. They have about forty thousand square feet of floor space in the building and employ on an average of fifty clerks and workmen. Not only do they enjoy a large trade in America but have also quite an extensive business in foreign countries.

Mr. Macoy was united in marriage at Covina, California, October 4, 1911, to Miss Evelyn Charlotte Fletcher, a daughter of Rev. Alfred Fletcher, of Covina, California. They have become the parents of two children: Harold C., eight years of age, now in school; and Charlotte, aged six, who has just entered upon her student days. Mr. Macoy is a member of the Missouri Athletic Association, also of the Advertising Club of St. Louis, the Chamber of Commerce and of the Ben Franklin Club, of which he is a member of the executive committee, and in 1920 he was elected president of the Poster Printers' Association of the United States and Canada. The nature of his interest is further indicated by his connection with the Episcopal church. During the World war he was captain of Company A of the First Regiment of Infantry of the Missouri Home Guards. He has been one of the active business men of St. Louis for more than twelve years and in this time has proven to all who know him that he is possessed of unabating energy and industry that never falters. He has gained a creditable position in both business and social circles and enjoys a well deserved reputation for fair dealing along business lines, while his genial qualities make for popularity among his social acquaintances. He and his family occupy a beautiful home in Webster Groves, a select residence district adjacent to St. Louis and there most graciously entertain their many friends.

SAMUEL MURTA.

While Samuel Murta would undoubtedly class himself as a hotel proprietor, there are certain qualities in his make-up that would establish his rank in other connections. He has closely studied many sociological and economic conditions and in the conduct of his business is actuated by humanitarian principles that have made him the friend of the workingman and in this connection he is conducting the Erie House, the Swan House and the Bachelor Hotel of St. Louis. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1853, his parents being Edward and Sarah (Swan) Murta. The father was born at Rosey Hill, five miles from Dublin, Ireland, and was sixteen years of age when he came to America. He was a painter by trade and at the time of the Civil war put aside all business and personal considerations, serving in the Union army as a member of a Pennsylvania regiment, while Samuel Murta, who was then a small boy, was an enthusiastic little supporter of the Union cause and desiring to render aid thereto, would carry water and refreshments for the soldiers when they were digging the trenches. The father died in 1870 and the mother passed away in 1885. She, too, was born near Dublin, Ireland, and came to the United States when fourteen years of age. In the family were five sons: Henry, Samuel, John, Edward and Paul. Paul and Samuel are the only survivors.

The last named was educated at Duff's College in Pittsburgh and in early life learned two trades—carpentering and whip making. He also thoroughly knows everything connected with engines and printing presses and it was in connection with the printing business that he made his initial start in business life, securing a position

in a newspaper office when but fourteen years of age. There he worked his way upward until he became an engineer in the same office, but his health being undermined he turned his attention to gardening, hoping to be benefited by outdoor exercise. Subsequently he was employed in the fire brick and tile business and later studied phrenology under Professor N. S. Power of Pittsburgh. On the expiration of that period he visited Europe, spending fifteen months abroad, during which time he went to two hundred and fifteen different towns and cities and was brought into close contact with the life, customs and habits of the people on that side of the Atlantic, returning with broader views, such as are always the outcome of extended travel.

Because of his health Mr. Murta went to Carlyle, Illinois, where he spent some time in hunting and trapping, and in 1883 became a resident of St. Louis and worked for a time in the Southern Hotel. In 1884 he established the Swan House with accommodations for one hundred and sixty men, and in 1887 opened the Erie House with beds for three hundred and twenty men. This was followed by the establishment of the Bachelor Hotel, which was the old Itens House, with beds for sixty men. The Bachelor Hotel was opened in 1905. He caters to the workmen who seek cheap but clean lodgings and when the general advance in rents came about Mr. Murta lowered his rates instead of raising them, saying that he had nobody to whom to leave his money and as he made it out of the laboring men he would give them the benefit thereof. He thus displayed a most philanthropic spirit such as would prove a leavening force in the world if brought into general play and would do away with all the labor problems and troubles of the present. Mr. Murta is also the owner of a plantation in Cuba comprising four hundred and eleven acres.

While Mr. Murta was married in St. Louis in 1885 to Miss Ellen Sullivan, he lost his wife in 1904. In 1905 he wedded Lilly Schulte, of St. Louis, who passed away May 6, 1919. Mr. Murta was reared a Catholic but he has not adhered to the church but has attended all churches and contributed to the support of many. His political allegiance is given to the republican party which finds in him a stalwart champion. Though in early manhood he suffered much from ill health for the last thirty-seven years he has enjoyed practically perfect health and during that time has lost only twenty-five days from illness and the same number of days have been devoted to his own pleasure—his vacation periods thus being very brief. However, he greatly enjoys literature and keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress in all things. He believes in the highest possible physical, mental and moral development and his interests and activities have ever been directed along those lines. Mr. Murta thoroughly understands mechanics and physics. He is the inventor of air and water elevators, patented in all the principal countries, and also of a water pump intended for pumping water or oil from great depths.

FREDERICK H. OBERMEYER.

Frederick H. Obermeyer, vice president and general manager of the Krenning-Westermann China Company of St. Louis, was born October 26, 1875, at Heithoefen, Germany, his parents being Ernst and Marie (Droste) Obermeyer. The father was overseer of the estate of Baron Von Huenefeld. He was reared as a farmer, horticulturist and landscape architect and was thus qualified for the large responsibilities and duties that later devolved upon him in connection with the management of the estate. His wife, who was a daughter of Colonel Droste of the Hanoverian army, passed away in 1886. Mr. Obermeyer survived for many years, his death occurring in 1914.

Frederick H. Obermeyer was educated in the parochial schools of his native town to the age of fourteen years, when he bade adieu to friends and family and came with an uncle, Fred G. Droste, to the United States. His uncle was a resident of Mount Olive, Illinois, and the nephew acted as clerk in his general store at that place for three years, after which he came to St. Louis and pursued a course in the Perkins & Herpel Mercantile College. He then accepted a position as assistant bookkeeper with the Wennecker-Morris Candy Company, with whom he continued for six years, becoming a salesman on the road, with Oklahoma as his territory. On the expiration of that period he accepted the position of assistant bookkeeper with the Krenning Glass Company, with which he remained for fifteen



FREDERICK H. OBERMEYER

months in that capacity and then was sent out as a traveling salesman, representing the house upon the road until 1912. In the latter year he was appointed to sales manager and in 1915 he was elected to official position, being made secretary and treasurer of the company and continuing also to act as sales manager. In 1918 he was elected vice president and sales manager and in 1920 he became general manager and vice president, following the death of F. H. W. Krenning. The business was conducted under the name of the Krenning Glass Company until 1910, when it was consolidated with the house of H. Westermann & Sons, under the name of the Krenning-Westermann China Company, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. Today the house is represented on the road by twenty-five traveling salesmen who cover the southern and western states and also Mexico. The company specializes in china dinnerware but also handles china dolls, glassware and kindred lines. Their business has become one of extensive proportions and their house displays the finest goods that the markets of the world afford.

On the 21st of June, 1899, in St. Louis, Mr. Obermeyer was married to Miss Emma Bredenkoetter, a daughter of John Bredenkoetter, a wood turner, who was born in St. Louis, while his father was a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Obermeyer have one daughter, Myrtle, who was born August 11, 1901, and is at home. The parents are members of the Grace Evangelical Lutheran church of St. Louis and Mr. Obermeyer is serving as one of the board of elders, while for six years he was superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an attendance of six hundred pupils. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he has had neither time nor inclination for public office. He concentrates his attention upon his business affairs and the pleasures of home life, turning occasionally to hunting and fishing for further recreation and diversion. His business career has been marked by steady progress. Starting out in a minor position, he soon realized the fact that industry wins and industry became the beacon light of his life. What he has accomplished is the result of energy and determination intelligently directed, and he is now one of the successful wholesale merchants of the city.

WILSON LINN HEMINGWAY.

Wilson Linn Hemingway, vice president of the National Bank of Commerce and a well known and prominent figure in the financial circles of St. Louis, was born in Potosi, Missouri, December 2, 1880. His father, W. E. Hemingway, was a native of Mississippi and of English descent. He became a member of the bar and is now a resident of Little Rock, Arkansas, where he follows his profession. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Helen Gerault, was likewise born in Mississippi and is of French lineage. They became the parents of two children, but the younger son, Horace, is deceased.

Wilson L. Hemingway was educated in the Bingham school at Asheville, North Carolina, and in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. Thus liberal educational opportunities qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. Following his graduation he entered the German National Bank at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he filled a clerical position for a year. He next obtained a situation in the Exchange National Bank at Little Rock and after serving for a time in a clerical capacity was advanced to the position of assistant cashier. Subsequently he was secretary of the Mercantile Trust Company of Little Rock and in 1915 was elected to the presidency, continuing to occupy that position until 1919 when he transferred his labors to St. Louis, becoming vice president of the National Bank of Commerce. He has long been known in connection with the financial interests of the southwest and his business ability, developed through the exercise of effort, has brought him to a prominent position among the bankers of the middle Mississippi valley.

On the 1st of March, 1905, at Little Rock, Mr. Hemingway was married to Miss Lois Roots, a native of Little Rock and a daughter of Logan H. and Emily M. (Blakeslee) Roots. They have become the parents of four children: Emily Margaret, Lois Helen, Wilson Linn, Jr., and Frances Miriam.

During the World war Mr. Hemingway served as state chairman for the Liberty

loan organization of Arkansas, doing splendid work in this connection in organizing the forces for a state-wide canvass and like the great majority of prominent business men of the country he stood solidly back of the administration in all of the activities put forth in connection with the prosecution of the war. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party. His appreciation of the social amenities of life is indicated in his membership in the St. Louis Club, the Bellerive Country Club and the Missouri Athletic Association. He is never too busy to be cordial and courteous and never too cordial to be busy. In a word the activities and interests of his life are well balanced, making him a forceful factor not only in financial circles but in connection with all those activities which claim his time and interest.

REV. VICTOR STEPKA.

Rev. Victor Stepka, pastor of St. Joseph's church at Clayton, Missouri, being in charge of one of the oldest Catholic parishes in the state, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 31, 1872, a son of Theodore and Catherine (Shaub) Stepka. The father, a native of Poland, came to the United States in young manhood immediately following the Civil war and took up his abode in Cincinnati, Ohio, in which city the mother of Victor Stepka was born, her parents having located there about 1820. Mr. Stepka conducted a bakery in Cincinnati for a number of years and about 1877 removed to St. Louis, where he established a bakery business which he carried on to the time of his death.

Rev. Victor Stepka was educated in St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he pursued his preparatory and classical studies. He then became a student in the University of Innsbruck at Tyrol, Austria, where he pursued a theological course and was ordained in Switzerland on the 15th of August, 1894, by Archbishop Zardetti. He then returned to America and has since labored in the St. Louis diocese. He served for only three years as assistant, after which he was appointed pastor of a church in the Ozarks and in 1908 was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's parish at Clayton, over which he has since presided. In 1912 he built a handsome church structure at a cost of forty thousand dollars, but the work could not be duplicated today at a much higher cost, owing to the advance in building material.

Rev. Mr. Stepka is a member of Clayton Council, No. 1376, of the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Western Catholic Union and is a member of the Innsbruck Alumni Association. He is keenly interested in every branch of the church work, which has been thoroughly organized under his direction, and at the same time he manifests a helpful attitude toward all questions of public progress and improvement.

HARRY ANDREW ALLSHOUSE, JR., D. D. S.

Dr. Harry Andrew Allshouse, Jr., orthodontist of Kansas City, was born in Hannibal, Missouri, September 30, 1895, a son of Harry Andrew Allshouse whose birth occurred at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1868. In early boyhood the father went to Hannibal, Missouri, with his parents and there attended the public schools, after which he became a student in the University of Michigan, and was graduated upon completion of the pharmaceutical course. He then engaged in the drug business at Hannibal for twenty-one years and was very prominent in the commercial circles of that city. He afterwards became associated with Parke-Davis & Company, pharmaceutical manufacturers, as their representative in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. He resided at Topeka for five years and then returned to Kansas City where he had lived prior to taking up his abode in Topeka. In 1901 he was assistant manager of Kansas City for Parke-Davis & Company. He married Sarah Elizabeth Stephens, a daughter of Benjamin Q. Stephens, one of the first dentists in Missouri on whom was conferred an honorary degree by Washington University of St. Louis. The daughter, Mrs. H. A. Allshouse, Sr., was born in Hannibal.

Dr. Allshouse of this review spent his boyhood days in Kansas City, where he attended the public schools until graduated from the Manual training high school. He, too, then became a student in the University of Michigan where he took up the dental course but later returned to Kansas City completing his studies in the Kansas City



Harry Allshouse Jr.

Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1917. Following his graduation he entered the International School of Orthodontia, specializing in that work. He was the first to engage in special work in Kansas City without first entering upon the regular practice of dentistry. He is now an instructor of dental anatomy and comparative dental anatomy at the Kansas City Western College and is an able educator in the line of his profession, as well as a most skilled and scientific practitioner. He is likewise the secretary-treasurer and one of the trustees of the Sant Chemical Company, manufacturers of a perfect cleanser for artificial teeth. He belongs to the Kansas City Dental Society, to the State Dental Association and the National Dental Association, and also to the American Society of Orthodontists. His clientele is drawn from the leading families of Kansas City, and his practice is most extensive and of a very important character.

In February, 1919, Dr. Allhouse was married to Miss Myrtle Winnifred Steen, a daughter of Henry Foster and Eugenia (Brain) Steen. Her father when fifteen years of age became an employe of the National Biscuit Company of Chicago and worked his way up to the position of manager of large plants for that company. He was manager of the Kansas City plant for several years and was very prominent in business circles.

Dr. Allhouse during his college days belonged to the basket-ball team of the University of Michigan, and also became a member of the Alpha Sigma Phi and Delta Sigma Delta, two of the leading fraternities of that university. In 1918 he was commissioned a first lieutenant of the Dental Reserve Corps but was not called upon for active service outside of the country. His political support is given to the republican party and his religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Independence Boulevard Christian church. He belongs to the Country Club, Community Golf Club, and is well known socially, his personal qualities and characteristics making for popularity wherever he is known.

VALENTINE H. FREDERICK, D. D. S.

Dr. Valentine H. Frederick, engaged in the practice of dentistry in St. Louis, was here born May 1, 1874. His father, Henry Frederick, a native of Germany, came to America with his parents in 1857 and following the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted when seventeen years of age and served for four years and three months, becoming a non-commissioned officer. He later engaged in the cooperage business and was connected with the Southern Cooperage Company of which he later became president to the time of its liquidation. He was very successful in his business pursuits, his carefully managed affairs and thorough organization of his business interests winning him substantial success. He is now living retired in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, proudly wearing the little bronze button that proclaims him as a veteran of the Civil war. He was formerly identified with Hassendenbel Post and later became a member of Meuman Post. In politics he is a staunch republican but has never sought nor filled political office. He married Catherine Ganter, a native of Alsace, France, who came to America at the age of six years and who passed away in St. Louis. Their family numbered two sons and four daughters of whom four are living: Catherine, the wife of Charles Wirthlin of this city; Valentine H.; Christ, deceased; Emma, who is the widow of Louis Folk; Louise, the wife of Christ Frederick; and Theresa who died in infancy.

Dr. Frederick pursued his early education in public and private schools of St. Louis and at the age of fifteen entered upon an apprenticeship to the machinists trade which he later followed for a year as a journeyman. He then continued his studies in private schools and took up mechanical engineering, but at length determined upon a professional career and in 1888 became a student in the Marion Sims Dental College, from which he was graduated with the D. D. S. degree in 1902. He began practice in St. Louis, on the 1st of May, 1902, and continued in general practice until the 1st of January, 1911, since which time he has specialized in the extraction of teeth and has been very successful in this work. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and the National Dental Associations and is a most thorough student of the profession, keeping in touch with dental progress along all lines.

On the 5th of September, 1906, Dr. Frederick was married to Miss Adele Stamm,

a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Charlotte Stamm, and they have one son, Burton H., who was born in St. Louis, September 5, 1909. The mother is an accomplished pianist.

Dr. Frederick is a Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Delta Sigma Delta, a dental fraternity, and is a member of the Riverview and of the Century Boat Clubs. Dependent upon his own resources from the age of fifteen years his progress has been continuous and step by step he has advanced until along professional lines he entered upon a path of progress that has brought him to a most desirable goal.

REV. PETER WIGGER.

Rev. Peter Wigger, pastor of the Holy Cross church of St. Louis in which connection he has labored continuously since 1896, was born on Christmas night of 1857, at Stachelau, Westphalia, Germany. He studied at Bilstein where his uncle of the same name was pastor, the latter instructing his nephew in Latin and in other branches of learning. In 1869 he came to the United States with his uncle, under whom he continued his studies in St. Louis, the uncle being appointed pastor of St. Francis de Sales church. On Sundays the young student played the organ in the Holy Cross church at Baden where another uncle, the Rev. Hermann Wigger, was pastor. From September, 1876, until 1880 he studied philosophy and theology at the Salesianum at St. Francis, Wisconsin, and while there acted as organist in the seminary chapel. Following his examination for the priesthood he was obliged to wait for his ordination for more than a year as he had not yet reached the canonical age. He then went to Innsbruck, Austria, where he remained for two years pursuing higher courses of study and on the 28th of May, 1882, he returned to St. Louis to be ordained as a priest, the Rt. Rev. Coadjutor Patrick Ryan officiating. Subsequently Father Wigger of this review was appointed assistant at St. Peter's church in St. Charles, Missouri, where he labored until 1885, at which time he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church at Bridgeton, Missouri. There he continued for ten years and in August, 1896, was appointed pastor of the Holy Cross church at Baden, St. Louis, over which he has since presided. His labors here have been most intelligently and wisely directed. Since his appointment to this parish, he has paid off the debt on the parsonage, built a handsome new church and a residence for the sisters. He has won the co-operation and support of his parishioners and has moved steadily forward with a strength that indicates his zeal and his devotion to the cause.

GEORGE W. STRODTMAN.

George W. Strodtman, doing business as The Strodtman & Strodtman Real Estate Company of St. Louis, is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of this city. He was born in St. Louis May 23, 1869, and is a son of George and Sarah J. (Meyers) Strodtman. The father was born in St. Louis in 1845 and was a prominent figure in real estate circles for many years, continuing in the business until his death which occurred February 14, 1898. His wife was born in England and was brought to the United States during her childhood days by her parents who settled in St. Louis. It was in this city that she became the wife of George Strodtman and to them were born three daughters.

Their only son, George W. Strodtman of this review, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, pursuing his studies to the age of fifteen years, at which time he secured a clerkship in a wholesale hardware store where he was employed for three years. When a youth of eighteen he turned his attention to the insurance business by establishing an agency and later extended the scope of his activities to include real estate. He has since operated in this field and has conducted a real estate business of considerable importance. He became one of the organizers of The Strodtman & Strodtman Real Estate Company and the business is now one of substantial and gratifying proportions. They have a large clientage and have negotiated many important realty transfers.

In St. Louis on the 28th of September, 1895, Mr. Strodtman was married to Miss Genevieve E. Richardson, a daughter of Dr. William C. Richardson. They are of the Episcopal faith and attend St. Albans church. Fraternally Mr. Strodtman is a Mason, belonging to Beacon Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M.; and St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T.; while with the nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. The nature of his activity and interest is further indicated in his connection with the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, and the North St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a director. His aid and influence are ever on the side of progress and advancement, uplift for the individual and benefit for the community.

TALTON T. FRANCIS.

Talton T. Francis, engaged in the stock brokerage business in St. Louis, was here born on the 26th of July, 1882, his parents being David R. and Jane (Perry) Francis, the latter a daughter of John D. Perry. Their marriage was celebrated in St. Louis and they became parents of five sons all of whom are living.

Talton T. Francis, who was the fourth son of the family, obtained his education in private schools of the east and was graduated from Yale University in 1907 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. After completing his college work he returned to St. Louis and entered the employ of Francis Brother & Company, with which stock brokerage firm he has since been connected. They have a large clientage in the stock and bond business and Mr. Francis of this review has thoroughly acquainted himself with every phase of the business and is now largely familiar with commercial paper. He has been a member of the firm since 1918 and is recognized as one of the alert, energetic and enterprising young men in financial circles today.

On the 22d of May, 1907, in St. Louis Mr. Francis was married to Miss Elizabeth Coste, a daughter of Paul and Emma (Janssen) Coste, the former a St. Louis lawyer. Mr. and Mrs. Francis have become parents of two daughters: Jane Perry, born March 23, 1912; and Miriam Coste, born February 21, 1914.

Mr. Francis is a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and lends his aid and support to all measures that are put forth for the benefit of the city along all lines of civic progress. He belongs to the St. Louis Country Club, the Racquet Club and his religious faith is manifest by his membership in the Unitarian church. In politics he is a democrat but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him, as he has ever preferred to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs. Well descended, well bred and provided with liberal educational opportunities he has made for himself a most creditable position in the financial circles of his native city.

LEROY C. BRYAN.

Leroy C. Bryan, vice president of the Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis, was born March 13, 1882, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Henry M. and Eliza (Pritchard) Bryan. The father was a son of Dr. John Gano Bryan, a prominent physician and surgeon of St. Louis in the early days. The mother was a daughter of William H. Pritchard. Henry M. Bryan became a member of the bar and for many years practiced law in St. Louis, continuing active in the profession until his death, which occurred in 1900. He was a native of Missouri, born in Potosi, and his entire life was passed in this state. He served as a member of the school board of St. Louis from 1888 until 1892 and was always deeply interested in everything that pertained to the welfare and progress of his community and the commonwealth at large. His widow long survived him, passing away in New York in 1918.

Reared under the parental roof Leroy C. Bryan pursued a public school education and in 1896 started out in the business world, being then a lad of but fourteen years. He was first employed as an office boy in the Boatmen's Bank and later, realizing the value and need of further educational training, he took up night study, pursuing courses in commercial law, banking and accounting. He steadily worked his

way upward in the bank and in January, 1917, was appointed an assistant cashier and in January, 1921, was elected a vice president. Throughout his entire business career he has been identified with the Boatmen's Bank and no higher testimonial of his capability and fidelity could be given than the fact that he has always remained with this institution.

On the 14th of June, 1911, Mr. Bryan was married to Miss Valentine Shaw, a native of St. Louis, and they now reside at No. 744 Interdrive. Mrs. Bryan is a daughter of James G. and Regina H. Shaw. Her father retired from business some years prior to his death, which occurred in St. Louis in July, 1916. The mother survives and is now living at No. 5155 Maple Avenue in St. Louis.

Mr. Bryan gives his political allegiance to the democratic party which he has supported since attaining his majority. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and he also has membership with the Sons of the American Revolution. He is interested in golf and tennis, to which he turns for recreation when leisure permits, but his chief duty has ever been his bank work and the thoroughness which he has manifested in this and the fidelity he has displayed toward the institution have won him a most creditable and enviable place in the financial circles of the city.

REV. N. L. FRANZEN, C. SS. R.

Rev. N. L. Franzen, pastor of St. Alphonsus Rock church in St. Louis, was born in Chicago, October 2, 1866, a son of Matt and Barbara (Thome) Franzen. He began his education in the parochial schools of his native city and afterward attended the Redemptorist College, while subsequently he became a student in the Kansas City Classical College. His next step toward the priesthood was the study of philosophy and theology at the Redemptorist College at Baltimore, Maryland, where he was ordained in 1889 by Archbishop Feehan of Chicago. For thirteen years following his ordination he engaged in educational work and was then appointed to a pastorate in Chicago. Subsequently he was made priest of a church in Detroit, Michigan, and in 1907 came to St. Louis as pastor of the Rock church. In 1915 he was returned to Detroit, where he remained for four years, but in 1919 was again assigned to the pastorate of the Rock church in St. Louis, where he is now laboring. He has the full confidence and the highest regard of the people of his parish and has gained their hearty cooperation and support in his work. He is a member of all the Catholic societies and is proving most able and effective in his labors to advance the interests of his church and thoroughly to organize its work in every particular.

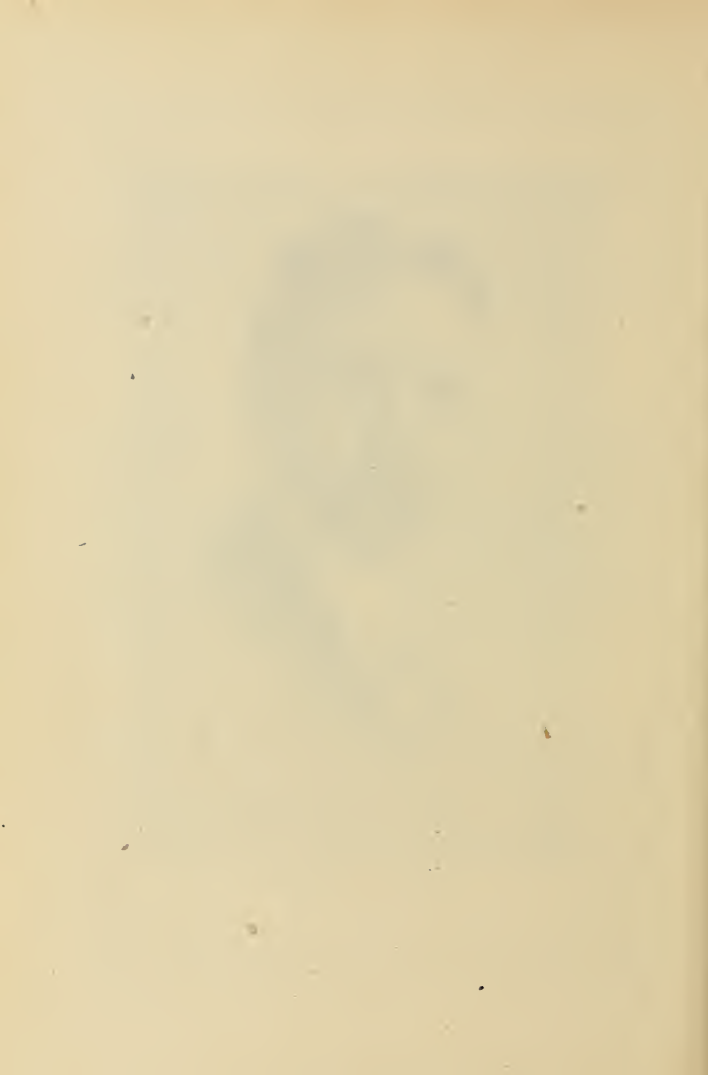
DAVID CULP BOSSERMAN, M. D.

Dr. David Culp Bosserman, physician and surgeon of St. Louis, where he has practiced since 1914, was born at Leeton, Johnson county, Missouri, August 18, 1879. His father, James E. Bosserman, was born in Dunkirk, Ohio, October 14, 1857, and came to Missouri in 1875, settling near Leeton, where he engaged in stock raising and farming for a number of years, but is now living in Houston, Texas. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Culp, was born in Ohio in 1857 and they were married in the Buckeye state before removing to Missouri.

Dr. Bosserman of this review was educated in the public schools near Leeton and in the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri, and his professional training was obtained in the Barnes Medical College, which later became the National University of Arts and Sciences. From this he was graduated in 1914, upon the completion of his medical course, but long before entering upon the study of medicine he had become an active factor in the business world. After leaving the Warrensburg institution he engaged in various occupations and for a time was a compositor in connection with the printing business. Subsequently he and his father published the Independent, a weekly paper printed in Leeton. Later he took the civil service examination and entered the railway mail service, with which he was connected for twelve years. It was while working in that capacity that he entered upon the study of medicine, preparatory to his college course. After winning his degree he at once began



DR. DAVID C. BOSSERMAN



practice but in 1917 put aside business and personal considerations and enlisted in the Medical Corps of the United States army, being stationed at Camp Travis, Texas, while later he was sent across to France, joining the Third Division as first lieutenant. He was on active duty on various battle fronts, was at St. Mihiel and participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. From October 1, 1918, to November 11, 1918, he was at the front with the Seventy-sixth Field Artillery taking care of sick and wounded, under shell fire every day of these forty-one days. Upon reporting to the front, the major physician to whom he was to report had just been killed by a shell while faithfully caring for the wounded. Five direct hits were made in his outfit, one tearing the Red Cross station to bits and it fell within five feet of the Doctor and his helper, but they being in a "fox hole" were uninjured. Later he went with the army of occupation to the Rhine in Germany and in 1919 returned to the United States and received his discharge. Later he was appointed to a captaincy in the Medical Reserve Corps.

In Belleview Valley, Iron county, Missouri, on the 29th of June, 1908, Dr. Bosserman was married to Miss Maude Logan, a daughter of John and Lenora (Neely) Logan, representatives of a prominent family of southeast Missouri. Her father is a relative of General John A. Logan of Civil war fame. To Dr. and Mrs. Bosserman has been born one child, Beulah. Dr. Bosserman was reared in the faith of the Dunkard church but now has membership in the West Park Baptist church and is serving as its financial chairman. He takes an active interest in all branches of the church work and does everything in his power to extend the influence and promote the purposes of the organization. In politics he is an independent republican but has never been an office seeker. He is keenly interested in many affairs of importance, however, and belongs to the Patrons' Association of the Laclede school. He is also the treasurer of the Mount Auburn Improvement Association and belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society. Along fraternal lines he is connected with the Masons, having membership in Apollo Lodge, A. F. & A. M., also with the American Yeomen and last but not least with the American Legion, the splendid organization which has grown up among the men who fought for democracy in the World war.

JOHN W. DONALDSON.

Among those who closely studied the money market and the value of commercial paper was John W. Donaldson, who has developed a substantial business as an investment banker of St. Louis. More than sixty-two years have come and gone since he made his initial step in connection with the banking interests of this city, at which time he was a young man of eighteen years. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, May 10, 1840, his father being Andrew Donaldson, a native of Scotland, who came to America in 1828 and first settled in New Jersey. In 1848 Andrew Donaldson removed to St. Louis, where he resided until his death, which occurred when he was eighty years of age. He was a master mechanic and master weaver, having qualified along those lines in Scotland, after which he always followed business interests of that character. In politics he was a staunch Democrat and in religious faith a devout Presbyterian. The Donaldson family traces its ancestry back through many generations in Scotland to the period when Robert Bruce was king of the land of hills and heather. Andrew Donaldson was married to Helen Rhind, who was born at Vanoll, Scotland, and who also came of one of the old families of that country whose ancestral line can be traced back through many generations. Mrs. Donaldson crossed the Atlantic in early life, settling at Paterson, New Jersey, where she was married. Seven children were born of this union, four sons and three daughters, all of whom have passed away, John W. of this review being called to his final rest on May 29, 1920.

From the age of eight years the last named was a resident of St. Louis and here pursued a public school education and continued his studies in St. Paul's German Lutheran school. As a boy of eighteen he accepted his first position, entering the employ of the Merchants Bank of St. Louis in 1858. He began as a collector and continued with the institution until 1866, serving as teller during the latter part of that period. In the year indicated he became connected with the Commercial Bank and was its first cashier, occupying the position for two years. On the expiration of that period he entered the brokerage business, forming a partnership with Moses Fraley

under the firm style of Donaldson & Fraley, which business was continued until 1882. In later years he has engaged in business on his own account as an investment banker and has long handled important interests for others in this connection and is thoroughly familiar with the value of commercial paper, while his progressive spirit and devotion to his clients' interests have brought to him a most substantial and gratifying business. He was also a charter member of the St. Louis Stock Exchange.

On the 20th of November, 1867, Mr. Donaldson was married in St. Louis to Miss Mary Alby Watson, a daughter of James S. Watson, who was then president of the Southern Bank, which he had founded. Her mother, Mrs. Alby (Easton) Watson, was a daughter of General Rufus Easton, who was the first postmaster of St. Louis. In fact the Eastons were one of the oldest and most prominent families of St. Louis in the early days and Easton avenue, one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, was named in their honor. To Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson was born a daughter, Alby Easton, who is the widow of John V. McCarthy, whose son John D. was a soldier of the World war and was killed in the battle of the Argonne forest on the 28th of September, 1918, when serving with Battery A of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Field Artillery. He was twenty-two years of age.

During the Civil war Mr. Donaldson was a sergeant and major in the Fourth Regiment of the Missouri Home Guard. His political endorsement was always given to the democratic party and that his life was guided by high and honorable principles is indicated in the fact that he was for many years a devoted member of the Central Presbyterian church.

MAJOR MINFORD A. HANNA, M. D.

Major Minford A. Hanna, M. D., who was surgeon at Base Hospital, No. 81, in France during the World war, having the distinction of being one of only two obstetricians who were chosen as surgeons for active overseas service and who is now successfully engaged in practice along the line of his specialty in Kansas City, was born in Carthage, Missouri, May 25, 1878, a son of Thomas James and Emma (Armour) Hanna. The father's birth occurred in Nashville, Tennessee, while the mother was born in Charlotte, North Carolina. In young manhood the father, Dr. Thomas James Hanna, graduated from the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee. After the war he removed to Ritchey, Missouri, and subsequently to Carthage, Missouri, where for forty years he continued in the general practice of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Hanna was a high school student in Carthage, Missouri, and also attended the Carthage Collegiate Institute. He afterward became a student in the Kansas City Medical College which is the medical department of the University of Kansas. He was a member of the first four years' class and completed his course in 1903 with the M. D. degree. He later did post-graduate work in the New York Lying-In Hospital of New York, and also spent seven months in the Chicago Lying-In Hospital. He served as an interne at St. Joseph's Hospital and in 1905 entered upon the general practice of his profession, to which he devoted three years. In 1908 he began concentrating his energies upon obstetrical work and was the first specialist on female diseases and obstetrics in Kansas City that confined himself to this particular branch of the profession. He does much hospital work in connection with his private practice, being identified with the St. Joseph's, the Christian Church, the General, St. Vincent's and Swedish Hospitals.

It was in 1911 that Dr. Hanna became a member of the Medical Officer's Reserve Corps and in 1917 was called upon for active duty, serving with the rank of captain at Camp Travis. He was afterward made chief surgeon at Base Hospital, No. 81, at Neuf Chateau and was one of but two obstetricians having charge of surgery in the base hospitals with the American Expeditionary Force. He was on active duty from August 31, 1918, until July, 1919, and was promoted to the rank of Major on the 5th of April of the latter year. He is now a member of Fitzsimmons Post of the American Legion.

Dr. Hanna was united in marriage to Miss Mary Dagenais, a daughter of Joseph Dagenais, a native of Canada, and afterward a resident of Atchison, Kansas. Dr. Hanna gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. He belongs to Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 446, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Rotary Club, the City Club, the



MAJOR MINFORD A. HANNA

Kansas City Club and the Automobile Club. He likewise belongs to the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Concentrating his efforts and attention along obstetrical lines he has become most proficient in that field of practice and has gained a wide and well earned reputation.

LEO D. KELLY.

Leo D. Kelly, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, came to Missouri from the neighboring state of Illinois, his birth having occurred at Russell, Lake county, March 12, 1886. His father, the late Timothy Kelly, was a native of Michigan and of Irish descent. He became a successful farmer and stock raiser, following agricultural pursuits until he passed away in Russell, Illinois, in 1908, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Margaret Hoyer, was born in Salem, Wisconsin, and was also of Irish lineage. She died in Russell, Illinois, in 1906, when sixty-six years of age. By her marriage she had become the mother of eight sons and six daughters, thirteen of whom are living.

Leo D. Kelly, who was the youngest of the family, passed through consecutive grades in the public schools until he had completed a high school course and later he attended the College of Commerce at Kenosha, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1904. He started out in the business world as a stenographer in Chicago and afterward entered the railroad service with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company in Chicago, becoming private secretary to H. I. Miller, the vice president of that road and later filling the position of secretary under W. E. Hodges, vice president of the Santa Fe Railroad Company.

In 1907 Mr. Kelly came to St. Louis and accepted the position of secretary to Tom Randolph, then president of the Commonwealth Trust Company. In the year 1908 the National Bank of Commerce absorbed the Commonwealth Trust Company, at which time he entered the service of the National Bank of Commerce. In 1916 Mr. Kelly became an assistant in the new business department of the Bank of Commerce, which office he filled until January 14, 1920, when he became assistant cashier and has since acted in this capacity. His advancement has been along the lines of an orderly progression indicating the steady expansion of his powers and the thorough mastery of every task assigned to him. During the World war he was a captain of one of the bankers teams in connection with the Liberty loan and took an active part in advancing every loan campaign, also in promoting the Red Cross and other drives whereby the war interests were financed.

On the 21st of June, 1918, Mr. Kelly was married in St. Louis to Miss Ruth M. Kranke, a native of St. Louis, and a daughter of William Kranke. The religious faith of Mr. Kelly is that of the Roman Catholic church and he belongs to the Knights of Columbus. In politics he maintains an independent course. Step by step he has advanced as the years have gone on and his enterprise, determination and laudable ambition have constituted the ladder on which he has climbed to success.

CHARLES A. VALLETTE.

Charles A. Vallette, whose record is that of unusual perseverance, determination and endeavor, is now successfully engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 9, 1854, and is a son of Frederick A. Vallette, who was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was descended from one of the early families of Boston, Massachusetts. Representatives of the name had come from France at an early period in the colonization of the new world and members of the family settled in Cincinnati in 1812. Frederick A. Vallette became a successful manufacturer and lumberman who on leaving Ohio in 1854 removed to Belleville, Illinois, while subsequent to the close of the Civil war he became a resident of St. Louis, where he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred in 1890 when he was seventy-three years of age. He had married Marcy Field, who was born near Providence, Rhode Island, and whose ancestral line could be traced back to 1637, following the arrival of

Roger Williams in the new world. The family was of Welsh extraction and settled in Rhode Island at a place which has since been known as Field's Point. Mrs. Marcy (Field) Vallette passed away in St. Louis in 1908 at the notable age of ninety-three years. She was the mother of seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom Charles A. was the fourth.

After acquiring a public school education Charles A. Vallette, at the age of eighteen years, started out to earn his own livelihood and secured a position as a teacher near Upper Alton, Illinois, in the Wood River district. He taught successfully there for four years and then entered mercantile pursuits in a clerical capacity. In 1879 he was employed by the Bemis Bag Company of St. Louis, in the position of book-keeper, and continued with that house for eleven years, advancing from his first position to that of cashier and confidential man. At length he resigned the position and in 1890 became connected with the Missouri Electric Light & Power Company, with which he remained for nine years. On the expiration of that period he established the Edwardsville Electric Light & Power Company at Edwardsville, Illinois, of which he was one of the principal stockholders and the general manager, conducting the business until 1906 when he sold to the Illinois Traction Company. He afterward engaged in other electrical enterprises, which, however, proved disastrous owing to a stress in the financial market, causing him the loss of his entire fortune.

This would have utterly discouraged many a man of less resolute spirit, but Mr. Vallette soon showed that he was made of sterner stuff. Inspired by an editorial which he read he determined that age should be no handicap to a new start in life and in 1912 he became a student in the Benton College of Law, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1915. He became a favorite with others attending the school and the dean of the school bore testimony to the fact that his business experience in earlier life had made him especially fitted for the complexities of the profession which he was undertaking. He is the oldest law graduate in Missouri. He began practice in St. Louis, where he has many friends, and through the intervening period he has made steady professional progress, specializing in probate law and in estates. He is now a valued member of both the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations.

On the 13th of October, 1886, at Hartford, Connecticut, Mr. Vallette was married to Sarah E. Loomis, a native of that place and a daughter of Charles P. and Helen (Slaight) Loomis, both of whom are deceased. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Vallette: Helen, who is in social service with the St. Louis Provident Association; Julian, a traveling salesman for the General Electric Company and a resident of Mattoon, Illinois; Frederick Field, who is superintendent of electrical construction with the Maryland Refining Company at Ponca City, Oklahoma; and Alice M., who is a nurse in St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis.

In his political views Mr. Vallette has always been a republican. Fraternally he is connected with Rosehill Lodge No. 550, A. F. & A. M.; Kilwinning Chapter, R. A. M.; and Ascalon Commandery, K. T. He also belongs to the Second Baptist church, of which he is treasurer and in the work of which he takes an active and helpful interest. He is truly a self-made man in the highest and best sense of the term. He never received financial aid from anyone and whatever success he has achieved and enjoyed is attributable entirely to his own labors. He may well be proud of the fact that he had the energy, determination and forcefulness to take up the study of law at an age when most men would have shrunk from such an arduous undertaking and that he has made good in his profession. He is a man of even temperament, pleasant and agreeable at all times, and is capable and versatile. His example may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what can be accomplished when there is a will to dare and to do.

ROBERT G. NAYSMITH.

Robert G. Naysmith is the treasurer and manager of the Donnell Milk Company of St. Louis and is ranked with the enterprising business men of the city, having displayed original methods in the conduct and development of his business which has become one of substantial success. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1876, and is a son of Robert Naysmith, who was a native of England and on coming to America settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he resided during the greater

part of his life. He was a mechanical engineer and very successful in the practice of his profession. He was also the builder of the big glass plant at Valley Park, Missouri, of which he was manager for some time. He passed away in Pittsburgh. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Pare, is also a native of England and took up her abode in Pittsburgh on coming to the new world. She still survives and is now a resident of St. Louis.

Robert G. Naysmith was the fourth in order of birth in a family of two sons and three daughters. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and in the Pittsburgh Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. Immediately afterward he took up bookkeeping, later becoming an accountant, and followed that profession until 1916, when he came to St. Louis and here entered into his present business relation as treasurer and manager of the Donnell Milk Company. This company was organized and incorporated August 31, 1915, being originally established by Dr. J. F. Donnell, who began business on a small capital and in a comparatively small way. Since Mr. Naysmith became connected with the enterprise he has developed the business into one of the leading establishments of its kind in St. Louis. The company is today operating forty-two branch establishments, thus dispensing with the wagon delivery system. This was entirely the plan of Mr. Naysmith—a course that others in the business regarded as highly impractical—but since the opening of the first branch the method had proven a pronounced success and the business has steadily increased until the forty-two branches of the city are now serving a very extensive trade. It makes also a saving to the consumer, as without the added cost of delivery milk can be sold at a lower price. Moreover, it is more sanitary and desirable to patrons. Every branch is conducted with regard to the most scientific, sanitary principles and the excellent quality of the milk handled insures to the company a large trade.

In Ford City, Pennsylvania, Mr. Naysmith was united in marriage to Miss Adalina Marshall, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of John and Mollie (Anderson) Marshall. They have become the parents of two daughters: Dardee, who was born in Ford City, Pennsylvania; and Sarah, born in Kittanning, Pennsylvania. The elder daughter is a graduate of the Illinois State Normal School.

In his religious faith Mr. Naysmith is an Episcopalian. His political belief is that of the republican party, to which he gives stalwart support, but he never seeks nor desires office as a reward for party fealty, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs. Steadily he has worked his way upward, for he started out in life without capital and step by step has advanced through his own industry and diligence and the wise utilization of the opportunities which have come to him, having gained a most creditable position among the substantial and enterprising business men of St. Louis.

LESLIE J. NICHOLS.

Leslie J. Nichols, alert, energetic, wide awake to every business situation that has to do with the conduct of his interests, is now resident manager for the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company at St. Louis. He was born December 26, 1874, in Oil City, Pennsylvania, a son of James O. Nichols, who was also born in the Keystone state and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He married Anna M. Bair, who was likewise born in Pennsylvania and is of Scotch lineage. She is yet living and now makes her home in St. Louis. They had a family of five children, four sons and a daughter.

Leslie J. Nichols, who was the third in order of birth, was educated in the schools of Atchison, Kansas, for his family removed from Pennsylvania to the west in 1875. When a lad of eleven years he served as a page in the Kansas legislature and was afterward employed by the Santa Fe Railroad Company as a messenger. He later took up railroading and served as a brakeman on various lines throughout the west and was on duty along that line in Texas for some time. He not only was on the road but also worked in the operating departments. In 1889, however, tiring of railroading and feeling that opportunity was greater along other lines, he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of the T. & H. Mining Company. On the 9th of September, 1910, he turned his attention to the insurance business, becoming associated with the National Surety Company of New York as a special agent. Since that time he has steadily progressed

in the work and became manager of the St. Louis office. In that capacity he continued to serve until November 8, 1918, when the National Surety placed their St. Louis general agency with the Commonwealth Insurance Agency. Mr. Nichols continued with the latter, in charge of the surety department, until March 31, 1920, when he was made resident manager at St. Louis for the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company. The trade journal known as the Western Insurance Review said of him: "In the nine and a half years that Mr. Nichols has been identified with the surety business in St. Louis he has made an enviable record and builded a big business for the National. He has always been a staunch believer in printers' ink, and his slogan, 'If you want a bond quick see Nic,' is a by-word among the brokers of St. Louis and vicinity. 'Nic' is one of the best versed surety men in St. Louis and the Massachusetts Bonding is to be congratulated upon securing his services as head of their eastern Missouri department. Their business is sure to prosper under his able management."

On the 2d of September, 1897, in St. Louis, Mr. Nichols was married to Miss Edna R. Eliff, a native of Red Bud, Illinois, and a daughter of Hogue and Alice B. Eliff. They have become the parents of one child, Delphine Leslie, who was born September 29, 1898. Mr. Nichols is well known in Masonic circles, having membership in Triangle Lodge, No. 638, A. F. & A. M.; Kilwinning Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M.; Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, K. T.; and the Scottish Rite bodies. He has also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith is that of the Christian Science church. He is a man of genial nature, always looking upon the bright side and shedding around him much of life's sunshine. Politically he maintains an independent course but is not neglectful of the duties and obligations of citizenship, for his support and cooperation can be counted upon to further all measures and movements for the public good. While the opportunities of his youth were somewhat limited he has made steady progress, building character as well as success, and one of the popular young business men of St. Louis is Leslie J. Nichols.

ORLA M. HILL.

Orla Maurice Hill, attorney and counselor at law in St. Louis, was born on a farm in Delaware county, New York, March 5, 1878, the third son of Theodore R. and Adiola A. Hill. Theodore R. Hill, a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted on the 12th of January, 1864, as a member of Company A, 144th Regiment of New York Infantry with which command he continued until the close of hostilities, brought his family to Missouri in 1886, settled in Jefferson county and lived there as a farmer, stock raiser and builder until July, 1914, when he took up his abode in St. Louis. There he lived until his death, August 13, 1918, at the age of seventy-six years and four months. He married Adiola A. Bulloch, a native of New York, with whom he lived happily united for more than fifty years. She is yet living at the age of seventy-five years. To them were born eight children, five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living.

Orla Maurice Hill's early education was limited to the public schools of Jefferson county and his life to the age of twenty-one years was spent on the home farm, except the two years between the ages of eighteen and twenty when he was in railroad construction camps in North Dakota and Montana. Soon after attaining his majority he secured a position as bond salesman in St. Louis and later began business for himself as a stock and bond broker. Since leaving the farm he has made his home in St. Louis.

Like so many of Missouri's farmer boys he felt the urge of a broader education and so while working days he studied law at night; first under the able guidance of the Hon. G. S. Hoss and later at the City College from which he graduated with the LL. B. degree.

Since practicing law he has gained a large clientage; is a forceful speaker, a clear reasoner and devotes his attention principally to corporations, common law trust associations, contracts, etc.

Mr. Hill was married to his present wife, formerly Miss Grace Z. Clay, accomplished daughter of W. A. Clay of Joplin, Missouri, at Mexico, Missouri, on September 12, 1919. He has one son by a former marriage, William R. Hill, born May 31, 1906.

Mrs. Hill during the World war served approximately one year in connection with



ORLA M. HILL

the American Red Cross in France. Her first three months were spent in Paris where she became familiar with Home Service Work in general. She was then placed in charge of Home Service Work with the Central Records Office in Bourges. Her work there covered many things,—locating boys erroneously reported "missing in action" or "killed in action"; tracing mail long delayed because a boy's family couldn't keep up with his ever changing addresses; seeing that local Red Cross aid went to the aid of families in distress back home; helping boys to recover lost service records, secure back pay, adjust allowances or allotments, etc. On her return to the United States she was met by Mr. Hill in Boston, where her transport landed; and was married to him soon after her return home.

Mr. Hill has membership with the Methodist church but does not confine his interest or support to that particular denomination. In politics he is a democrat; has strong civic pride and gives generous assistance, morally and financially, to all those forces which make for progress and improvement in a community. One of his great disappointments was that on account of physical ailments he could not get into active service overseas during the World war.

His chief recreations are reading and golf. His personal qualities make for warm friendships and he commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes into contact.

ROBERT S. HOXIE.

Robert S. Hoxie, manager of the St. Louis Lumber Trade Exchange, with offices in the Arcade building of St. Louis, was born in Cambridge, New York, July 28, 1874, and is a son of Florens E. Hoxie, who was likewise born in the Empire state and was of English descent. The first representatives of the family in America arrived at an early day in the development of the new world, settling in Washington county, New York, where they obtained land from the Indians in 1737. The progenitor of this family in America was William Hoxie, who arrived from England in 1630 and settled in New England. Later representatives of the name went to New York and through successive generations the family has been represented in the Empire state. Florens E. Hoxie, who was born in 1849, became a manufacturer, contractor and builder who successfully carried on business at Cambridge, New York, for many years, there residing to the time of his death, which occurred December 29, 1915, when he was sixty-six years of age. He married Rhoda B. Skiff, who was born in Washington county, New York, and belongs to one of the old families of that county of English lineage, being a descendant of John Rodgers. She is still living at Cambridge and she there reared her family of four sons and a daughter, four of whom are yet living: Dr. George H. Hoxie, author, teacher and physician of Kansas City, Missouri; Professor Herbert G. Hoxie, Jamestown, New York; Mrs. Roy H. Allen of Perral, Mexico, and Robert S. of this review.

Robert S. Hoxie, the second child, after mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of Cambridge, continued his education in Union College at Schenectady, New York, from which he was graduated in 1898 with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree, while in 1901 the honorary Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him. During his college days he became a member of the Chi Psi, a Greek letter fraternity. In St. Louis he prepared for the bar as a student in the Washington University Law School, being graduated in 1900 with the LL. B. degree. The same year he was admitted to practice, but this did not constitute his initial equipment for life's practical duties nor his preliminary experience in the business world, for at the age of fifteen years he had sought and obtained employment with the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, with which he remained for four years. He then resigned to enter college and upon completing his college course in 1898 had removed to St. Louis. While pursuing his law studies he entered the service of the Frisco Railroad in a clerical capacity and was advanced through various departments until during the later years of his connection with that corporation he was chief accounting officer. He remained with the railroad until February, 1920, when he assumed his present position as manager of the St. Louis Lumber Trade Exchange. His previous training and experience well qualified him for the duties and responsibilities that devolve upon him in this connection.

During the World war prior to federal operation Mr. Hoxie was appointed by the secretary of war chief accounting officer of the state of Oklahoma, in charge of all military traffic and was otherwise associated with war activities, in which connection he did important work.

On the 27th of October, 1902, Mr. Hoxie was married in St. Louis to Miss Alice May Lee, a daughter of Rev. James W. Lee, D. D., and Efaula (Ledbetter) Lee, who came to Missouri from Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Hoxie have become parents of four children: Robert Lee, who was born January 29, 1904; James Lee, born April 13, 1906; Alice Lee, November 6, 1908; and Prynne Lee, August 9, 1914. All were born in St. Louis.

In his political views Mr. Hoxie is an earnest republican. He belongs to the City Club, also to the Chamber of Commerce and for an extended period has been identified with St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which he served for eleven years as treasurer, while at the present time he is church steward. He was for several years chairman of the board of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association and during the war period Mrs. Hoxie was chairman of the Union Station Committee for the Y. M. C. A., also a member of the Red Cross Ambulance Corps and was instructor in the Red Cross surgical dressing department. She, too, took a most helpful interest in all war measures and their efforts in that direction were far-reaching and beneficial. Throughout his life Mr. Hoxie has been actuated by noble purposes, by laudable ambition and by indefatigable energy and he has therefore accomplished what he has undertaken not only in the promotion of his individual business interests but also in the support of those activities which make for the uplift of the individual and the welfare of mankind.

CHARLES L. COOKSON.

Charles L. Cookson, the president of the Admiral Hay Press Company, deserves prominent mention among the leading business men of Kansas City, for his business has constituted a valuable contribution to the world's work, especially beneficial in agricultural lines. Mr. Cookson is a native of Chicago, Illinois. He was born February 28, 1857, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Lewis) Cookson, the former a native of Durham, England, while the latter was born in Lancashire, England. His grandfather, John Cookson, was paymaster of excise and customs under Queen Victoria. An uncle by marriage, John Buck Lloyd, was Mayor of Liverpool at the time of the opening of the town hall in Manchester, England, and led the grand march of the opening ball with Queen Victoria. The father of Charles L. Cookson of this review was a graduate of the School of Law and became a prominent barrister of his native country. He possessed a most studious nature and his habit of study continued a dominant element throughout his entire life. He was keenly interested in the sciences and frequently lectured on astronomy. He represented one of the prominent families of England and was fortunate in that his lines of life were cast in harmony with the talent that won leadership for his people. After coming to the new world and establishing his home in Illinois he settled on a farm for a brief period and later occupied a position in the city hall in Chicago. His death occurred November 17, 1879. His mother, Mary Lewis Cookson, was the daughter of Francis Lewis of the firm of Francis Lewis and Sons of Manchester, England, who were manufacturers of cotton spinning machinery built under their own patents, and also helped to complete the first locomotive, the Rocket, installing the reverse motion, now known as the link motion. They also made extensive experiments for John Erickson when he invented and built the Monitor that sunk the Merrimac in Chesapeake Bay.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof Charles L. Cookson attended the public schools and later was a pupil in Dyhrenfurths Business College of Chicago. He afterward entered the machinery business, not only developing ability along mechanical lines but also becoming familiar with every branch and phase of the business in connection with the firm that was composed of T. C. Bradley, C. L. Cookson and T. J. Cookson. They engaged in the manufacture of steam engines, the partnership being maintained until 1878 when Mr. Bradley made his way westward to Kansas City as a captain of the United States Engineers, having charge of revetment work on the Missouri river between Jefferson City and St. Joseph. With sagacity he recognized



CHARLES L. COOKSON

what the future held in store for Kansas City and prevailed upon the Cooksons to come to the west, so that in 1882 they also arrived in Kansas City and established business under the name of the Cookson Iron Works, manufacturers of engines, boilers and elevator machinery, Mr. Bradley becoming president of the company with Charles L. Cookson as vice president and general manager. The firm did all kinds of job work and reconstruction work. There were no pavements and no sidewalks here at the time of their arrival. They had a plant at Eighth and Mulberry streets, and with the settlement of the west their business grew. The firm, moreover, saw the possibilities in the manufacture of hay presses and Charles L. Cookson invented the machine and also subsequently patented many improvements thereon. Something of the continuous and marvelous development of the business is indicated in the fact that they now have branch establishments in all the principal cities in the United States and Canada and extensive trade in foreign countries. The company was one of the pioneers in the building of hay presses and the Admiral Hay Press Company is the outgrowth of the Cookson Manufacturing Company. Upon the death of T. C. Bradley in 1915 Charles L. Cookson became the president of the business. Their press has won the reputation of being "the hungriest hustling hay press in the world." The business was established in 1882 and theirs is the only plant in the country devoted exclusively to the building of hay presses. Through his inventions and manufacturing interests Mr. Cookson has made valuable contribution to the agricultural development of the country and has aided in winning for America its well deserved reputation of being foremost among the nations of the world in the manufacture of hay machinery.

In Chicago, in 1884, Mr. Cookson was married to Miss Mary Booth of that city, a daughter of Daniel and Henrietta Booth, the former the owner of extensive land holdings in Chicago and at one time a recognized leader in democratic circles there, serving as representative from his district in the general assembly. Mr. and Mrs. Cookson have two daughters: Ethel Henrietta, the wife of Dr. Norman W. Getman of Oneonta, New York, and the mother of four children; Henrietta, Martha, Norman and Charles Cookson; and Marion, the wife of Whitney Goit, vice president of the Admiral Hay Press Company. They have two children: Charles Whitney and Betty Ann.

Mr. Cookson belongs to the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and is chairman of its inventions committee. He belongs to the Rotary Club and to the Automobile Club and his social qualities make for popularity wherever he is known. His military record covers service as a member of the First Infantry of the Illinois National Guard and he is now a member of its veteran corps, having enlisted in 1878. In politics he is a stalwart republican. He has always been active in civic affairs and is keenly interested in everything that pertains to public welfare and progress, stanchly supporting all those activities and interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He is very prominent in Masonic circles and has made a notable record in this connection. He is a past master of York Lodge, No. 563, A. F. & A. M.; is a past high priest of Orient Chapter, No. 102, R. A. M.; past illustrious master of Shekinah Council, No. 24, R. & S. M.; member of Oriental Commandery, No. 35, K. T.; member of Ararat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and past sovereign of Mary Conclave No. 5 of the Imperial, Ecclesiastic and Military Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, the most exclusive Masonic body in the world, its membership being limited and depending upon character and Masonic activity. It would be impossible for Mr. Cookson to be an inactive member of any organization. He becomes a stalwart champion of any cause which he espouses and his connection therewith is actuated by the same spirit of progress which has dominated his business career and made him one of the distinguished factors in the industrial development of Kansas City.

WALTER POCOCK.

Walter Pocock, secretary of the Brick Manufacturers Association of St. Louis, is doing splendid service in that connection, studying all the vital questions which bear upon this line of business and displaying excellent powers of organization and executive control. Born at Wilmington, Illinois, December 25, 1864, he is a son of the late John H. Pocock, who was born in Quebec, Canada, and was of English lineage. In 1867 he became a resident of St. Louis, where he became a pioneer in tin can manufacturing, continuing his residence in this city to the time of his death, which occurred July 31,

1911, when he was eighty-four years of age. He was a very successful business man and developed one of the important industries of the city, contributing much to the commercial progress of St. Louis. He married Fannie McDermott, who was born in Ireland and in childhood accompanied her parents to Canada, being married in the city of Toronto. She became the mother of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom three daughters and the son Walter are the only survivors. The mother passed away at St. Louis in 1901 at the age of seventy-two years.

Walter Pocock is indebted to the public school system of his native city for the early educational advantages which he enjoyed. Later he attended Smith Academy and also the Adams Academy at Quincy, Massachusetts, and after completing his education entered his father's business at the age of twenty-one years, continuing his connection therewith until the plant was taken over by the American Can Company in 1903. For twelve years prior to this time Mr. Pocock had been vice president and treasurer of the J. H. Pocock Can Company. For the succeeding nine years he was connected with the Simmons Hardware Company in the buying department and afterward became secretary of the Brick Manufacturers Association, which office he has since continuously and acceptably filled. His broad business experience in manufacturing and commercial lines well qualifies him for the duties of his present position and with him each day marks off a full-faithed attempt to know more and to grow more that he may render still more effective service as secretary of the association.

In Belleville, Illinois, on the 10th day of July, 1901, Mr. Pocock was married to Miss Ella Lee Covington, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Covington, both representatives of prominent old Kentucky families, the mother having come originally from Ireland.

Politically Mr. Pocock is a republican where national issues are involved but at local elections he casts an independent ballot. He belongs to Naptha Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and is also a Royal Arch Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star. Their religious faith is that of the Unitarian church and their social position is an enviable one, the hospitality of many of the best homes of the city being cordially extended to them.

FRANKLIN P. HUNKINS.

When Franklin P. Hunkins passed away St. Louis lost one of her progressive business men who had long figured prominently in commercial and manufacturing circles. The sterling worth of his character was widely recognized and all who came in contact with him through business or socially, always held him in high regard. He was a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred at Galena, July 15, 1850. His parents were Darius and Ann (McCarthy) Hunkins and the father died about thirty-eight years ago. Spending his boyhood days under the parental roof Franklin P. Hunkins attended the public schools of Galena and later entered college at Racine, Wisconsin, thus qualifying for life's practical and responsible duties. When his textbooks were put aside he entered the St. Louis office of the Northern Line Packet Company, which controlled the line of steamers running between St. Louis and St. Paul. He acted in that capacity for two years but was ambitious to engage in his own business and in 1875 organized the firm of Thorn-Hunkins to engage in the lime and cement business. The trade of the firm steadily increased and developed and in 1889 the business was incorporated under the style of the Thorn & Hunkins Lime & Cement Company which in 1896 was succeeded by the Hunkins-Willis Lime & Cement Company, of which Mr. Hunkins remained the president to the time of his death. The company engaged in the wholesale manufacture of lime, building up a business of substantial proportions. In all things which he undertook he used sound judgment and unfaltering enterprise. The Hunkins-Willis Lime & Cement Company employed about one hundred people in St. Louis and a like number are employed at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, where the office of the Peerless White-Lime Company is maintained. At St. Louis the corporation operates six branches. This business has been developed through the enterprising and progressive nature of Mr. Hunkins and he remained an active factor in the manufacturing and commercial circles of the city to the time of his death.

On the 18th of October, 1877, Mr. Hunkins was married to Miss Fannie A. Blatterman, in St. Louis, and to them were born two daughters and two sons: Stella M., who

was the wife of John T. Donnell, Los Angeles, California, and who has passed away; Darius S.; Ethel, the wife of Judge Rhodes Cave; and Everett.

Mr. Hunkins was a member of the Mercantile Club and became one of the first members of the Business Men's League which was the predecessor of the Chamber of Commerce. His political endorsement was given to the republican party and he was interested in all matters of progressive citizenship. He had many friends and his death on October 30, 1919, brought a sense of bereavement to many in St. Louis.

GORDON A. ANDERSON.

Gordon A. Anderson, a St. Louis merchant handling automobile supplies, was born in this city October 3, 1890, and has therefore but recently completed the third decade on life's journey. His father, Andrew Anderson, came to America from Glasgow, Scotland, settling in St. Louis where he worked at his trade of general contracting and building, erecting a large number of the important buildings of the city. He was accorded the contract for the Planters Hotel at Fourth and Pine streets and many of the other mammoth buildings which are prominent features in the down-town district. He passed away in 1914. His wife who was born in St. Louis bore the maiden name of Jane Neilson and was a daughter of Andrew Neilson, who was superintendent of a large steel plant of this city for several years.

Gordon A. Anderson was an only child. He pursued his early education in the public schools of St. Louis and afterward attended night school, thus greatly promoting his education. He worked through the day with his father and thus gained his initial business experience, but later established business on his own account and became superintendent of a construction company operating under the name of the A. Anderson Construction Company. He continued in this business until 1913 when he turned his attention to the automobile trade, handling general supplies for all makes of motor cars at his present place of business at No. 4614 Washington avenue. The floor space is about twenty-five hundred square feet with shelving filled with all kinds of supplies for automobiles. He carries an extensive stock and his trade is steadily increasing. He is assisted by two obliging clerks who care for the wants of the customers and having been at this location for more than seven years his business is known throughout this section of the city, patrons recognizing the fact that they can secure from him all needed supplies and obtain all kinds of repair work for automobiles. He conducts both a wholesale and retail business and his trade is now one of gratifying proportions.

In St. Louis county, on the 3d of July, 1918, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Olivia Graff, a daughter of John and Emma Graff of that county. They make their home at the Log Cabin Club in St. Louis county of which Mr. Anderson has for a number of years been a prominent and faithful member and he is now manager of the club. He belongs to the Credit Men's Association, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally is connected with the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and in his political views is liberal, endeavoring always to vote for the best man regardless of party affiliations. He is well known in business circles in St. Louis and has won social popularity. He is always courteous and obliging to customers and to friends alike and the sterling worth of his character is recognized by all with whom he has come in contact.

W. M. MESERVEY.

W. M. Meservy, president of the First National Bank of Excelsior Springs, was born November 11, 1871, in Cherokee, Iowa, a son of Adolph F. and Kale (Hull) Meservy, who were natives of Illinois. The father, who was born in Clinton, Illinois, in 1851, went to Iowa in 1865 and became a member of the bar there, practicing for a time in Cherokee, after which he removed to Fort Dodge. He continued in general practice of law and served both as city attorney and prosecuting attorney for the county for several terms. In fact he was very active and prominent in connection with the

public affairs of the state and was elected and served for three terms as state senator from the Fort Dodge district, being first called to that office in 1882. He was very active in all matters of public interest and his leadership was ever an element for good in the community. He removed from Fort Dodge to Excelsior Springs in 1904, remaining a resident here for about fifteen years, after which he retired from active connection with the practice of law and removed to Long Beach, California, where he now makes his home. Both the Meservey and Hull families came from New York at an early day and settled in Illinois during the pioneer epoch in the development of that state.

W. M. Meservey obtained a common school education in Fort Dodge, Iowa, and a high school education in Excelsior Springs, being graduated with the class of 1905. He then secured a position in the First National Bank as bookkeeper and steadily worked his way upward. He left Excelsior Springs in 1910 and returned to Fort Dodge where he remained until 1914. He then again became a resident of Excelsior Springs and at this time purchased the controlling interest in the First National Bank of which he has since been the president and directing head. The bank is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and since 1914 Mr. Meservey had developed its resources up to more than five hundred thousand dollars. The bank was established in 1905, being organized by Gordon Kern and Jobes in May of that year. Mr. Meservey most carefully safeguards the interests of depositors and is developing the bank along conservative yet progressive lines. He is a man of pleasing personality, approachable, genial and well qualified in every particular for bank management. He makes friends readily and holds them by his true, honest manhood and he can say no and yet make one feel that he has done him a favor.

On the 10th of June, 1911, Mr. Meservey was married to Miss Mabel Crockett, a native of Missouri and a daughter of William C. and Mary (McGeorge) Crockett, both of whom were natives of Scotland but came to this country in 1871, settling in Excelsior Springs. Mr. Crockett was very active in all public affairs and interests. He installed the gas plant and assisted in promoting many improvements, served as mayor of Excelsior Springs and was one of the six men who brought public attention to Excelsior Springs and promoted its development along all those lines which make for a city's upbuilding. He died July 4, 1911.

Mr. Meservey enlisted in the army in 1918 and when it was found upon his examination that he was an accountant and banker he was put in the paymaster's department at Camp Funston where he remained during the entire nine months in which he was in the service. He was discharged in March, 1919, and returned to Excelsior Springs where he at once took up his duties at the bank. He is very fond of golf, greatly enjoying a game on the links and to this he turns for rest and recreation. His political belief is that of the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He and his wife have a wide acquaintance, occupying an enviable social position and he has made for himself a very creditable place in business circles.

VITAL W. GARESCHÉ.

Vital W. Garesché, judge of the circuit court of the city of St. Louis, presiding over Division No. 10, was born at Collinsville, Madison county, Illinois, July 10, 1875, his parents being William A. and Mary A. (Brown) Garesché. His great-grandfather was one of the pioneers of St. Louis and his ancestry in the line of his paternal grandfather is traced back to Empress Josephine. His grandmother was connected with the Van Zant family, being a descendant of Commodore Sir Wynant Van Zant of New York, who is buried in the old Trinity Church graveyard on Broadway. William A. Garesché was also a member of the St. Louis bar.

While in his youthful days the educational opportunities of Judge Garesché were somewhat limited he afterward had the benefit of two years' study in the St. Louis University and during that time led a class of forty members in all branches. It was his ambition to become an attorney and to that end he spent a year in the St. Louis Law School, a department of Washington University. He afterward matriculated in the Benton College of Law, from which he was graduated with valedictorian honors. Subsequently he became associated with Henry Hitchcock in the active practice of the profession and made steady progress in his chosen field of labor. One who has



VITAL W. GARESCE

been a contemporary member of the bar for a number of years said: "He is quick of understanding and able as a lawyer and eloquent and persuasive as an advocate."

From 1911 until 1915 Judge Garesche was attorney of the city of St. Louis. The new charter which was adopted in 1914 went into effect in 1915, abolishing the office of city attorney, the work thereof being turned over to the office of the city counselor. Judge Garesche continued in the latter office until June 29, 1915, when he resigned. On his retirement from the position he was tendered a banquet by the mayor, members of the bar and prominent newspaper men, about two hundred leading citizens of St. Louis, being present, on which occasion he was presented with a handsome diamond pin in recognition of the valuable service which he had rendered to the city as its attorney. He then resumed the general practice of law and became associated with the firm of Spencer & Donnell, the former being now United States senator from Missouri, a position for which he became a candidate through the efforts and influence of Judge Garesche. In August, 1916, the latter received the nomination for judge at a time when there were twenty-five candidates for the position and only seven places to be filled. He was fourth in the field for nomination at the primaries, was elected in November, 1916, and entered upon the duties of the office in January, 1917, having charge of Circuit Court Division No. 14. Some very important cases have come before him for decision. He presided in the famous Julius Walsh case, the Mississippi Valley Trust Company acting as administrators of the estate. Three weeks were consumed in taking testimony and arguing the case. His decision and findings were handed down in thirty days after the conclusion of the case, in which over one million dollars was involved. His findings in that case were affirmed by the supreme court of Missouri. He also sat in the David Nation, Jr., case against the estate of David Nation, involving four hundred thousand dollars. Eight days were required for the hearing and immediately upon the conclusion of the argument the Judge handed down his decision and findings in the case, which the supreme court later on sustained. Another notable case in which he rendered decision was the one involving the rights of the widow of Henry Wood as to her interest in her husband's estate of three million dollars. The contention was that during his life there had been a post-nuptial agreement settling on her an income of twenty-four hundred dollars. The balance of the estate, according to the will, gave everything to hospitals and other charitable and public institutions. The widow was awarded one million dollars and the decision has since been sustained by the supreme court and the amount paid over to the beneficiary. Probably the most noted case in which Judge Garesche has presided was that having to do with the allowing of fees and compensations in settlement of the receivership in the McKittrick-Hargadine Dry Goods Company, involving about one million dollars. The attorneys for the plaintiff and defendant and the receiver by stipulation selected Judge Garesche out of fourteen judges of the city to hear the case. His award was fees of seventy-five thousand dollars for the attorneys of the plaintiff, fifty thousand dollars for the attorneys of the defendant, thirty-five thousand dollars for the receiver and his attorneys and twenty-five hundred dollars for the referee. Again his award was sustained and upheld by the higher court. Judge Garesche presided in the case of Chapman vs. Higbee, a suit to construe the provisions of will in an estate of about three million dollars, in which Judge James Seddon was attorney for the plaintiff. His decision was in favor of the plaintiff and he allowed Judge Seddon a fee of ten thousand dollars, no objection being made to his findings in this case. During his first eighteen months' service on the bench there were nineteen hundred cases in his court, twelve hundred of which went to trial, while the others were dropped or disposed of by settlement.

On the 10th of April, 1896, Judge Garesche was married at Waterloo, Illinois, to Miss Katherine Lee Rowe, a cousin of Ex-Governor Taylor of Tennessee. Her father was an officer of the Civil war. Judge and Mrs. Garesche have two children, Rowe Alexander and Rebecca Morrison. The latter was married December 27, 1917, in St. Louis, to Henry Farnsworth Bisbee, ensign in the navy, who was afterward promoted to junior lieutenant and served through the period of the World war, making a splendid record. He is now at El Paso, Texas, in the Farmers & Merchants National Bank.

Judge and Mrs. Garesche are communicants of St. Roch's Catholic church and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Of him a contemporary writer has said: "His independent spirit is indicated in the fact that he is the only one of his family who supports the republican party, but his study of the issues and questions of the day

led him to the belief that the interests of good government were best conserved thereby and he therefore joined its ranks. He has been active in its work, has formerly served as precinct committeeman in the twenty-seventh ward, a member of the executive committee of the same ward, is now a member of the finance committee of the Twenty-eighth Ward Republican Club and has also served as president and as a member of the Mullanphy board. One of his attractive qualities is his fearlessness in support of what he believes to be right and yet he is never aggressive in his partisanship of any measure. He is broad-minded, public spirited and progressive, decidedly a man of the times." One who has long known Judge Garesche speaks of him as "a genial, sprightly and interesting companion, a gentleman by birth and nature and one who has improved upon his natural endowments."

VALENTINE GEPHART.

Valentine Gephart, an aeroplane manufacturer of Kansas City, was born in Denver, Colorado, March 8, 1896, and is a son of Georges and Edna (Valentine) Gephart. The mother was thrown upon her own resources to provide for the family when her son Valentine was but three years of age. The latter attended the public schools, becoming a pupil in the East high school of Denver and while thus pursuing his studies he showed remarkable ability along aeronautical lines but says that he spent too much time in that way rather than upon his regular course of study. However, he devoted much time to study in the evening and thus pursued a course in mechanical engineering. In his boyhood days he was likewise active as a member of the Boy Scouts, becoming connected with the movement at the time of its organization in 1908 by F. John Romanes and in 1910 he was on the committee which entertained Sir Baden Powell. He was given the eagle decoration—the first one ever bestowed west of the Missouri river. After his high school days were over he was employed by Harry Simpson of the A. W. Harris Oil Company, a manufacturer of special oil for special motors, young Gephart occupying a position as salesman. In 1916 he became a quartermaster of the American Red Cross and was associated with Colonel George P. Lingenfelter, M. D., who was surgeon general of the Colorado National Guard. They organized the Sixth Sanitary Detachment, in which connection the ambulances were donated by the Masonic bodies of Denver. This organization merged and went to France as the Thirtieth Red Cross Ambulance Company. Mr. Gephart saw service in the Hagenbach raid near Belfort and on the St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Metz sectors. He was transferred to the air service as a private and sent to Tours, France, where he entered the Second Aviation Instruction Camp. Later he was transferred to the French aviation school at Besancourt and was attached to the Thirty-seventh Esquadron de Chasse, which was a pursuit squadron. He went under Lieutenant Pierre Pronzi into Jugo-Slavia and was also at Fiume, where he was wounded in an aeroplane crash. The Thirty-seventh Esquadron was cited and all members given the Croix de Guerre. Mr. Gephart afterward returned to the American Expeditionary Force and was sent as a cadet to Langley Field but had to be transferred back to the ambulance section for discharge in June, 1919.

In July of the same year Mr. Gephart arrived in Kansas City and became engaged in the aeronautical equipment business, selling planes. Commissions were sent to him and he established a factory for the repair and sale of spare parts. This has developed into his present business of aircraft engineering, designing and rebuilding of aeroplanes. The plant is equipped to repair and make parts for all machines and at the same time Mr. Gephart manufactures his own planes, having patents and building planes along original lines. He likewise makes his own motors and at the same time is distributor for the Curtis equipment and has the United States mail contracts. The business is now carried on under the name of Valentine Gephart, Incorporated, of which he is the president, with E. V. Gephart as vice president, J. B. Conley as secretary and treasurer and Thomas V. Till as field manager. The company has its own flying field and is now building an extensive factory preparatory to the steady growth which the business is showing.

Mr. Gephart is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to Elysian Grotto, No. 52. He is adjutant of Fred J. Shackleton Post, No. 146, of the American Legion, belongs to the Kansas City Motor Club and is a member of the



VALENTINE GEPHART

aero committee of the Chamber of Commerce. His religious faith is indicated in his connection with St. Paul's Episcopal church. In politics he maintains an independent course, supporting men and measures rather than party. Like the majority of the World war veterans he stands for that which is most progressive in public affairs and for all that is most truly American. In business he has become a pioneer in a new field in the west but is rapidly winning a patronage of substantial proportions and Kansas City is proud to number him among her representative young business men.

WALTER MORRIS HEZEL.

Walter Morris Hezel, attorney for the Terminal Railroad Association with offices in St. Louis, was born in Belleville, Illinois, August 29, 1866. His father, Morris Hezel, a native of Germany, was born in 1836 but became a resident of St. Louis in 1846 when but ten years of age, making the trip to the new world with an older brother and sister. As the years passed he became prominent in connection with flour milling and was one of the originators of the Hezel Milling Company of East St. Louis, developing a very substantial business in that connection. He died in St. Louis in 1903. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Baur, was born in Belleville, Illinois, in 1844 and they were married in New Athens, Illinois, in 1863. They became the parents of a son and five daughters.

Walter M. Hezel was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the Christian Brothers College in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while the Master of Arts degree was later conferred upon him. He then prepared for the bar and completed a course in the St. Louis Law school as a member of the class of 1886. He at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in connection with the firm of Broadhead and Haeussler, and later formed a partnership with C. S. Broadhead under the firm style of Broadhead & Hezel. In 1898, however, Mr. Hezel left St. Louis for Mexico where he resided until 1903, engaging in mining. On the expiration of that period he returned to St. Louis for a short time and then went to Nevada where he again engaged in mining. For a brief period he likewise carried on coal mining in Alabama. When he once more came to St. Louis in 1912 he connected himself with the law department of the Terminal Railroad Association and is now attorney therefor.

In October, 1892, in St. Louis Mr. Hezel was married to Miss Ida L. Gempp who passed away in 1903, leaving a daughter Doris, who is now the wife of Paul E. Conrades, president of the Merchants Ice & Coal Company of St. Louis. Mr. Hezel was again married in Memphis, Tennessee, in January, 1911, this time to Miss Mary Lou Baker, a daughter of Henry C. Baker and there are two children by this marriage, Henry Morris, who is eight years of age, and Anne Elizabeth, who is a year old.

Mr. Hezel belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and in political belief he is a democrat. During the World war he served as a member of the legal advisory board. The experiences and activities of his life have been broad and varied and while at different times he has been connected with a number of interests in widely separated sections of the country he is now concentrating his efforts and attention upon legal interests as the attorney for the Terminal Railroad Association.

CLIFFORD E. FRENCH.

Starting out in his business career in the humble capacity of bookkeeper Clifford E. French is today the vice president of the First National Bank of St. Louis. His life story is a record of orderly progression, made by one who is sure of himself, stable in his purposes and actuated at all times by laudable ambition without which there would be no advancement in the business world. Mr. French was born in Rolla, Missouri, April 26, 1869. His father, J. Schuyler French, was a native of Hoffman Ferry, New York, and in 1863 came to Missouri. He devoted his early life to business as a druggist and chemist but later turned his attentions to politics and became county clerk of Phelps county, Missouri, which position he occupied for five terms or twenty

years. No higher testimonial of capable and faithful service could be given than the fact that he was again and again re-elected to the office. A few months after completing his fifth term he passed away in Rolla, Missouri, on the 2nd of February, 1887. In early manhood he married Sarah D. Swits, who was born in Schenectady, New York, January 21, 1839, and who came to Missouri immediately after her marriage which was celebrated in the Empire state.

Clifford E. French was educated in the public schools of Rolla, Missouri, and in the Missouri State School of Mines. Starting out in the business world he obtained a position as bookkeeper with the Springfield Mercantile Company of Springfield, Missouri, and occupied that position for three years. He next became connected with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company in the car accountant's office at Springfield and from there he returned to Rolla, Missouri, where he acted as deputy county clerk under his father for two years. On the 15th of July, 1887, he secured the position of clerk in the National Bank of Rolla and thus gained his first experience in connection with the banking business. In January, 1890, he was promoted to the position of cashier and served in that capacity until January 15, 1906, or for a period of sixteen years, on the expiration of which time he received an appointment as national bank examiner of Missouri occupying the office for two years. He then resigned to become examiner of the St. Louis Clearing House Association. He inaugurated the system of examination in the St. Louis Clearing House, at which time there was only one other city in the United States having a similar system, that being Chicago. He continued to act in that capacity until October 8, 1914, when he resigned to accept the position of cashier in the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, becoming the first incumbent in that office. Here he organized the banking system and placed the bank in operation. He severed his connection with the Federal Reserve Bank, however, in August, 1915, when he was appointed chief National Bank examiner of the eighth federal reserve district and so served until January 8, 1916, when he resigned to accept the vice presidency of the St. Louis Union Bank. When the Third National, the Mechanics American and the Union Bank were consolidated under the name of the First National Bank he was elected vice president of the newly organized institution and remains in this position to the present time. He is a man of splendid executive ability and there is no feature of the banking business with which he is not entirely familiar.

On the 24th of December, 1900, in Rolla, Mr. French was married to Miss Eda Strobach, a daughter of Charles Strobach, and they are parents of a son, Schuyler S., twenty-six years of age; and a daughter, Mrs. Mildred E. Shipley, of Kansas City, Missouri. The son was a member of Troop B of the Missouri Volunteers and saw service on the Mexican border. After his return from the border he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Field Artillery and went to France in May, 1918. He participated in engagements on seven different battle fronts, yet received no injuries save on one occasion when he was slightly gassed. He returned to the United States and was discharged in May, 1919.

Through the World war period Mr. French took active part in promoting the Liberty loan and Red Cross drives. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and fraternally he is a Mason connected with the Knights Templar Commandery, with the Scottish Rite body and the Mystic Shrine. He belongs also to the Missouri Athletic Association and to the Bankers Club of St. Louis and the rules that govern his conduct are further indicated in the fact of his membership in the Kings Highway Presbyterian church in which he is serving as an elder. Though making rapid advancement in business his progress and development have continued along other lines and he is today an honored citizen of St. Louis.

LYNNE BIRDSALL GREENE, M. D.

Dr. Lynne Birdsall Greene, an expert dermatologist of Kansas City, was born in Reinbeck, Grundy county, Iowa, November 28, 1881, a son of Edmund K. and Ella (Underhill) Greene, who were natives of New York and Illinois respectively. In 1871 they removed to Iowa where Mr. Greene engaged in merchandising and in banking at Reinbeck. He also became a large landowner there and conducted business interests of importance, contributing to the growth and prosperity of the district as well as to individual success. In politics he was a republican and his prominence in

political circles is indicated in the fact that he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature. In 1914 he retired from active business life, establishing his home at Clear Lake, Iowa.

Dr. Greene acquired a high school education in his native city and afterward attended the Colorado State University, while subsequently he won his M. D. degree by graduation from the medical department of the University of Iowa with the class of 1904. During his attendance there he was for two years artist in chief of the university. After leaving school he located for general practice in Reinbeck but later went to New York where he took post-graduate work in the Metropolitan and other hospitals, making a specialty of skin diseases. He came to Kansas City in 1909 as teacher and lecturer on dermatology in the Medical College of the Kansas City University, thus continuing until it was closed. He is engaged in private practice, has a splendidly appointed and equipped office and is extremely ethical in his professional work. He is most widely and favorably known to the profession throughout the country as a consultant and diagnostician. He is a member of and also delivers lectures before many professional organizations and is a well known contributor to the leading medical journals.

Dr. Greene has found the keenest pleasure in music and is highly trained in the art, having studied the pipe organ and piano and he has given concerts but does not allow this to interfere with his professional duties.

In 1919 Dr. Greene was married to Miss Susan Wilson, a native of Belton, Missouri, where the marriage was celebrated. She is a daughter of R. C. Wilson, a prominent resident of Belton extensively engaged in the breeding of Hereford cattle.

Dr. Greene is a Mason, loyal to the teachings and purposes of the craft and in politics maintains an independent course, exercising his right of franchise according to the dictates of his judgment. In 1918 he was commissioned a captain of the Medical Corps of the United States army and sent to Camp Greenleaf, being made a commanding instructor of the Seventh Battalion, composed entirely of physicians. Thus he served until honorably discharged on the 1st of January, 1919. He is at present a captain in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps of the United States army. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all that has to do with the progress and welfare of Kansas City. When leisure permits he turns to hunting and fishing for recreation but his professional duties make heavy demands upon his time and energies for he today enjoys a national reputation as an expert adviser to other physicians concerning skin diseases, ranking as one of the foremost dermatologists of the country.

CARL HENRY WACHENFELD, M. D.

Dr. Carl Henry Wachenfeld, devoting his attention to surgical practice in St. Louis, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, November 5, 1887. His father, Henry Phillip Wachenfeld, was a native of Germany and came to America in 1863, first settling in Chicago, whence he removed in 1865 to Iowa, there residing until his death on the 28th of September, 1901, when he was fifty-nine years of age, his birth having occurred on the 7th of September, 1842. He was a very successful contractor and builder and never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world. In politics he was a staunch republican. He wedded Mary Michael, a native of Iowa City and a daughter of the late William Michael, a pioneer settler of that state who removed to Iowa from Cincinnati, Ohio, journeying across the country with ox team and wagon before Iowa's admission to the Union. He was also a contractor and aided in the erection of the first state capitol at Iowa City. His daughter, Mrs. Wachenfeld, was the mother of two children, Carl H. and Lillian, the latter the wife of Dr. J. W. Bailey, of Des Moines, Iowa. Having lost her first husband Mrs. Wachenfeld was married March 12, 1905, in Iowa City, Iowa, to William H. Bailey, a very prominent lawyer and at one time mayor of that town. He also served for eighteen years as treasurer of the Iowa Lutheran Synod and was a dominant figure in republican politics. He took the place of a father to the Wachenfeld son and daughter who had been left fatherless and Dr. Wachenfeld of this review has ever entertained the greatest love and esteem for his stepfather. The mother passed away in Iowa City, July 4, 1920, at the age of fifty-

seven years. She was a prominent figure in social circles in her community and took a very active and helpful part in civic work and social betterment service.

Dr. Wachenfeld was educated in the public schools of Iowa City and in the Iowa State University. He pursued a medical course in the latter institution, winning his M. D. degree in 1909 and after further study in Washington University he again received the M. D. degree in 1910. He next entered upon an internship at the Alexian Brothers Hospital and in the St. Louis City Hospital, his work of this character continuing from 1910 until 1912, after which he entered upon private practice and was so engaged until 1917.

Prior to America's entrance into the World war Dr. Wachenfeld had become identified with the military interests of the country. He was commissioned a medical officer of the First Missouri Infantry, May 17, 1916, and saw service on the Mexican border later in the same year with that command. He was called to active service with the United States army on the 26th of March, 1917, as a member of the same regiment and later by consolidation of the First and Fifth Missouri Regiments was formed the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Infantry of the Thirty-fifth Division. In this command Dr. Wachenfeld was on active duty with the American Expeditionary Force until discharged on the 8th of December, 1919, with the rank of first lieutenant. Returning to St. Louis he resumed the practice of medicine and has won for himself a creditable position through his careful diagnosis of cases and the ability which he has displayed in checking the ravages of disease. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association and broad reading and study keep him informed concerning the latest scientific researches and discoveries.

On the 13th of January, 1914, Dr. Wachenfeld was married at Maplewood, St. Louis county, to Miss Lillian M. Sauers, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Joseph Sauers. Dr. Wachenfeld belongs to the Lutheran church of Iowa City. His political belief is that of the republican party and he finds diversion in baseball and athletic and aquatic sports. He stands as a high type of American citizenship and of the progressive young men in scientific circles.

EDWARD J. MONTI.

Edward J. Monti is a man of forceful purpose whose elemental strength of character was shown in the methods of thoroughness with which he secured his education and prepared for the bar where he is now winning a creditable place as a general attorney. He was born in St. Louis, October 28, 1884, and has always been a resident of this city. His parents were Martin and Ernesta (Merlone) Monti. The father who was of Swiss birth came to this country in 1872 and went into the wholesale clothing business. In 1895 he returned to the old country where he remained for a year and when he again came to St. Louis he established a shoe store. His wife was born in Italy and came to the new world in 1882. They became acquainted and were married in St. Louis and to them have been born eight children, three sons and five daughters all of whom are residents of this city.

Edward J. Monti was educated in the public and high schools of St. Louis and the St. Louis University academy from which he was graduated in 1902. While pursuing his law study he worked in his father's shoe store in the daytime and thus met his expenses until he had qualified for practice. He was admitted to the bar in 1912 following his graduation with the LL. B. degree from the law department of the St. Louis University. He began practice at his present location and today has an extensive clientele among the Italian residents of St. Louis. This has brought him into close touch with them and made his work very useful during the war period, enabling him to render valuable service to the United States. He was secretary of the Roman Legions of America, an organization under the direction of the Bureau of Public Information, working during the war among the Italian people of St. Louis and accomplishing excellent results. Mr. Monti was also a member of the legal advisory board of the Twenty-second ward. He is now concentrating his efforts and attentions upon his law practice and since his admission to the bar has been associated with Judge Robert W. Hall, covering a period of more than five years.

On the 10th of January, 1910, Mr. Monti was married in Lincoln, Nebraska, to Miss Cathryn O'Shea, whose parents were natives of England. They are the parents



EDWARD J. MONTI

of one daughter, Mary Ann. Mrs. Monti's eldest brother, William O'Shea, was the only thirty-third degree Mason in Nebraska at the time of his death. Her father was well known as a writer of short stories.

Mr. Monti is a member of the Catholic church and his political faith is that of the republican party. He is a member of Sigma Omega Phi, a college fraternity and is the president of the St. Louis Law Alumni Association and a member of the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, No. 9 and the Knights of Columbus. Appreciative of the social amenities of life he has taken his place in the club circles of St. Louis, belonging to the Missouri Athletic Association and the Riverview Country Club. He enjoys a game of tennis and during his college days played football and baseball. He is a lover of music and was instrumental in securing Mme. Louisa Tetrazzini, famous prima donna, to hold a concert in St. Louis, Mr. Monti acting as chairman of the committee having the concert in charge. He is also one of the guarantors of the St. Louis Symphony Society and a director in the following: The Inter-State Tool Manufacturing Company; the Italian Fraternal Building Company; and the United Bakeries Corporation. He is spoken of by his friends—and they are legion—as a clean cut young man of sound judgment with a high sense of personal honor and integrity, an attractive personality and pleasing address.

HENRY S. STIX.

Henry S. Stix, who wrote the first policy for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in the state of Missouri after the company returned to the state and who for many years figured prominently as a leading representative of insurance interests in St. Louis, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 15, 1850, his parents being Henry and Pauline (Thurnauer) Stix.

He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and became connected with his father in the clothing manufacturing business, in which he continued for many years. In 1903 he removed to St. Louis and in 1905 became associated with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, with which he continued until his death March 14, 1921. For the past fourteen years Mr. Stix was district manager of the company and during that time won a conspicuous place for himself as a warm advocate of family and business protection as a social service of the first importance. He believed that life insurance was love in action, carrying out the purposes of the head of the family, and hence his efforts have been potential in a marked degree.

In 1878 Mr. Stix was united in marriage to Miss Clara Friedlander, of which union there are three children: Charles, Harry and Helen (now Mrs. George Kuh). Fraternally Mr. Stix was a Mason, belonging to Cincinnati Lodge, No. 133, and to the Royal Arch Chapter. He likewise belonged to the Columbian Club, and was a member of Temple Israel. His leisure was largely devoted to wide reading and deep study and though not a college man he possessed marked literary ability and is the author of a volume which was published in 1917 entitled *The Three Men of Judea*, a work that shows broad familiarity with sacred literature and has won for him much favorable comment. With all of his extensive and varied interests he made a success in life and was highly esteemed as a man of high character and marked ability.

JOHN E. WESTAVER, M. D.

John E. Westaver, physician and surgeon of St. Louis, was born October 11, 1852, in Ashland County, Ohio, his parents being Samuel and Mary (Cramer) Westaver, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. The father was a successful farmer and stock raiser who passed away in Ashland county, Ohio, January 26, 1904, when more than eighty-four years of age, and the mother survived only until the 1st of April of the same year, reaching the age of eighty-two years when called to her final rest. Their family numbered six daughters and two sons.

Dr. Westaver, the fourth member of the family, was a pupil in the country schools of his native county until he had mastered the preliminary branches of learning, after

which he entered the University of Michigan and was there graduated in 1896. He took up the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and completed his course as an alumnus of 1898. His early boyhood was spent on the home farm with the usual experiences of the farm bred boy, but after he had completed his professional course he entered upon the practice of medicine in St. Louis where he has since remained. As the years have passed he has largely specialized in gynecology, but his knowledge of all branches of medical practice is comprehensive and exact. He studies broadly, thinks deeply and is seldom if ever at fault in foretelling the outcome of disease or in diagnosing his case. He belongs to the American Association of Progressive Medicine.

At Sedalia, Missouri, on the 5th of August, 1881, Dr. Westaver was married to Miss Minnie White, a native of Ohio, born in Cincinnati, and a daughter of the late Edwin White, who was a Civil war veteran and died while in the service of his country. Her mother was Mrs. Dora (Goodman) White. To Dr. and Mrs. Westaver has been born a son, Dr. Edward C. Westaver, who is now a practicing physician and surgeon of St. Louis. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons May 2, 1918, and has since successfully practiced. He married Miss Bertha Reid, a native of Pana, Illinois, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Reid of that place. Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Westaver have become parents of two children, Edward and Dorothy. Professionally the son has followed in his father's footsteps and the name of Westaver has long figured prominently in connection with medical and surgical practice in Missouri. There is much that is commendable in the life record of Dr. John E. Westaver, inasmuch as from the age of seventeen years he has depended upon his own resources and his ability and energy have brought him steadily to the front. His course should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what can be accomplished through individual effort. Politically he is a democrat but he has never been an office seeker. He belongs to Clayton Lodge, No. 601, A. F. & A. M.; to Rabboni Chapter, No. 131, R. A. M., of Webster Groves; Hiram Council, R. & S. M.; Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, K. T.; to the Mystic Shrine; to the Grotto, and the Eastern Star, and Masonry finds in him a worthy and exemplary representative. He is also a loyal and consistent member of the Methodist church of Vinita Park.

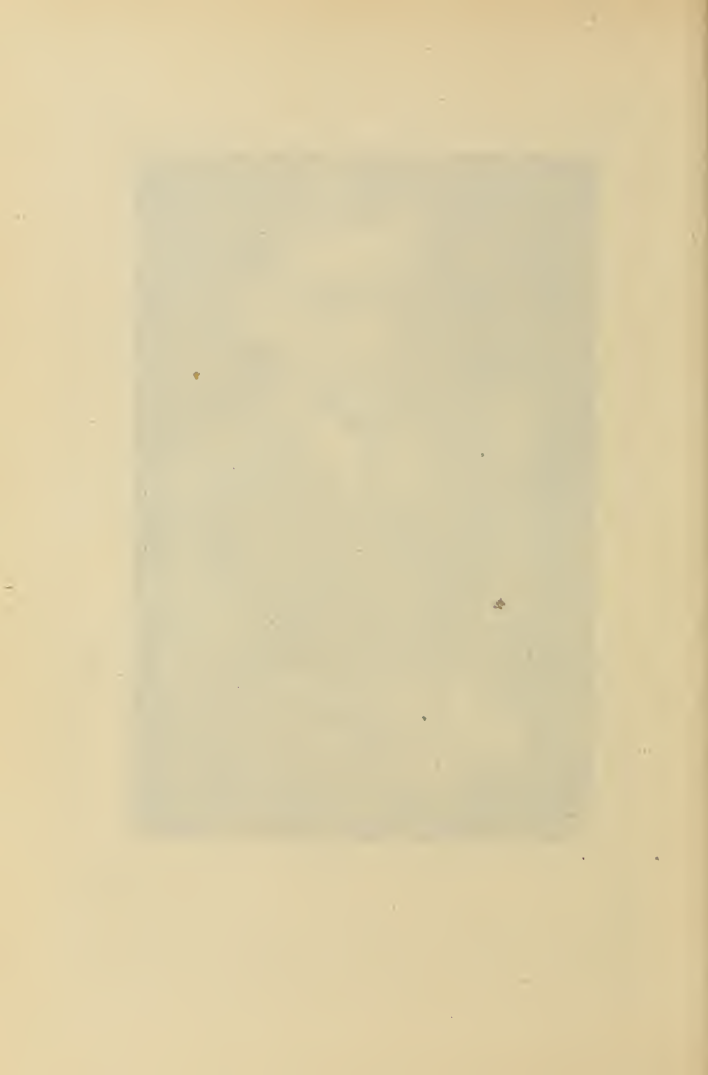
GEORGE JEFFERSON MERSEREAU.

George Jefferson Mersereau, a Kansas City attorney who has engaged in practice here since 1900, was born November 20, 1875, in Owego, New York, and is a son of George J. and Adeline (Steele) Mersereau. He is of the sixth generation in the line of descent from Daniel Mersereau, one of the Huguenot refugees, who was born at Santonge, near Rochelle, France, and settled on Staten Island about 1688. There he was married in 1693 to Susane Marie Doucinet. Mr. Mersereau is a descendant in the fourth generation from Daniel and Cornelia (Vanderbilt) Mersereau. Through his mother, Lucy Adeline Steele, his ancestry is traced to many of the early colonial settlers, namely: Robert Carr, of Rhode Island, 1639; Ralph Earle, of Rhode Island, 1638; Thomas Ensign, of Scituate, Massachusetts, 1635; Stephen Gates, of Hingham, Massachusetts, 1638; Elder Edward Howe, of Watertown, Massachusetts, 1634; Thomas King, of Sudbury, Massachusetts, about 1635; John Moore, of Sudbury, 1638; Thomas Peirce, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1630; Deacon Edmund Rice, of Sudbury, 1638; Ralph Shepard, of Malden, Massachusetts, 1635; Deacon Gregory Stone, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1635; and Elizabeth Wilder, of Sudbury, 1638.

David Mersereau, his grandfather, was one of the early pioneers of Owego, Tioga county, New York, who secured from the government a large tract of land lying along the Susquehanna river, and the original homestead of the family is now owned by John F. Mersereau, an uncle. George J. Mersereau, deceased, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Owego, and upon his marriage was given by his father a portion of the Mersereau lands, which is now owned by his oldest child, Mrs. L. Emmett Wicks, of Owego. He engaged in the business of farming and stock raising rather extensively and following the death of his father, more especially in the business of loans and mortgages. Mr. Mersereau was likewise active in town affairs and gave his political support to the republican party. He passed away in 1879, his widow surviving him for more than three decades, her death occurring January 10, 1910. Their chil-



GEORGE J. MERSEREAU



dren are: Mrs. L. Emmett Wicks, Mrs. Amella G. Taylor, and Mrs. Frank S. Truman, all of Owego, New York; Mrs. Charles D. Mann of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. Walter B. Richards, Mrs. Percy Thompson, Mr. Harmon D. Mersereau, and Mr. George J. Mersereau, all of Kansas City, Missouri.

The last named attended the public schools of Owego, thus preparing for his college course. He won his LL. B. degree upon graduation from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, with the class of 1899 and during his college days became a member of the Greek letter fraternity Chi Phi. Mr. Mersereau entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1900 with the firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore and was admitted to a partnership in the firm in 1910. He has thus been associated through twenty years and is now attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, devoting substantially all of his time to its legal matters in Missouri and Iowa. Their position is one of prominence at the Missouri bar and the ability of Mr. Mersereau adds not a little to the well earned reputation of the firm. He belongs to the Kansas City, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations and enjoys the high respect of his professional brethren by reason of his close conformity to the highest ethical standards.

On the 25th of January, 1917, Mr. Mersereau was married to Miss Mary Edna Beaham, a daughter of Thomas G. Beaham, deceased, who was one of the well known business men of Kansas City, having been the founder and president of the Faultless Starch Company.

In his political views Mr. Mersereau is a staunch republican and is allied with those wholesome, purifying reforms which have been growing up in both parties, making for higher standard of American citizenship. He attends St. Paul's Episcopal church and is well known in the club circles of Missouri as a member of the University Club, the Kansas City Country Club and the Kansas City Club.

JOHN F. SCHOPFLIN.

John F. Schopflin, manager of the switch and factory properties of the real estate department of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 11, 1862. His father, the late Frank Schopflin, was a native of Germany but came to America when a young lad prior to the Civil war and settled in Chicago. He afterward became a captain of lake craft and followed this pursuit for many years. He was a Civil war veteran and in later life resided in Denver, Colorado, but he spent his last days in Kansas City, where he passed away in 1892 at the age of sixty years. His wife, Esther L. Schopflin, was a native of Sweden and in young girlhood came to America, being married in New York. She, too, died in Kansas City, her death occurring in 1891 when she was fifty-eight years of age. In their family were three sons and two daughters.

John F. Schopflin, the eldest child, was educated in Palmer's Academy, a private school of Kansas City, and when twenty-one years of age started out to earn his livelihood, his first position being with the Council Bluff Railroad at Kansas City. He served the corporation as a stenographer and was afterward with the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, and Kansas City Southern Railroad Company. In 1900 he returned to the Missouri Pacific as chief clerk in the office of the terminal superintendent at St. Louis. During the latter period he was also with the Southern Trust Company of Memphis, Tennessee, for two years, acting as an expert on farm properties, being qualified for this position through the experience and education he had derived from his railroad connection. He was also associated with the Holbrook-Blackwelder Real Estate Company of St. Louis for eighteen months and on the 8th of December, 1909, became connected with the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis in the switch and factory properties division of the real estate department. In this connection he has been one of the instruments in locating and establishing many of the leading industries of St. Louis. His previous railroad and business experience have stood him in good stead since entering upon his present connections. He knows all the problems of shipment and transportation, is familiar with distances and with a recognition of the fact that St. Louis is practically the center of America as regards production along many lines he has been able to present most strong arguments on behalf of the selection of the city as a place of location for industrial enterprises and through the reconstruction period

since the war many important business concerns have become factors in the industrial and commercial growth and development of the city through the efforts and agencies of Mr. Schopflin. He is a man of broad vision, alert and energetic and has become a dynamic force in the progress of the city.

In St. Louis Mr. Schopflin was married to Miss Fannie Jones, a native of St. Louis county and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jones of St. Ferdinand, Missouri, both representatives of old families of St. Louis county. There are two sons of this marriage: John Edward, born October 31, 1910; and Frederick Frank, September 24, 1912, both natives of St. Louis. The family is of the Presbyterian faith. During the World war Mr. Schopflin took an active part in support of Red Cross and Liberty loan drives. He is a democrat in politics but not an office seeker. His attention is given to business affairs and his success is due entirely to his own efforts and perseverance. Since 1916 he has been instrumental in establishing in the new industrial district of the city enterprises representing an investment of twenty-five million dollars. At the time he took up the work of developing that district there were but two small industries within its borders. Today there are mammoth plants of various kinds and those added under the direction of Mr. Schopflin have in several connections placed St. Louis in a point of leadership in the matter of trade in the country.

LUCAS DUFFNER.

Lucas Duffner, owner and president of the De Soto Dairy, Ice and Supply Company, was born in Baden, Germany, October 19, 1856. The father of Mr. Duffner was Joseph Anthony Duffner who was born in Baden, Germany, in May, 1824, and passed away in his native land in 1891. His grandfather, John Duffner, was employed by the Benedictine monks and when he decided to marry they gave him a tract of land with the understanding that the use of it should terminate in three generations. John Duffner tilled this land and his son Kuno became the next owner of it, then it passed to Joseph Anthony Duffner at whose death the property passed from the family. The mother of Lucas Duffner was Marie Kornhaas, a native of Germany who was born in 1824 and passed away in 1891. Her father was a miller and a blacksmith and the family still carries on the same occupation there, having been the millers in that locality for many generations. Lucas Duffner was educated in the public schools of Baden, Germany, and when he came to this country he improved himself by his attendance at the night schools and his earnest resolve to become a successful man. He had little difficulty in making himself understood in the United States as he had learned to speak English while in school in Germany and also had some knowledge of French. He came to the United States alone in May, 1881, and went directly to St. Louis in search of a job. He remained there two weeks at the end of which time he was without financial resources, and as there was no work to be had he set out on foot for Litchfield, Illinois, a distance of sixty-five miles which he covered in four days. During this journey he was obliged to sleep in the woods. Arriving at his destination he secured work in the railroad shops where he was employed as a saw filer, and later became helper on machinery repairs for three months. He had learned the machinist's trade in Germany where he worked a year after having served his apprenticeship and was assured by his employer that he would have no difficulty in securing a position and that he would employ him any time he wanted to accept work. The first pay Mr. Duffner received in Litchfield was one dollar and seventy cents per day and this sum was later raised to two dollars. However, he was not pleased with the future promise of this work so he returned to St. Louis and secured a position in the machine shop of George Fritz where he remained four years working as a machinist. During this time he attended night school and took private lessons in drawing and mathematics, preparatory to taking up the study of engineering. While he was in the employ of this machine shop his pay was raised from two dollars per day to the highest wages paid to any employee there. In 1885, when he left the Fritz machine shop, he passed an examination for stationary engineer and went to work as the assistant engineer for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association in the refrigerating department. He remained in this position six years and during this time worked twelve hours a day and took but few holidays. His ability and perseverance were recognized, for

he was promoted from third assistant to the position of first assistant and was given especial charge of the first successful artificial ice plant in St. Louis. In 1891 he accepted a position with the William J. Lemp Brewing Company at the urgent insistence of Mr. Lemp, who employed him as chief engineer of the ice machines and boilers and in a few months he was made chief engineer of the whole plant having under his supervision the bottle shop, malt house, brewery, wash house, drying plant, ice plant, machine shop, four boiler plants and the Western Cable Railway.

For the first two or three months it was necessary for him to work night and day in order to get the immense work in shape but after he had it systematized he was not called upon for night duty. After ten successful years at the Lemp Brewing Company Mr. Duffner left to take another position and upon his departure was presented with a diamond studded watch by the men who had worked under him as a token of their appreciation of his splendid qualities and of their goodwill.

Mr. Duffner then bought stock in the Empire Brewing Company which was in the course of construction. He became superintendent of the erection of the plant and after the structure had been completed was made master mechanic and chief engineer of the concern, and under his supervision an ice plant and a bottling plant were built. He remained with this company ten years, resigning March 1, 1911. He lived on the farm he still owns in St. Louis county and rested from active labor until September of the same year when he purchased the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Artesian Ice Company at DeSoto, Missouri, in order to establish his sons in business. The plant was in a deteriorated condition and by earnest labor and untiring effort Mr. Duffner succeeded in getting it into shape. The buildings cover half a block and the plant has a capacity for fifteen tons of ice per day, eight hundred gallons of ice-cream and an annual capacity of one hundred thousand pounds. Here is manufactured ice-cream for a territory of one hundred and fifty miles south from DeSoto. In 1914 it was one of the five ice-cream manufacturing plants in Missouri that passed the stringent requirements of the pure food law. A large business of jobbers of merchandise is carried on here, and a candy manufacturing plant is being established. During the winter the men and teams are kept busy with a coal and wood business. This manufacturing plant was first operated as the DeSoto Dairy, Ice & Supply Company with a capital stock of five thousand dollars, and they are now contemplating increasing it to seventy-five thousand dollars, their total resources now being about eighty-five thousand dollars. The progress made can readily be seen as the resources were but nine thousand dollars when the plant was taken over by Mr. Duffner. Mr. Lucas Duffner is the president and treasurer of the concern, Bernard Duffner is the secretary and Frederick Duffner is the creamery manager, while Mary T. Duffner, a daughter, is the bookkeeper in the office. Mr. Duffner and his two sons constitute the board of directors and there are about eighteen or twenty employes. Mr. Duffner is a man who could not give less than all of his attention and skill to a project he undertakes and his efforts have always been attended by splendid success. When he was in the employ of the Lemp Brewing Company it was said that that concern's bottling department was largely the result of Mr. Duffner's ideas and patents used in the construction of it. The Lemp Brewing Company had the best equipped bottling plant of its kind in the world.

Mr. Duffner was married April 13, 1885, in St. Louis to Miss Teresa Kratzer, the daughter of Frances (Geng) and Ignatius Kratzer, natives of Germany who came to America and settled in St. Louis where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were a prominent old family in Baden. To Mr. and Mrs. Duffner have been born three children: Bernard Anthony is with his father in business as secretary and director. He attended the parochial schools of St. Louis, spent three years in St. Louis University, is a graduate of the St. Louis Manual Training school of the class of 1904, and was one year in Washington University. Upon completing his education he worked with his father in the Empire Brewing Company. He was married June 11, 1912, to Miss Catherine Anna Kriegshauser, and to them have been born four children: Louis Herman, Elmer Frederick, George Edwin and Mary Elizabeth; Mary Teresa Duffner, a daughter, was educated at St. Elizabeth's Institute at St. Louis after finishing the parochial school. She then attended the DeSoto Business College, taking a course in bookkeeping. She also took the Red Cross course in home cooking and is well versed in domestic science. Miss Duffner is now connected with the family business as bookkeeper; Frederick William Duff-

ner, the youngest child, was educated in the parochial schools of St. Louis, afterward attended the St. Louis Preparatory College and then entered the business of his father. After he had worked for three years in the interest of his father he went to the University of Missouri and took the special creamery course, specializing in butter and ice-cream making, which fitted him for his present position as creamery manager for the family corporation. He is now studying law by correspondence with the American Extension University of Los Angeles, California. He is a very earnest and industrious student and makes his home with his parents.

Mr. Lucas Duffner and his family are members of the St. Rose of Lima parish of DeSoto and all of the members of the family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Duffner and his two sons are members of the Knights of Columbus, St. Rose of Lima Council, No. 1185, and the two young men are members of the Elks, DeSoto Lodge, No. 689. Mr. Duffner is a member of the Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers of St. Louis, and of the Baden Benevolent Society of St. Louis. In politics he lends his support to the republican party, although he has never held a public office, preferring to give his time and attention to the interests of his business. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers and Citizens State Bank of DeSoto and has since the organization been one of the directors as well as the vice president. Mr. Duffner may well be proud of the success he has gained due entirely to his own efforts as he is in every sense a self-made man. By perseverance, determination and honorable effort he has overcome the obstacles which barred his path to success, and his genuine worth, broad mind and public spirit have made him a director of public thought and action.

JUDGE KARL KIMMEL.

Judge Karl Kimmel was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, November 29, 1874. His father and mother, Peter and Christine Kimmel, went to the then thriving town in the early '60s and made it their permanent home. They accumulated a competence and were highly respected, substantial citizens. There are two brothers and a sister: George, living in Washington, D. C.; and Fred and Mrs. Lillian Thorn, living in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Karl, as he was then known, left grammar school at the age of thirteen and went to work in the office of two famous lawyers, Thomas P. Fenlon and John H. Atwood, in his home city. During a stay of three years in their office, his employers, after the fashion of most great men, became interested in the boy and urged him to perfect himself for the legal profession. So he decamped for Baker University where he completed a four-year literary course, while subsequently he was graduated in the law in 1897 at the Missouri State University where he was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. Looking for a profitable place in which to practice his profession he naturally chose St. Louis. He worked steadily and successfully at his profession until 1911 when he gave up a law practice which was then netting him five thousand dollars a year for an appointment as judge of City Court No. 1, which paid a salary of but twenty-five hundred dollars a year. This was his first political venture and his friends, naturally inquisitive as to the purpose of such a financial sacrifice, were advised to wait and see. He had plans and ambitions for this court which had fallen into disrepute, and these plans were to carry him further up the ladder of success and public approval. He immediately began to abolish abuses in the court and gave the plain citizen increased hope of fair dealing. "Justice and charity go hand in hand and are not blind to human weaknesses," was his original motto, practically applied. In a short time this young, energetic and capable judge, imbued with honest motives, sincere purposes and practical progressive ideas, lifted the court over which he presided to a lofty plane where all good citizens could approve and did approve. He established a code of sensible and just rules governing court proceedings which before his administration remained in doubt. He placed eight mottoes on the walls of his court which humanized and elevated its moral standard. He prepared and fathered the passage of the parole laws applying to city courts and organized the department of parole. He established a charity fund with which he gave aid to needy persons coming into his court. He influenced the adoption in the new city charter of the Municipal Farm plan, indeterminate sentence of alcoholics and victims of the drug



JUDGE KARL KIMMEL

habit to such municipal farm, and a plan to aid innocent dependents of persons sent to the workhouse. Judge Kimmel, in 1913, proposed a social evil law, having as its purpose the arrest of women afflicted with a social disease and the commitment of such women to a detention ward for treatment and cure. This proposed law aroused such a protest that the idea was temporarily abandoned. Later, in 1918, acting in response to an appeal from the National Council of Defense at Washington, the mayor, police board, health commissioner, judges of the city and criminal courts, decided in conference to cause the arrest of all immoral women for physical examination and medical treatment. It took a World war to bring this important reform into operation. He performed many other voluntary services for the benefit of the city and public service. In all he disposed of over thirty-six thousand cases while judge of this court, his decisions being just, impartial and consistent.

Judge Kimmel was married in Denver, Colorado, in 1913, to Irene Critchfield Dohyne, by the chief justice of the supreme court of Colorado, and has one child, Gretchen, born of the marriage, and one stepson James B. Dohyne. Mrs. Kimmel is a gifted talented singer possessed of a dramatic soprano voice which critics say is exquisite and easily ranks foremost among our noted artists. She has given freely of her talents singing for many worthy charities, and was untiring in her patriotic singing during the great war.

In 1914 Judge Kimmel resigned the judgeship of the city court to run for the circuit bench on the republican ticket. He beat three former circuit judges in this race, running second on the primary ticket, with three candidates to be chosen. Among the important things which he did while judge of the circuit court was the strenuous opposition he made to the parole of automobile thieves, holding that the automobile and its accessories have become the favorite prey of the modern thief, that it was being used as an accessory to the criminal in every form of crime and when so in use is more dangerous to the peace and safety of the public than any agency with which the law has yet had to deal. He made a record as judge of the equity division of the circuit court in the amount of business disposed of in a year. He upheld the validity of the "pullers" ordinance, which was designed in its operation to put a stop to clothing store solicitors going to the department stores and soliciting patrons, holding that such a practice was against the rules of fair dealing, which no self-respecting and law-abiding community should tolerate. While judge of the juvenile division of the court he broke up the practice of confining boys in the city jail with hardened criminals, protesting that the object of bringing a bad boy into the juvenile court was to reform him and that contact with hardened criminals would accomplish just the opposite.

During the great war he proposed and was active in fathering the noble patriotic plan for a permanent St. Louis Roll of Honor in the rotunda of the city hall. He was active chairman of the Legal Advisory Board Selective Service System, Third Division, giving free legal advice to soldiers. He went "over the top" on all the bond issues and war charities and was known throughout the war as a one hundred per cent patriotic American. He has few, if any, enemies and a host of friends.

He has been judge of the circuit court for five years where he has made an enviable record, giving to the court broad, faithful and diligent service.

REV. F. A. PUDLOWSKI.

Rev. F. A. Pudlowski is the pastor of St. Adalbert's church and chaplain of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. He has a large field for his labors in these connections and is doing much not only to promote the spiritual welfare of the people under his guidance but in his efforts to spread among them the highest standards of American citizenship. He is a native son of St. Louis, his birth having here occurred on the 15th of July, 1886, his parents being Frank F. and Angela (Legmanowski) Pudlowski, both of whom were natives of West Prussia, now a part of the republic of Poland. In that country they were reared and married and about 1880 the father came to the United States, bringing his family to the new world two years later. He is still living in St. Louis but the mother passed away on the 15th of October, 1919.

Their son, Rev. F. A. Pudlowski, began his education in the St. Stanislaus parochial school and afterward attended the St. Louis University from 1900 until 1902, there

pursuing his classical studies. He afterward became a student in St. Cyril Methodius' College at Detroit, Michigan, where he continued his classical work from 1902 until 1905. In the latter year he was enrolled in Kenrick Seminary of St. Louis, where he pursued his theological studies through a period of five years. He was ordained from this institution on the 17th of December, 1910, Archbishop Glennon officiating at the ordination ceremony. Father Pudlowski was then appointed assistant at Desloge, Missouri, where he remained for three months, after which he was sent as administrator to Old Mines, Missouri, where he labored for a half year. He next started upon a tour of inspection to Ripley county, looking over the Polish settlement, and in December, 1911, was sent as assistant to the pastor of the church of the Nativity, there laboring until 1912, when he was appointed to organize St. Adalbert's parish. The church is situated at the corner of Wren street and Woodlawn avenue and was built through the efforts and under the supervision of Father Pudlowski. At the time he received his appointment to St. Adalbert's parish he was also appointed chaplain of St. Mary's Orphanage, with residence at the orphanage, but plans to build a rectory for St. Adalbert's at an early date.

In his political views Father Pudlowski is a democrat and fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus. He has spent his entire life in Missouri, is well known to the people of his native city, especially to those among whom he has labored, and the church acknowledges the effectiveness of his efforts in organizing, developing and upbuilding the parish of which he remains the head.

BENJAMIN F. HARGIS.

Benjamin Finley Hargis of the B. F. Hargis Grain Company of Kansas City, was born in Howard county, May 29, 1852, and is a son of Josiah N. and Mary (Finley) Hargis. The father, Josiah N. Hargis, was born in Howard county, Missouri, March 12, 1820, and his life record covered the intervening years to February, 1881. His wife was born in Alabama, December 31, 1829, and her death occurred in 1915. Josiah N. Hargis' parents removed to Howard county, Missouri, casting their lot with the pioneer settlers of that section of the state. His sister, Mrs. Maria Hargis Cleeton, was one of the organizers of the first Christian church in Howard county. In 1850 he went to California attracted by the discovery of gold in that state. His wife was also a representative of one of the pioneer families of Missouri and was named in the first census taken in Howard county in 1850. In 1851 Josiah N. Hargis returned to Howard county where he conducted a store and also became well known as a live stock dealer. In 1855 he removed to Kansas, settling near Lawrence, but on account of his political views concerning the slavery question he left the Sunflower state with a great many others and returned to Missouri. He took up his abode on a farm near the present site of Lees Summit, where he remained until about 1863, when he was compelled to leave on account of what was known as "General Order No. 11" and subsequently resided for a short time in Westport, Missouri. During the last two years of the war he made his home in Clay county, this state. After the cessation of hostilities between the north and the south he returned to his home near Lees Summit, Missouri, where he engaged in farming and later turned his attention to the banking business in association with W. H. Colbern at Lees Summit, theirs being the first bank established in that town. In 1874 Mr. Hargis removed to Belton, Cass county, Missouri, where he again became identified with banking interests as senior member in the firm of J. N. Hargis & Son. Thus in various localities he contributed to the business development and progress of the community. He was a man of unusual energy and of notable moral courage. His persistency of purpose and capable management brought him success in business, while his strength of character gained for him the respect and confidence of all who knew him. In politics he was a democrat while his religious faith was that of the Baptist church. He died at Belton, Missouri, in 1881 and the community mourned the loss of one of its representative business men.

Benjamin F. Hargis of this review obtained a common school education at Lees Summit and also attended the private school conducted by George Bryant at Independence. In 1874 after the removal of his parents to Belton, Missouri, he became the junior member of the banking firm of J. N. Hargis & Son and about 1884 opened a grain office in Belton which he has maintained to the present time. In 1880 Mr. Hargis



BENJAMIN F. HARGIS

was united in marriage to Miss Pet L. Lillard, a daughter of Thomas M. and Mary Lillard of Boyle county, Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Hargis three children were born, namely: Benjamin Lillard, Mary and William Henry Hargis. Mrs. Pet Lillard Hargis, the mother of this family, passed away March 27th, 1890, and later Mr. Hargis wedded her sister, Henrietta Lillard. In 1886 Mr. Hargis entered the Bank of Belton as cashier and remained in that capacity for several years and was one of the directors and stockholders in the bank until about 1900 when the Citizens Bank of Belton, Missouri, was organized. He was one of the leaders in that organization and is still a director of it. Since 1890 he has been a member of the firm of Hargis & Dunlap and a few years later the firm name became B. F. Hargis Grain Company of which he still is the responsible head. In 1896 his family moved to Kansas City, Missouri, and since that time Mr. Hargis has been active in the financial and civic activities of the city. For more than ten years he was president of the Westport Avenue Bank of which he was one of the organizers and he has also served as director in a number of other banks of Kansas City and vicinity. In 1901 he served as president of the Kansas City Board of Trade and was the dominating spirit in securing to that market clean and accurate weights on grain handled there.

Politically Mr. Hargis is an earnest democrat, having always supported the party since attaining the right of franchise. He belongs to the Hyde Park Christian church, takes a very active part in its work and does everything in his power to promote the growth of the church and extend its influence. In his life he has ever exemplified the highest standards and his business integrity measures up fully to the business enterprise that has gained him a position among the leading grain merchants of Kansas City. To those who know him best Mr. Hargis is held in greatest esteem because of his unusual faculty for the discernment of right; his unswerving and almost stoical devotion to duty; his unpublished personal charities; his simplicity and directness in speech and thought; his distaste for show and pomp; and his unflinching faith in the judgment, honesty and rights of the American people as a whole.

Benjamin Lillard Hargis, the eldest son, born May 13, 1881, is associated with his father in the grain business and is now serving as president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, being elected to that position in 1921. This is the second instance where father and son have served as president of the board. Both are natives of Missouri. Benjamin L. Hargis was connected with all the various war drives and supported every project to uphold the interests of the government in the World war and promote the welfare of the soldiers in camp and field. He married Miss Jane Stoddard, of Bay City, Michigan, and they are the parents of two children: Benjamin Stoddard and Nancy Jane.

Mary, the only daughter of the family, is now the wife of F. E. Georgia of Oklahoma City, who is manager of the Crane Company in Oklahoma; William Henry, born November 12, 1885, is a farmer and stock raiser of Johnson county, Kansas, engaging largely in the raising of Hereford cattle. He wedded Miss Myrtle Jackson.

ERNEST DOUGLAS MARTIN.

Ernest Douglas Martin, engaged in law practice in Kansas City and at Marshall, was born June 28, 1865, in Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky. The Martin family is one of great antiquity in Ireland and Scotland, this branch being able to trace their ancestral line back to St. Martin of Gaul. In Scotland they intermarried with the Douglas family, that heroic race of which a noted historian and poet has said:

"So many, so good as of Douglas blood, have been,
Of one surname, in one Kingrick, never yet were seen."

The father of Ernest D. Martin was Dr. Solon Douglas Martin, who settled in Saline county, Missouri, in 1856, near Grand Pass, and there engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1861, at the call of Governor Jackson he enlisted in the Missouri State Guards and on the 10th of August of the same year participated in the battle of Wilson Creek, where he had his horse shot from under him while in a charge on a federal battery but received no wounds himself. From the 13th to the 20th of September, 1861, he was in the siege and battle of Lexington, Missouri, and in October of the same year was with General Joe Shelby at Waverly, Missouri, at the time of the capture of the federal gunboat "Sunshine." Acting under commission from General Sterling Price

he assisted in organizing a company at Grand Pass, Saline county, using his own horses and property in equipping the men, after which they joined the regiment of Colonel Frank Robinson. Of that command Dr. Martin was elected surgeon. On the 17th of December, 1861, he participated in the battle of Blackwater, Missouri, where his command, on its way south to meet Price's army, was surrounded and surrendered to Colonel Pope and the troops were sent to St. Louis and confined in McDowell's College. Later they were transferred to Alton, Illinois, and from there Dr. Martin was released in March, 1862. After the war, when he returned to Missouri from Kentucky, Dr. Martin continued the practice of medicine at Marshall, Missouri, and passed away on the 10th of August, 1908, having followed his profession successfully for more than a half century.

Ernest D. Martin, whose name introduces this review, enjoyed educational opportunities afforded by the University of Missouri at Columbia and since preparing for the bar has made the practice of his profession his life work. His devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial and at all times he has prepared his cases with the utmost thoroughness and care. In the passing years his name has been associated with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of this section, nor have his efforts been confined alone to law practice. On the contrary he has been active in making the laws, serving for four years as a member of the state senate, representing the fifteenth senatorial district. For two terms he filled the office of mayor of Marshall and for more than two decades has represented his party in the county and state conventions.

Mr. Martin is a Mason of high degree, belonging to the Consistory of Western Missouri, No. 2, at Kansas City, and also to Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Also, he was Colonel of the Second Regiment Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias. He is a frank, fearless and forceful speaker, presenting clearly any subject which he wishes to discuss before the public; and at all times he keeps in close touch with the trend of modern thought and progress, the expression of his ideas constituting an influencing factor in molding public thought and action.

WILLIAM ALFRED KENNEDY.

Since 1900 William Alfred Kennedy has lived in Farmington, having at that time retired from agricultural pursuits, and he is now prominent in the real estate circles of that place, being one of the heaviest dealers in farm land in his section of the state. He was born near Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky, September 29, 1846, a son of Urban Ewing and Axie (Knight) Kennedy. The father was born in County Killarney, Ireland, and came to the United States with his parents when but six years of age. He settled in Kentucky, where he became a successful farmer and slave owner but during the Civil war he was a strong supporter of the Union, giving three of his sons to the service. As a prominent man of the community in which he had chosen to make his home, he was elected to the state senate in 1860 on the whig ticket. This was at the same time that Abraham Lincoln was elected to the presidency of the United States. The father of Urban Ewing Kennedy was Michael Kennedy, a native of County Killarney, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1810 and settled in Todd county, Kentucky. The mother of William A. Kennedy, Axie Harris, died in 1886, ten years after the death of her husband. She was born in Logan county, Kentucky, a daughter of Robert Knight, who was a successful and progressive farmer of that state. The Knights were of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

The education of William Alfred Kennedy was obtained in a log school-house three months out of the year, in Todd county, until he reached the age of sixteen years when he entered the Union army. With his two brothers, Michael and Clay, he joined the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiment, commanded by J. M. Shackelford, with the rank of private. At the battle of Fort Donnellson Clay Kennedy was badly wounded and at Shiloh Michael lost his right arm. After the latter battle this regiment was so badly disabled that it was merged with the Seventeenth Kentucky, becoming the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry under command of Colonel Shackelford with the Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow as lieutenant colonel. William A. Kennedy was bugler of Hatch's Brigade, Wilson's Division of the

Seventeenth Corps, Army of Tennessee. At the battle of Chickamauga Mr. Kennedy was wounded but continued to serve until the end of the war. He tells many interesting incidents of the conflict and was with Colonel Shackelford when Morgan after his Ohio raid, surrendered to him. Mr. Kennedy was discharged from the army with the rank of captain. For the next five or six years he led an adventurous life and then resumed his studies, entering Shelby College at Shelbyville, Kentucky. Completing his education he taught school in Kentucky for a period of ten years, at the end of which time he purchased a farm in Ballard county, successfully cultivating it for eighteen years. Selling this farm he purchased another piece of land in the northern part of St. Francois county, and on this land resided until 1900 when he again sold out and removed to Farmington. Mr. Kennedy then established a real estate business, dealing for the most part in farm lands in Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas. His farm land business is one of the largest along that line in his section of the state. Of late years he had traveled extensively and has visited all of the large cities and places of interest in the United States. He has spent three winters in New York at the home of his son, William A. Kennedy, Jr.

In 1875 Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Leonora Glasscock, the event taking place on the 27th of March at Clarksville, Tennessee. She was a daughter of James Glasscock, a harness maker and dealer of Clarksville, whose death occurred in 1895. He was born in Nelson county, Kentucky. The death of Mrs. Kennedy occurred in 1905 and was the occasion of deep grief in the community where she had made her home. She was loved and respected by all and was a type of real southern womanhood. Five children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy: William A.; Nina Harris; Sallie Lee; and Florence. William A. Kennedy, Jr., is living in New York where he is connected with the banking business at 35 Wall street. He married Aline Delisle, of French ancestry; Nina Harris, is now the wife of G. N. Baker, who is connected with the Standard Oil Company at Farmington. They are the parents of one son, Glenn Spencer, who has just graduated from the Farmington high school; Sallie Lee is the wife of Jeff D. Counts, a farmer of St. Francois county, and they are the parents of seven children: Lucille Jesseline; Minnie; Alva; Maggie Henry; Marie; Jeff D., Jr.; and Catherine; Florence is married to John Mason of Macomb, Illinois, who is engaged in the bakery business at that place. They have become the parents of four children: Kennedy, Edward, Leonora, and Urban Shackelford.

The political allegiance of Mr. Kennedy has been given to the republican party. He has neither sought nor desired public office, preferring rather to devote his entire time to his work. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, and is a member of that church in Farmington. His father, Urban Ewing Kennedy, had served the church as elder for many years during his lifetime and was well known among the members of that denomination. Mr. Kennedy has been affiliated with no secret organizations, but he is active in Grand Army of the Republic circles and has been commander of Pickett Post, No. 215, at Farmington. There have been few of the annual reunions of the Grand Army of the Republic that Mr. Kennedy has not attended and he is much beloved by his former comrades of the battle field. During the twenty years in which he has resided in Farmington he has made many and true friends—friends who recognize his true personal worth and many sterling traits of character. He is a representative of one of the most important business interests in Farmington and his value as a citizen is readily acknowledged throughout the community.

WILLIAM F. HIGGINS.

William F. Higgins, secretary and treasurer of the Higgins Leather Company of St. Louis, was born in Bardstown, Nelson county, Kentucky, August 30, 1880, a son of Francis S. and B. M. Higgins who were also natives of the Blue Grass state. The father was a leather merchant of Louisville, Kentucky, for thirty years and in 1894 removed to St. Louis where he engaged in the leather business at Third and Locust streets, continuing there for five years. In 1900 he located at 1107 Franklin avenue and carried on the business up to the time of his death which occurred in

1917. In the intervening years he had built up a business of extensive proportions, covering not only St. Louis but a large section of the southwest and he became one of the leading leather merchants, first of Kentucky and afterward of Missouri.

William F. Higgins is the eldest of a family of five children. He was educated in Christian Brothers College at Louisville, Kentucky, and at St. Mary's College of Kansas. His business training was received under his father's direction and following the demise of Mr. Higgins the son continued the business and is now the secretary and treasurer of the Higgins Leather Company. The firm handles several lines of leather and shoe machinery, also everything for shoe repair shops, and employs four traveling salesmen to cover the southwest and also sell largely to the St. Louis trade. The extent of the business makes it one of the profitable industries of St. Louis.

In 1902 in this city Mr. Higgins was married to Miss Clara Bouche, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Bouche of St. Louis, and they now reside at No. 4116 Botanical avenue. Mr. Higgins belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association and the Recreation Club. He is a member of the Catholic church and his political allegiance, is that of the democratic party. His time and attention, however, are largely concentrated upon his business affairs and for fifteen years he has been associated with the firm and is now one of the officials. He was a traveling salesman for about twelve years and was then elected secretary and treasurer, in which capacity he has since continued. His progress is due to his capability, progressiveness and industry. He has a wide acquaintance among the trade in the south and is recognized as a progressive business man whose future success is assured if one argues by what he has accomplished in the past.

CHARLES C. PETERSON.

St. Louis has many adopted citizens but none who are more ready to sing her praises nor more active in promoting her welfare than is Charles C. Peterson, owner of Peterson's Billiards and Bowling and the world's champion fancy shot billiardist. All who know him—and he has a very wide acquaintance—speak of him as a high-class man and one who has done much to maintain advanced standards in the sports which he manages through his establishment. Mr. Peterson was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 28, 1879, a son of Anthony and Anthonette Peterson, who are still residents of Milwaukee where the father was engaged in the shoe business for a number of years but is now living retired.

In his native city Charles C. Peterson attended the parochial schools and in 1898 enlisted in the First Wisconsin Volunteers for service in the Spanish-American war, being on duty for nine months after which he was mustered out with the rank of sergeant. It was then that Mr. Peterson came to St. Louis. He had previously been assistant manager of a billiard parlor in Milwaukee and when discharged from the army had offers to go to Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Brooklyn and St. Louis, but decided upon St. Louis, and since then has been a most ardent champion of this city, singing its praises as he travels all over the country on exhibition tours. When he arrived here he accepted the position of manager of the Houser & Royal Billiard Parlors and in 1909 he established business on his own account. Today he has two floors at No. 218 North Seventh street, containing thirty-one billiard tables and eight bowling alleys and also a billiard theater. His is the only parlor in the country that has an amphitheater for exhibitions and entertaining purposes. His establishment is one of the finest billiard and bowling places in the entire country and is known from coast to coast as Peterson's of St. Louis. He is himself an expert player and his fancy shot exhibitions have won him a wide reputation throughout the United States. He has been touring the country with Willie Hoppe, champion balk line player, giving exhibits for the past five years. Mr. Peterson is regarded as the champion fancy shot player of the world. His billiard parlor has the patronage of the best people in the city, including various clubs organized for play in his establishment. One of these, a club of twenty, is composed of retired capitalists, all past sixty years of age, who play billiards daily when in the city. It limits its membership to twenty and has a large waiting list including some of the most prominent and wealthy residents of St. Louis. No man is eligible to membership unless he has passed the age of sixty and is retired. There are numerous other clubs which have Peterson's for their



CHARLES C. PETERSON

meeting place. Mr. Peterson was the first to encourage ladies to take up the game of billiards and regularly held ladies' progressive tournaments on two evenings each month. There were five clubs organized, each consisting of eight ladies, known as the St. Louis Club, the De Luxe Club, the Wednesday Night Club, the Humphrey Circle and the Peterson Club. St. Louis was the pioneer city in the movement to interest women in the game and to Mr. Peterson belongs the honor for the development of this interest.

Mr. Peterson also plays golf and is interested in various outdoor sports but has devoted the major part of his life to billiards. He is always trying some new fancy shot, as his specialty is along that line. He won the Red Ball championship of America in St. Louis in 1908 and still retains the championship. He has now been playing billiards for twenty-two years. He makes a thousand points in four and a half minutes or one hundred points in twenty-seven seconds. During the war Peterson's was the headquarters for soldiers, sailors and marines. At the outbreak of the war a St. Louis unit of marines of one hundred and twenty-five men was organized at Peterson's and out of this entire number thirty-five were killed and each one of the other ninety was wounded. During the progress of the war exhibitions and tournaments were being held continually at Peterson's, providing entertainment for the men in uniform and the Great Lakes Naval Band and the United States Marine Band each played for the entertainment of the guests at the tournament.

Mr. Peterson is intensely patriotic and has carried a small silk flag in his pocket since April 26, 1898, at which date he enlisted for the Spanish-American war and when he told his mother that he had joined the army she gave him the flag from which he has since never been separated. He has carried it so long that it is now in tatters but he says that he will always have it with him. It is his custom to stand at the entrance of his parlors on all national holidays and pin a small flag on everyone who enters—a custom he has followed for years—and if he is out of town his manager performs the same ceremony. He thus bestows an average of about six hundred flags on each holiday.

Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Katherine Kleser of Milwaukee, and they reside at 2056 Lafayette avenue. They have three children: Herbert, who is attending the Western Military academy; Marie, a student of the Sacred Heart academy; and Dorothy, who is attending the Loretta academy.

In politics Mr. Peterson maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He is a member of more clubs and organizations almost than can be named. These include the Chamber of Commerce, the Missouri Athletic Association, Century Club, Optimist's Club, the Golf Club, the Knights of Columbus, Elks Club, and countless others. He is a sportsman who holds to the highest rules of the game and there is no man perhaps who has done more to place billiards on the present high plane now occupied as a source of exercise and recreation today.

WILLIAM C. MAXWELL.

Starting out when quite young to earn his living by selling papers and later filling various minor positions, William C. Maxwell is now the vice president of the Wabash Railroad Company. As a railroad man his career is, an open book, the contents of which are notable. He started at the very bottom and by sheer determination, faithful service, energy and persistency of purpose he stands among those at the very top of his profession. He was born in Keokuk, Iowa, February 20, 1865. His father, John Maxwell, was a native of the north of Ireland, born in Londonderry, whence he came to America and settled in Iowa, there residing until his death, which occurred when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-three years. He won a gratifying measure of success in a pork packing business. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Johnstone, was a native of Scotland and died at the age of eighty-one. Their family numbered ten children, seven sons and three daughters.

William C. Maxwell was the fourth child in this family. He acquired his education in the public schools of Keokuk and while still in his teens started out to provide for his own support. In fact when very young he began to sell papers and also worked in connection with the butchering business and drove a grocer's delivery wagon. He likewise acted as messenger and from the very start made steady progress actuated

at all times by a laudable ambition that prompted him to do his best in hope of winning promotion. In 1881 he became connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as a messenger in the freight office at Keokuk and was in the employ of that company for twenty-four years, during which period he was largely connected with the road in Missouri as representative of the freight and passenger department. Eventually he was made assistant general freight agent at St. Joseph and at St. Louis and in 1905 he became assistant general traffic manager for the Wabash Railroad holding the office until 1908. He was then made general traffic manager and later was elected vice president in which position he is now bending his efforts to administrative direction and executive control. When the government took over the railroads during the war he was a member of the Eastern Rate Committee at New York city and continued to act in that capacity until November, 1919, when he returned to the Wabash Company and again became vice president. He was also a member of the Eastern Corporate Committee and assisted in connection with the New York Central, the New Haven & Hartford, the Pennsylvania and the Wabash Railroads during the war period, serving his country with the rank of colonel. His has been a most busy and useful life and in addition to his faithfulness and capability he has always displayed consideration and friendliness toward those with whom he has come into contact and there are few men who have a greater number of genuine friends than has Mr. Maxwell.

At Columbus, Indiana, on the 1st of October, 1890, Mr. Maxwell was united in marriage to Miss Persis Cochrane, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of James and Agnes (Francisco) Cochrane. They have become the parents of a daughter, Elanore Agnes Maxwell, who has won considerable fame through authorship, having written sixty stories which have been printed in book form and which have had a wide circulation.

Mr. Maxwell closely studies the political situations and maintains an independent course in politics, reserving the right to form his own opinion without regard to party ties. He belongs to the Union League Club of Chicago, to the Missouri Athletic Association of St. Louis and to the Glen Echo Country Club, while his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. His entire life has been actuated by high and honorable principles and the sterling worth of his character is attested by all with whom he has been associated, while his progress in the business world constitutes a stimulating example to those who would study the methods of successful men that they may direct their course along similar lines.

SAMUEL AYRES, M. D.

Dr. Samuel Ayres, chief surgeon of the Kansas City Southern Railroad Company and enjoying an extensive private practice in general surgical work, was born in Danville, Kentucky, June 2, 1858, and as a young man of thirty years came to Kansas City where he has since made his home. His parents, Dr. Samuel and Mildred (Shouse) Ayres were both natives of Kentucky and his father took up the study of dentistry and engaged in practice. He was at one time a minister of the Christian church, organizing and building the Christian church at Danville, Kentucky, in which he served for many years without receiving any compensation.

Dr. Samuel Ayers of this review pursued his education through the graded and high schools of Danville and afterward continued his education in Center College there, being graduated in 1878 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He later attended the University of Louisville and won his M. D. degree upon graduating with the class of 1883. He then entered upon the general practice of medicine in Louisville where he remained until 1886 when he removed to Great Bend, Kansas and there remained until 1888. In the latter year he removed to Kansas City where he at first engaged in general practice but now confines his attention to surgery and has developed a high degree of skill in that branch of the profession. His standing is indicated in the fact that for twenty-seven years he has been chief surgeon of the Kansas City Southern Railroad Company. During the World war he was medical examiner of advisory board No. 520, Kansas City. It was his desire to go overseas but he was rejected. He is now serving on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital and at all times keeps in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and progress through his membership in the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations.



DR. SAMUEL AYRES

In 1886 Dr. Ayres was married in Louisville, Kentucky, but his wife died in 1909, leaving a son, Samuel Ayres, Jr. He married again in Kansas City in 1910, and his second wife passed away in 1919. On the 24th of May, 1920, he wedded Mrs. M. M. Boggess, of Kansas City, Missouri. Politically Dr. Ayres is a democrat but never has been an office seeker. He belongs to the Kansas City Club but has never sought prominent relations in that connection, devoting his attention to his practice which is now very extensive.

REV. DANIEL J. LAVERY.

Rev. Daniel J. Lavery, who in 1891 organized the Holy Rosary parish of which he is still the pastor, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, on the 19th of December, 1860. His early educational training was received in one of the national schools of that country of which his father was a teacher. He afterward became a teacher in the seminary at Killarney and next entered Maynooth College, near Dublin, Ireland, where he won the highest honors accorded by that institution. Following his graduation therefrom he was ordained to the priesthood on the 23d of May, 1886, by Most Rev. Dr. Higgins. Immediately following his ordination he sailed for America and was appointed assistant pastor to Father Brady of the Annunciation church of St. Louis. A year later he was transferred to St. Lawrence O'Toole's parish where he remained for five years and his labors there resulted largely in the upbuilding of the church and the extension of the influence of the parish. In 1892 he was assigned by Archbishop Kenrick to the Holy Rosary parish which at that time was in a disorganized state, having no church building.

For some time Father Lavery conducted mass in a tent on the prairie but his excellent powers of organization and his executive ability enabled him soon to bring the forces of the church into a harmonious condition, leading to the construction of a church building. A year after he assumed the duties of the parish he laid the cornerstone of Holy Rosary church in August, 1891, and the edifice was dedicated the following December. The parishioners at that time were few in number but Father Lavery labored untiringly and in the course of years this became one of the strong Catholic churches of the city. He is greatly loved and respected by his people and his labors have indeed been fruitful in his efforts to spread the Catholic faith and organize the forces of the church for effective work in the section of the city covered by his parish.

JESSE McDONALD.

Jesse McDonald, of St. Louis, at one time judge of the circuit court and now president of the board of education, was born November 14, 1864, in Wabash county, Indiana, his parents being David W. and Sarah A. (Ramsey) McDonald. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, spent the greater part of his life farming in Wabash county, Indiana. In that county Judge McDonald attended the public schools and later took a general course of study in the Valparaiso University of Indiana, from about 1880 to 1884. He then assisted in starting a newspaper in Wabash, Indiana; left it in 1885 to go to Canada when the Riehl rebellion broke out and after the capture of Riehl he returned to the United States and engaged in newspaper work in Cleveland. About a year later he came to St. Louis and after two years of reporting entered the law department of the Washington University of St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1890. His student days were not continuous, however, for in early years he engaged in teaching during part of each year that he was in the University and then devoted about two years to newspaper work. He came to St. Louis in 1886 and was made secretary of the city council in 1888. In 1889 he served as secretary to the mayor of St. Louis and in 1893 was elected to serve a four year term as assistant circuit attorney. In November, 1902, he was elected judge of the circuit court of St. Louis for a term of six years, resigning that office in five years. During that service he cleared the then heavy docket in both the civil and criminal divisions in which he presided. Upon resigning he returned to the practice of law in which he has ever since been

engaged. He has always taken an interest in the public life of the community. He was chosen a member of the board of freeholders which drew up the city charter adopted in 1914 and he served as chairman of that body. He was elected a member of the board of education of St. Louis in 1919 and was chosen president of that body a few months later.

Along with his law practice Judge McDonald has become interested in and qualified in business affairs. He is now director in such corporations as the Cupples Company, Wm. J. Lemp Brewing Company, Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company and Samuel Cupples Envelope Company and he is president and director of several smaller manufacturing and investment and land companies in which he represents his clients' interest.

He lectures at the St. Louis University Institute of Law and takes an active interest in educational work.

Judge McDonald was married at Orange, New Jersey, November 29, 1893, to Miss Gertrude Dillon, whose father was editor of the Post-Dispatch of St. Louis and later of the New York World. They have two children—John and Gertrude. The former, when about to finish his course at Cornell University, went to New York and joined the Twelfth Regiment for service in the World war. He was immediately recommended for and transferred to the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, New York, where he won the commission of second lieutenant and was sent to Camp Upton, Long Island, where he was engaged in training until April, 1918, when he sailed for France. He went to the front on the fighting line with the Seventy-Seventh Division on the 2nd of July, 1918, and there remained until the armistice was signed. He then volunteered and joined the Second Division which had suffered severe losses and with this division he went into Germany as a member of the army of occupation, with which he continued until July, 1919.

Judge McDonald has always been a supporter of the democratic party. His fraternal relations are with the Masons. He belongs also to the Noonday, the Racquet and Florissant Valley Country Clubs of St. Louis. His recreation and pleasure are taken in hunting. The nature of his more serious interests is indicated in his connection with the St. Louis, Missouri and American Bar Associations, the National Tax Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Economic Association, American Society of International Law and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

DON CARLOS GUFFEY, M. D.

Dr. Don Carlos Guffey, a man of broad public spirit as well as of high professional attainments, now successfully practicing in Kansas City, is numbered among Missouri's native sons, his birth having occurred in Putnam county, November 8, 1878, his parents being William and Nancy Jane (McCollom) Guffey, both of whom were natives of Missouri. His father was a planter and throughout his entire life was very active in connection with public affairs.

Dr. Guffey of this review completed a high school education at Unionville, Missouri, and then entered the State University at Columbia, from which he was graduated in 1899 with the Bachelor of Science degree. He went east for his professional training, becoming a student in the University of Pennsylvania, in which he won his M. D. degree in 1905 and was elected to membership in the scientific honorary society of Sigma Xi. He then went to Kansas City as a member of the faculty of the medical school of the University of Kansas, doing at the same time research work in the university, for which he was given the degree of Master of Science in 1908. From 1905 to 1910 Dr. Guffey engaged in the general practice of medicine but throughout the past ten years has limited his practice to gynecology and obstetrics.

Since 1911 Dr. Guffey has been professor of gynecology and obstetrics in the University of Kansas and is an acknowledged authority upon this branch of professional work. He is also connected with the hospital of the University of Kansas, with the Kansas City Research Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital. The hospital of the University of Kansas is known as the Bell Memorial Hospital and Dr. Guffey is chief of staff in the department of gynecology and obstetrics. He was one of ten physicians who contributed ten thousand dollars toward the Bell Memorial Hospital, being keenly

interested in retaining the institution in Rosedale. He ever holds to the highest professional standards and is constantly broadening his knowledge by research, investigation and experience. During the war in Europe he was detailed as a teacher in the University of Kansas and the Bell Memorial Hospital. He was active in all war work, doing all in his power to promote the various drives and to sustain the government in its connection with the allied forces in France. Dr. Guffey is a member of the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations and also of the American College of Surgery.

In 1900, in Sullivan county, Missouri, Dr. Guffey was married to Miss Sallie Leone Thomas, whose parents are farming people and natives of Missouri. Her father has been a prominent factor in the public life of the state but has never been ambitious to hold office. To Dr. and Mrs. Guffey have been born two daughters, Marlan Louise and Helen Leone. Dr. Guffey has membership in the City Club and in the Knife & Fork Club and he is also a member of the Presbyterian church. His attention, by reason of his extensive practice, however, is largely concentrated upon his professional duties and he is recognized as one of the leading surgeons not only of Kansas City but of the west. Modest and unassuming, he is nevertheless a recognized master of his profession, a profound student and deep thinker and one who does not hesitate to express his honest convictions. In his profession and in every relation of life he has followed constructive methods and his entire course reflects credit and honor upon the calling that he has chosen as a life work.

JOHN R. LONGMIRE.

Prominent among the business men of St. Louis is John R. Longmire who for a number of years has been closely identified with the financial activities of the city as a representative of one of its most important business interests, for he is the vice president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern with which he is connected a large degree of success. He was born in New York, June 10, 1890, and is therefore just entering upon what will undoubtedly be a most successful business career. His father, John G. Longmire, is of Canadian birth and came to the United States when twelve years of age. He is a grain merchant, treasurer of the Powell & O'Rourke Commission Company of St. Louis. He married Sarah Linderman, a representative of a family from Switzerland. Their marriage was celebrated in North Dakota in 1888 and they became the parents of a son and a daughter, John R. and Kathryn.

John R. Longmire pursued a grammar school education in Brooklyn, New York, and also attended the McKinley high school in St. Louis, being graduated therefrom in June, 1908. He then entered the St. Louis University Law School, devoting his evening hours to the study of law until his graduation in 1912 with the LL. B. degree. While thus pursuing his studies he was working during the daytime with the Mississippi Valley Trust Company as a stenographer and clerk and following his graduation he became bond salesman for the company. His advancement has been continuous since his earliest connection with this corporation. In 1914 he was made assistant manager of the bond department and in 1917 was advanced to the position of manager. In 1919 he was elected vice president, which position he is now filling in a most capable and efficient manner. He has made a thorough study of the bond business and there are few men of his age who can speak with greater authority concerning the value of commercial paper.

During the war period Mr. Longmire acted as manager of the salesmen for the Liberty loan campaigns and was most earnest in his support of all war activities. Socially he is well known as a member of the Glen Echo Country Club and of the Missouri Athletic Association. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all of the projects and plans of that organization for the benefit and up-building of the city and the maintenance of civic standards. In politics he maintains an independent course. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Fry Memorial Methodist church and his life has at all times been actuated by the highest and most honorable principles.

In St. Louis, on the 24th of January, 1914, Mr. Longmire was united in marriage

to Miss Viola Miller, an artist and daughter of Richard Miller, a well known bridge contractor. They have become the parents of three children, Helen, John and Mary. They are well known socially, having many friends in St. Louis where Mr. Longmire has resided from his youthful days. By reason of his well defined purpose, his laudable ambition and his untiring energy he has worked his way steadily upward and has made for himself a most creditable position in financial circles. The safe, conservative policy which he has inaugurated in connection with the bond department commends itself to the judgment of all and he has secured to the company a patronage which makes the volume of business transacted in the bond department one of great importance and magnitude.

W. ROLLA ROGERS.

W. Rolla Rogers, president of the Rogers-Schmitt Wire & Iron Company of St. Louis was born in Nashville, Illinois, September 27, 1872, being a son of John F. and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Rogers, the former a native of the state of Tennessee, while the latter was born in Illinois, in which state they were married. After removing to Illinois the father there engaged in the contracting business for many years but is now living retired in Webster Groves, Missouri. To him and his wife were born five children, of whom W. Rolla is the eldest, the four younger being daughters.

In the public schools of his native city W. Rolla Rogers pursued his education and after his textbooks were put aside he became connected with his father in the contracting business. When he had attained his majority he removed to St. Louis and accepted a position with the Excelsior Wire & Iron Company and was later connected with the Lasar Letzig Manufacturing Company, which concern succeeded to the business of the Excelsior Wire & Iron Company. He remained with the second firm until February, 1909, when he organized the Rogers-Schmitt Manufacturing Company of which he was made president and through the intervening period he has continued as the chief executive head. This company manufactures wire and does all kinds of wire and iron work and manufactured supplies for the government during the World war.

In Ashley, Illinois, in 1895, Mr. Rogers was united in marriage to Miss Harriett E. Meffert and they have become parents of two sons: Harold L., who is now secretary and treasurer of the Rogers-Schmitt Wire & Iron Company; and Donald P., a student in the Soldan high school.

He is a Knights Templar Mason, belonging to Ivanhoe Commandery and is also a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is connected with the Missouri Athletic Association and with the St. Louis Architectural Society and he has membership in the Mt. Auburn Methodist Episcopal church in which he is serving as a member of the board of trustees. His life has ever been governed by high and honorable principles and the sterling worth of his character is recognized by all with whom he has come into contact.

ALVIN HICKMAN SCHUREMAN.

Alvin Hickman Schureman has been identified with the banking interests of St. Louis for thirty years and is now the treasurer of the City Trust Company. One who has known him long and well speaks of him as a man of unquestioned integrity and morality, devoted to all those interests which are ennobling and uplifting. He was born in St. Louis, September 29, 1869, and is a son of John Nelson and Elizabeth (Saville) Schureman. The family is descended from Harman Schureman who was born in Holland in 1595 and came to America in 1620, settling in New Amsterdam, now New York City. Eleven generations of this name have been native born Americans.

Alvin Hickman Schureman after attending the public schools became a student in the Washington University of St. Louis. He initiated his business career in connection with the banking firm of W. H. Schureman & Company with which he was associated for several years. He was later with the Continental National Bank of St. Louis and afterward with the National Bank of Commerce for a number of years,



ALVIN H. SCHUREMAN

while subsequently he spent five years in the life insurance business. Three years ago, however, he again entered banking circles, becoming treasurer of the City Trust Company of St. Louis, of which W. O. Schock, mentioned elsewhere in this work, is the president. His long experience in handling financial interests has developed expert ability in this direction and enables him to speak with authority upon financial problems. He is also a director of the company, which has its place of business at No. 1132 Washington avenue, in the heart of the great wholesale district of the city.

In 1890 Mr. Schureman was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Quarrier Baker, of Virginia, and they are the parents of two children: Kenneth Danforth, who is the Cleveland representative of the St. Louis house of the Bradley Stencil Machine Company; and Louise, the wife of William Bartlett Adams of St. Louis, and the mother of one son, William B., Jr., who is now five years of age. Kenneth D. also has a son, Kenneth D., Junior, who is one year old.

Mr. Schureman belongs to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, F. & A. M. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Christian Science church, in which he was a reader for four years. He is a man of fine personal character, highly respected and with many warm friends. He is a lover of music and of pictures, being regarded as a musical critic of high ability. He has given much time to the study of political history, and is a man of broad culture. As one of his friends expressed it, "I have a notion that it is Christian Science and not Elbert Hubbard which makes him keep the six days of the week holy as well as the seventh. Briefly, he is a typical southern gentleman, a thorough-going American, with a passion for the facts and incidents which have made America great."

HORACE M. SWOPE.

Horace M. Swope, the secretary and treasurer of the Swope Shoe Company, one of the important commercial interests of St. Louis, was born in 1883 in the city which is still his home, his parents being Meier and Jennie (Marks) Swope. The father was born at St. Lengsfeld, Germany, April 17, 1850, his parents being H. and B. (Sondheimer) Swope. He was educated in the public schools of his native country and in a private school of Frankfort-on-Main and in 1866 he came from Europe to the new world, making his way to St. Louis. Since 1867 he has been connected with the retail shoe trade of the city, entering the store that was originally established by his brother, Joel Swope. Admitted to a partnership, the name of Swope Brothers was adopted in 1882 and under that style the business was continued until 1901, at which time they incorporated under the name of the Swope Shoe Company, the brother Joel having previously passed away. The Swope Shoe Company has always handled high grade shoes for ladies and gentlemen and its business has steadily grown and developed, Meier Swope still remaining at its head as the president. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Jewish church, while in club circles he is a popular member of the Columbian and Westwood Country Clubs.

After attending the public schools of St. Louis Horace M. Swope entered Harvard College and was there graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1905. With his return home he entered the employ of the Swope Shoe Company and acquainting himself with every phase of the trade has steadily advanced and is now the secretary and treasurer. To the interests of the company he devotes the major part of his time and since becoming an active member of the firm they have extended the scope of their trade to include a fine line of high grade hosiery for ladies and gentlemen. Horace M. Swope is a most progressive business man, alert to all the interests and opportunities of the trade, is popular with all who know him—with employees and patrons alike—and has a host of warm friends. The Swope Shoe Company employs about seventy-five people.

With America's entrance into the World war Horace M. Swope became an active worker for the Red Cross. During the first six months he was assistant manager of the bureau of supplies for the southwestern division and was then made active manager of the division, so continuing until July, 1918, at which time he was ordered to France where he was placed in entire charge of supplies, hospitals and canteens of the southern zone of France, with headquarters at Marseille. There he remained

until November, 1918, when he was transferred to Paris in charge of the army and navy departments of the Red Cross. This work took him to England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, to Cologne and all along the fighting front. There were twenty-four Red Cross Hospitals in France and in addition to these the Red Cross operated twelve convalescent homes for American soldiers, containing twenty-three hundred and seventy-four beds. To assist the United States army the Red Cross operated in France eight infirmaries and thirteen dispensaries. The twenty-four hospitals admitted ninety-one thousand, three hundred and fifty-six patients and there were fifty-two thousand, eight hundred and nine cases treated by the infirmaries and one hundred and twenty-eight thousand, seven hundred and thirty-six by the dispensaries. The Red Cross operated one hundred and thirty canteens. The canteens worked right up to the front line under shell fire and in great danger. They also operated canteens on the railroad lines connecting the French cities with the front. In all canteens there were to be found hot drinks, cigarettes, tobacco, medical supplies, doughnuts and at some, meals. To keep all of these hospitals, convalescent homes, infirmaries, dispensaries and canteens supplied was a gigantic task, especially when one stops to consider that the supplies had to be handled in large quantities and be at all times ready to meet emergency calls. Hundreds of things were furnished on emergency. In addition to millions of surgical dressings and other hospital supplies, such things as tent barracks, portable laundries, shower and delousing plants, disinfecting machines, sterilizers, laboratory outfits and ice-making plants were also distributed. During a single day in the summer of 1918 when the active fighting was going on one hundred and twenty-eight emergency requisitions were received, each covering from one to fifty items. Another day at the start of the St. Mihiel drive fifteen carloads of surgical dressings and front line packages were shipped to the front. A request for fifteen thousand articles of various kinds, including medical supplies, food and comforts required for immediate use on the American front was received in Paris at four p. m. The goods were assembled from three warehouses and delivered at the front at midnight. On another occasion a marine officer arrived in Paris at one a. m. with a large order that was most urgent. At three a. m. he started on the return trip to Château-Thierry with his supplies loaded in three camionettes. It would require an immense volume to give anything like a comprehensive statement of the vast amount of supplies that came under the direct charge of Mr. Swope who had about six thousand people working under his direction.

Mr. Swope is a member of the Jewish church, of the Columbian, Westwood Country, City and University Clubs and all who know him speak of him in terms of admiration and regard. His splendid service in behalf of the Red Cross can scarcely be over-estimated and won for him high encomiums from Mr. Wallace, who had entire charge of the Red Cross work in France.

J. PARK NEAL, M. D.

Dr. J. Park Neal, surgeon of Kansas City, was born in Smyth county, Virginia, January 17, 1874. His parents, Joseph M. and Mary Virginia (Umphries) Neal were natives of the Old Dominion, where the father was a farmer. In 1877 he came to Missouri and took up land in Daviess county, where he followed the occupation of farming. He was very active in public affairs, particularly in support of the schools, and for many years was a member of the school board of his district. In politics he was a staunch democrat, unswerving in his allegiance to party principles.

Dr. Neal after acquiring a common school education in Daviess county attended the Normal School at Chillicothe, Missouri, and subsequently took up the profession of teaching which he followed in the rural schools. In 1900 he became county superintendent of schools and proved a capable official at all times. He then took up the study of medicine and entered the University Medical College of Kansas City, from which he was graduated in 1907 with the M. D. degree. He began the practice of medicine in 1906 for he had previously passed the required examination before the state board of medicine and obtained his license, so that he entered upon active professional work in Kansas City prior to his graduation. In 1908 and 1909 he was superintendent of the City Hospital and is now serving on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital. He specializes in surgery. During the World war he was commissioned a captain but was never called upon for active duty. He served, however, as examining surgeon



DR. J. PARK NEAL

for the draft board of division No. 11, of Kansas City, and in every possible way did what he could to aid and support the government.

In 1902 Dr. Neal was married in Jameson, Missouri, to Miss Imogene Briggs whose parents were natives of Ohio and came to Missouri in 1867. The father followed farming and became a well known and prominent representative of his section of the state.

Dr. Neal is widely known in Masonic circles. He has taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter, commandery, and also of the Mystic Shrine. Politically he is a democrat but has never sought nor desired office. His professional membership relations are with the Jackson County, Missouri State and Southern Medical Societies and the Medical Society of the Southwest of which he is chairman of the surgical section for 1921. The sincerity of his manner and his pleasing personality have won him many friends, and the profession recognizes him as a physician of skill and ability.

H. ALFRED BRIDGES.

H. Alfred Bridges, assistant cashier of the Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis, in which city he was born December 24, 1879, is the son of H. Alfred and Grace (Dinsmore) Bridges. The father was active secretary of the Sexton-Stubinger Stove & Range Company of St. Louis, a firm that is no longer in existence. He died in Kirkwood, Missouri, February 19, 1916, while his wife, Mrs. Grace Bridges, passed away when her son Alfred was but five years of age.

The latter acquired his early education in the public schools of St. Louis and later pursued a course in a private college. Twenty-three years ago he entered the employ of the Boatmen's Bank in the correspondence department and has since worked his way up through various departments, studying everything with which he has come into contact through his various promotions. He is now assistant cashier and he also travels a part of the time in the interest of the bank through Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois and Mississippi.

It was on the 8th of January, 1916, that Mr. Bridges was married to Miss Agnes Lane, of Kirkwood, Missouri, where the marriage was celebrated. She is a daughter of Dennis and Anna Lane, and her father is now deceased but her mother still resides in Kirkwood. Mr. and Mrs. Bridges have one son, Alfred Lane, who is with them in their pleasant home at No. 4229 De Tonty street, which is the abode of a warm-hearted hospitality greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. Bridges is a Mason, belonging to Westgate Lodge. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he seems to be well informed on the questions and issues of the day. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and he belongs to the Missouri Historical Society. He is interested in all those agencies and forces which have cultural value or which promote the intellectual and moral progress of the community, his life being ever guided by high and honorable principles. For recreation he turns to tennis and golf and also manifests an interest in all clean outdoor sports.

GEORGE ADOLPH MEYER.

George Adolph Meyer, merchant and banker, whose constantly expanding business activities have given him control of enormous commercial and financial interests and whose life record is illustrative of the possibilities for successful achievement through individual effort, was born in Burlington, Iowa, November 18, 1860. His father, Adolph Meyer, was a prominent wholesale grocer of Burlington where he died a half century ago. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Emma Knust, was born in St. Charles, Missouri, and by her marriage became the mother of three children who are yet living: George A.; Mrs. A. G. Okerle of Burlington, Iowa; and Mrs. T. C. Meyer of St. Louis.

George A. Meyer was educated in private and public schools of his native city and started out in the business world as office boy in the employ of the Bikten-Winzer Grocer Company, with which he was connected from 1876 until 1878 and then made salesman, in which capacity he served for four years. In 1882 he removed to St. Louis and through the succeeding six years was a salesman with the firm of Wulff-Dieckriede & Company and with Fink & Nasse. His gradually developing powers led to his

desire to enter business on his own account and he became senior partner and president of the Meyer, Schmid & Robyn Grocer Company in 1888. For six years, he was at the head of the business and in 1894 became the president of the Meyer-Schmid Grocer Company, so continuing until 1909, since which time he has been chairman of the board. Something of the development of their trade is indicated in the fact that they are now controlling a business amounting to thirty million dollars annually. They have established a chain of wholesale groceries throughout the country until their business houses in various sections now number twenty-five. Mr. Meyer was long the executive head of the business and its development and policy bear the impress of his individuality and ability. He possesses excellent powers of organization and marked initiative in formulating and executing his plans. He is now chairman of the board of this gigantic concern, nor have his efforts been confined alone to this line. He became the president of the International Bank of St. Louis on the 21st of October, 1911, and is now chairman of its board. He was formerly a director of the Mechanics-American National Bank, became the vice president of the Vane-Calvert Paint Company and also of the Niemeyer Drug & Paint Company. His business affairs therefore have constantly broadened in their scope and his efforts have become a most potent factor in the commercial and financial development of the city.

In St. Louis, on the 14th of November, 1883, Mr. Meyer was married to Miss Dora Ludewig and to them have been born two daughters and two sons: Mrs. Clara Louise Riesmeyer of St. Louis; Georgia, who is the wife of C. M. Forline of St. Louis; Edwin R. and Carl G., who are identified with the Riley-Hauk Supply Company of St. Louis.

Mr. Meyer has largely turned to hunting, fishing and motoring for recreation and is fond of various forms of outdoor life. He belongs to the King's Lake Hunting and Fishing Club, also to the Liederkrantz, to the Glen Echo Club and to the Union Club of which he was president in 1905 and 1906. He likewise belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association and the Midland Valley Country Club. In politics he is an independent republican. He has always maintained a keen interest in public affairs and in the questions of general welfare and is a member of the Civic League. He also belongs to the Business Men's League and has served as a member of the board of the Children's Industrial Home. He is very charitable and supports entirely from his own funds the dental clinic of the Central high school, in which dental attention is given without charge to forty pupils daily. Many activities relative to the city's welfare and development have received his earnest support, while in all that he has undertaken and accomplished along business lines the city has been a direct or indirect beneficiary.

JACOB SUCKERMANN.

Jacob Suckermann, manager of the foreign department of the Mercantile Trust Company in St. Louis, brings to his present position broad experience gained in banking circles in various parts of the world. He was born in Elizabethgrad, Russia, November 16, 1880, and is a son of the late Abraham Suckermann, also a native of Elizabethgrad, where he engaged in business as a dealer in silk and there made his home, throughout his entire life, passing away in 1884, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife, Rebecca Budnickoff, was also a native of Russia and came to America in 1907, now making her home in California.

Jacob Suckermann, their only child, was educated in private schools of Calcutta, India, to which country he was taken by his mother in 1884. He also attended Doveton College of Calcutta, pursuing there his preparatory studies and later he was graduated from the Calcutta University in 1894. He started out in the business world in connection with banking, having charge of the English correspondence department of the Credit Lyonnais from 1897 until 1899. He then went to the Bank of China and Japan, Limited, at Hongkong, where he was in charge of inward bills until 1900. He next became connected with the Russo Chinese Bank of Shanghai, now the Russo Asiatic Bank, in the English correspondence department and from 1905 until 1906 he was with the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank at San Francisco in the capacity of bookkeeper. In the latter year he was made assistant manager of the foreign exchange department of the American National Bank of San Francisco and continued to act in that capacity for six years, while from 1912 until 1913 he was with the Lumbermens National Bank in Portland, Oregon, now the United States National Bank, as manager of the foreign

department. Through the succeeding three years he filled the position of assistant manager of the foreign exchange department with the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco and then went to the Atlantic seaboard to become manager of the foreign department of Lee Higginson & Company of Boston, there continuing for two years. In 1918 he was made manager of the foreign department of the First National Bank of Boston and in 1919 came to St. Louis as manager of the foreign department of the Mercantile Trust Company and has here continued to the present time. His business experience has indeed been wide and varied and his thorough, practical training has splendidly qualified him for the onerous duties that devolve upon him in his present connection.

Mr. Suckermann is a republican in his political views and fraternally is connected with Oakland Lodge, No. 188, A. F. & A. M.; and he is a fourteenth degree Scottish Rite Mason. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is keenly interested in all those forces which have to do with the city's upbuilding and improvement that find their root in the progressiveness and enterprise of the members of that organization.

REV. JOSEPH CRUSE.

Rev. Joseph Cruse, pastor of the Church of the Nativity of Our Lord at No. 5811 Harvey avenue in North St. Louis, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, March 20, 1872, a son of John and Josephine (Jarboe) Cruse. The father was also a native of St. Charles county, his parents being among the earliest of the pioneer families of that section of the state, arriving in Missouri early in the nineteenth century from Westphalia, one of the Rhine provinces of Germany. The mother of Joseph Cruse was a native of Kentucky, her parents removing to that state from Ireland, the emigrant ancestor having come to the new world from France in early colonial days. This was at the same period that chronicled the arrival of Lord Baltimore at the beginning of the settlement of Maryland.

Joseph Cruse was reared on the home farm with the usual experiences of the farm bred boy. He pursued his early education in the parish schools and afterward entered St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he mastered the classical course. He then studied theology and philosophy at the North American College in Rome and in that city was ordained to the priesthood on the 4th of June, 1898, Cardinal Cassetta officiating.

Soon afterward Mr. Cruse returned to the United States and was appointed assistant at Holy Rosary church where he labored for four years. Following this he was for a short time chaplain of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum and was then sent as assistant to Father James J. McCabe, pastor of Sacred Heart church. His labors there covered a period of four years and later he was appointed pastor of the Church of St. Rose of Lima at Silver Lake, Missouri, there remaining for four and a half years. In November, 1911, he was given his present charge and has since presided over the Church of the Nativity of Our Lord. The parish numbers two hundred and fifty families and there are enrolled two hundred and twenty-five pupils in the school, which was established by Father Cruse in 1914.

GUY N. HITCHCOCK.

Guy N. Hitchcock, who in 1919 became one of the vice presidents of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, his native city, was born December 22, 1876, his parents being Charles O. and Anna V. (Newcomer) Hitchcock, both representatives of southern families. The mother is a native of Maryland. The father was engaged in the plantation supply business in St. Louis for many years and at the time of the Civil war espoused the cause of his loved southland, doing active duty for the Confederacy.

Guy N. Hitchcock entered upon his public school training when but six years of age and continued his studies until he reached the age of fourteen. In 1889 he put aside his textbooks and made his initial step in the business world and continuously throughout the intervening period he has been identified with banking. He first secured

a position as messenger boy in the Continental National Bank and his loyalty and capability won him promotion from time to time, each forward step bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunity. He gradually worked his way upward and in 1902 was advanced to the position of assistant cashier, in which capacity he continued to serve until the National Bank of Commerce bought out and took over the Continental National Bank when he went to the former institution as assistant cashier and continued to serve in that capacity until the 1st of July, 1919, at which time he assumed the duties of vice president, having been one of three elected as vice presidents of the National Bank of Commerce. His long service with the institution and his fidelity and business ability well recommended him for the advancement. He has represented the bank on numerous occasions at bankers' conventions and is an acknowledged expert on questions pertaining to transit and collection phases of banking.

Mr. Hitchcock is also well known socially in St. Louis. He belongs to the Bellevue Country Club and similar organizations. He is an Episcopalian in religious faith and has served as vestryman of the Church of the Holy Communion. While America was actively at war with Germany he did everything in his power to promote the Liberty loan drives and other war activities. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, although he does not seek office as a reward for party fealty. He has concentrated his efforts and attention upon his business and those who indulge in fantastic theorizing as to the cause of success may examine his record and that of hundreds of other successful young men and find that their progress is due entirely to individual effort, thoroughness, close application and laudable ambition.

EDWARD GLION CURTIS.

Edward Glion Curtis, a man of upright character and of exceptionally well balanced legal mind who has always remained a student of his profession, has during the fifteen years of his connection with the St. Louis bar gained a most creditable position. He was born in this city February 11, 1882, his father being William S. Curtis, a native of Newport, Wayne county, Indiana, and an educator of high rank who became dean of the Washington University Law School. Born in 1850 he is a son of William C. and Elizabeth R. (Harker) Curtis. He was a student in McKendree College in Illinois in 1869-70 and was graduated from Washington University of St. Louis in 1873 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, while in 1876 he completed a course in the St. Louis Law School with the LL. B. degree, this institution conferring upon him the LL. D. degree in 1905. From 1876 to 1884 he taught in Washington University and Smith academy. He was engaged in law practice in Omaha, Nebraska, from 1884 until 1894 and in the latter year became dean of the St. Louis Law School, the law department of Washington University. He was a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists of St. Louis in 1904 and he was a member of the American, Missouri State and St. Louis Bar Associations, also the Missouri Historical Society and the St. Louis Academy of Science. He belonged to the University Club and to the Round Table and his religious faith was that of the Unitarian church. He was married in St. Louis in 1881 to Hope Goodson and their only child is Edward Glion Curtis of this review. William S. Curtis passed away in May, 1916.

In the acquirement of his education Edward G. Curtis attended the public schools of Omaha, Nebraska, also spent a year in study in Europe and afterward entered Smith academy of his native city. He next attended the Washington University where in 1903 he won the Bachelor of Arts degree. He remained as a student in the law department of that institution and gained the LL. B. degree in 1905. The same year he was admitted to practice at the St. Louis bar where he has since continued and his thorough preliminary training and subsequent study, combined with his careful preparation of his cases, have given him high standing among the representatives of the legal fraternity in St. Louis.

On the 28th of September, 1908, Mr. Curtis was married to Miss Isabel Wallace, daughter of James W. Wallace, the general auditor of the Iron Mountain Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have five children: Edward Glion, Jr., who is attending school at the age of eleven years; Thomas Bradford, aged nine; Ernest Miffin, six years of age; William Shepley, aged five; and James Wallace, a baby.



EDWARD G. CURTIS

In addition to the pleasant home which he occupies in St. Louis, Mr. Curtis has a fruit farm near South Haven, Michigan, devoted to the raising of apples. He is a member of the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations and has membership in the Algonquin and Sunset Hill Golf Clubs and finds his recreation largely in a game of golf. He belongs to the Unitarian church and his life has been characterized by those principles which make for recognition of the rights of others and for high personal standards in every relation.

JOSEPH BIRD COWHERD, M. D.

Dr. Joseph Bird Cowherd, member of the medical profession in Kansas City, specializing in pediatrics, was born in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Kentucky, November 25, 1885, his parents being John M. and Fannie (Bird) Cowherd, both of whom are natives of Kentucky. The father engaged in farming and also in the real estate business. He came to Kansas City in 1913 and through the intervening period has conducted a real estate agency in this city.

Dr. Cowherd, after attending the public schools, continued his education in Center College at Danville, Kentucky, and won his Bachelor of Science degree upon graduation with the class of 1905. He also became a member of the Beta Theta Pi during his student days there. He afterward entered the Columbia University as a student of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, completing his course in the New York institution in 1909. He subsequently spent two years in the New York City Hospital, giving his attention particularly to research work and to pediatrics. In 1912 he started west with the intention of locating in Texas but was so well pleased with Kansas City that he determined to locate here and confine his attention to pediatrics and diseases of children. He has since made marked progress in his chosen line and is now serving on the staff of Mercy Hospital, also of the Bell Memorial Hospital at Rosedale, Kansas, and is at the head of the pediatric department of the University of Kansas. In addition he has a large private practice and his work has been of a most important character. He has come to be recognized as an authority on his special branch, for he has developed his skill and efficiency to a high degree in that connection. He belongs to the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished for he worked his way through medical school and while a student of Columbia became a member of the Nu Sigma Nu, a medical fraternity. He has a personality that renders him particularly successful in his work with children. He easily gains their confidence because they recognize his sympathy and kindness and he always works along the belief that happiness brings health. His practice is now very extensive among the best families of Kansas City and he is doing most important professional work.

Dr. Cowherd was married to Miss Lila Grant and they have one son, Grant Cowherd. The parents are members of the Linwood Boulevard Presbyterian church and they occupy a very enviable social position.

LANEVILLE ASHLEY BROWN.

Laneville Ashley Brown is the president of the Brown Bed Company, one of the growing and prosperous manufacturing enterprises of Kansas City. The history of the Brown family shows that all its male representatives have first been farmers, then merchants and later in life have taken up manufacturing interests. Mr. Brown of this review was born in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Kentucky, November 18, 1867. His father, Archibald Brown, was a native of Nicholas county, Kentucky, born in 1837, and was of Scotch Presbyterian stock. He wedded Martha J. Hall, a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, and she, too, is of Scotch descent. In young manhood Archibald Brown engaged in farming and stock raising in Kentucky and afterward turned his attention to the dry goods business at Newcastle, Indiana. In 1886 he removed to Gentry county, Missouri, where he acquired large land holdings and engaged extensively in the raising and feeding of stock. He was very prominent in that connection and built up a business of large and gratifying proportions. He later became

interested in financial affairs and in 1897 removed to Maryville, Missouri, while in 1902 he came to Kansas City and was here associated with his sons in manufacturing interests. During the Civil war period he put aside all business and personal considerations and served under General Nelson as a defender of the Union cause. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was very active worker in its ranks but was never an office seeker. The Presbyterian church numbered him among its devoted and faithful members and his labors in its behalf were far-reaching and beneficial. He passed away in Kansas City in 1905 and is still survived by his widow.

L. A. Brown of this review spent his boyhood days on the home farm and in his youth pursued a high school education. He left the farm at the age of twenty-one years, however, and engaged in the furniture business at McFall, Missouri, his father establishing him in business there. He was thus engaged from 1888 until 1896 and in the latter year became a member of the firm of Brown Brothers, conducting a furniture and undertaking business at Maryville. In 1901 he removed to Kansas City and has since engaged in the manufacture of brass, iron and steel beds put out by the Brown Manufacturing Company. The business is owned exclusively by the family and their product is of very high grade. L. A. Brown of this review is the inventor of the Brown detachable disappearing bed, the only bed manufactured without counter balance weights. It is designed to operate in and out of a closet, in which a track is provided, so that it rolls into or comes out of the space intended for it with ease. Its equipment is such as to insure lightness as well as strength and durability. The company also manufactures the Brown adjustable wall bed, which remains stationary and when left out is entirely out of the closet space, while the Brown detachable bed may be removed to any part of a room. The product is today sold throughout the United States and the business has become one of magnitude. Mr. Brown displays great efficiency in the management of the factory and in the conduct of the business and is recognized as a wide-awake, alert and progressive business man, ready to meet any emergency that may arise in connection with the conduct of the factory and the development of the trade.

At Edwardsville, Illinois, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Eva May Rockwell, a daughter of George W. Rockwell, a prominent stockman. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have become parents of two children: Rockwell L., who is vice president and general sales manager of the Brown Bed Company; and Esther May.

In politics Mr. Brown has always been a stalwart republican and while living at Maryville, Missouri, was the only republican elected to the position of alderman. He has never been a politician, however, in the sense of office seeking, preferring to do his public duty as a private citizen. He belongs to the Republican Club and is active in promoting the successes of the party because of his firm belief in its principles. He has membership with the Knights of Pythias and formerly filled all of the chairs in the order but has not been active for several years. A Presbyterian in religious faith, he belongs to the Third Presbyterian church of Kansas City and wherever he is known he is recognized for his fidelity to and interest in those things which make for the uplift of the individual and the benefit of the community at large.

WARD H. LEONARD, M. D.

Dr. Ward H. Leonard, devoting his life to medical practice in Kansas City since 1898 and specializing in obstetrics and gynecology, was born in Highland, Kansas, January 4, 1872, his parents being James A. and Mary W. (Holmes) Leonard, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, in which state they were reared and married. They came to Kansas in 1865 and the father followed farming and also engaged in the banking business in Highland. He was very active in educational advancement, serving for many years as a member of the school board, and was also interested in the college of Highland.

Dr. Leonard spent his youthful days under the parental roof, passing through consecutive grades in the public schools until he completed a high school course in Highland, after which he entered the college there and was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1893. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as his life work, he went east to enter the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and there pursued his medical course, being graduated in 1897 with the M. D. degree.



Ward W. Leonard

The following year he opened an office in Kansas City and here he has engaged to a large extent in general practice. He has also specialized in obstetrics and gynecology, and has developed a high degree of skill in those branches of the profession.

Dr. Leonard volunteered for service in the World war and in August, 1917, went to Camp Funston, where he was commissioned a lieutenant. He left there with the Eighty-ninth Division in June, 1918, and was in the field hospital service, his duties being of a most active and strenuous character. He was commissioned a captain and served throughout the war with the Eighty-ninth Division, receiving his honorable discharge on the 4th of June, 1919, at Camp Taylor. His experience overseas was that of the surgeon whose work was extremely arduous and difficult, and at all times he measured up to the strictest demands and the highest standards of military professional service. Before going to Camp Funston he had served as a member of the examining board. In fact he offered his services to the government immediately after the declaration of war.

In politics Dr. Leonard maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and with the Knights of Pythias. Along professional lines his connection is with the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations, and he is also a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. Modest and unassuming he is always approachable, and his genial manner and unfaltering courtesy gain for him the highest respect of all who know him, while in his practice he has always enjoyed the esteem of his professional brethren.

KENNETH W. TAPP.

Kenneth W. Tapp, practicing at the Kansas City bar, was born February 24, 1890, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Presley J. and Virginia (Miller) Tapp. The father, a native of Florence, Alabama, resided for many years in Louisville, Kentucky, where he was associated with the Southern Railway Company. In 1880 he removed to Kansas City. His wife was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, and Kenneth W. is their only son. The parents are members of the Episcopal church and are highly esteemed people.

The professional training of Kenneth W. Tapp was received in the University of Missouri, from which he won his LL. B. degree as a member of the class of 1911. He also studied law at Harvard and on the completion of his course in the Missouri University was admitted to the bar. Through the intervening years he has practiced his profession independently of partnership relations. His ability is widely recognized, as is manifest in his large and growing clientage. He is at home in all departments of the law and has gained a most creditable position among the younger representatives of the Kansas City bar. He belongs to the local bar association and enjoys the goodwill and confidence of professional colleagues and contemporaries.

In 1915 Mr. Tapp was married to Miss Rose Bancroft, of Denver, Colorado, daughter of Frank M. Bancroft. They have membership in St. Paul's Trinity Episcopal church. Mr. Tapp gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but does not seek nor desire office. He belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club and turns to tennis and handball for recreation. This exercise and outdoor life keeps him physically fit for the arduous duties of his profession.

CAPTAIN OLIVER P. KLINE.

Captain Oliver P. Kline, secretary of the Good Roads Corporation of Kansas City, engaged in the building and manufacture of machinery used in building and maintaining roads, was born in Chicago in 1888, and is a son of Henry C. and Alice D. Kline. The father was for thirty-five years division passenger agent for the Wabash Railroad in Chicago. Captain Kline spent his boyhood and youth in his native city and was graduated from the Chicago high school. He afterward had the benefit of

two years instruction in the Illinois State University where he made a specialty of the study of engineering. Later he was for eight years a broker in Chicago and on the declaration of war entered the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan. There he received a commission as first lieutenant and was assigned to duty as instructor in artillery in Camp Funston and at Camp Jackson in South Carolina. He was promoted in September, 1918. He made earnest efforts to be sent overseas but was disappointed in this and was retained in the United States because of his ability as an instructor and he had a brother who was in the air service.

In April, 1918, Captain Kline was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Abendrouth of Chicago, and two years later in April, 1920, they came to Kansas City where Captain Kline has since been actively engaged in business as secretary of the Good Roads Corporation. This company handles roadbuilding and maintenance machinery. They make a specialty of combination high pressure atomizing road oilers, tar and asphalt spreaders. They have a large plant, a two story brick structure at Fourteenth and Chestnut streets which covers a great amount of space, is well lighted and ventilated and is thoroughly equipped for the purpose intended. They turn out machinery of the highest grade for use in the building and maintenance of roads and their products, including the high pressure atomizing road oilers, the tar and asphalt spreaders and the power flushers are unsurpassed in worth and durability.

Captain Kline is a member of the Lions Club, an organization that is not only formed in the furtherance of trade but which holds to the highest ideals of American citizenship and believes thoroughly in the Americanization of every individual that lives within the border of this country. Captain Kline is also a member of the University Club and has gained many friends among the most progressive and alert young business men of Kansas City.

ROBERT EDWARD KLEINSCHMIDT.

Robert Edward Kleinschmidt, prosecuting attorney of Jefferson county where he is engaged in the practice of law, is one of the most prominent men of the city. He was born April 17, 1890, at Hillsboro, a son of Charles H. Kleinschmidt, a native of Germany where he was born in 1858. He came to the United States alone when he was fourteen years of age, going at once to St. Louis where he sold newspapers and worked his way through the St. Louis Law School from which he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of LL. B. He took up his practice at Hillsboro and continued there until his death which occurred in 1911. He was a member of the legislature in 1895 and 1896. Fraternally he was a Mason having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He was the only son of John L. Kleinschmidt, a chemist and mining operator who made seven trips to the United States and passed away in 1895. He was the only son of his father and Charles H. was his only son while Robert Edward is the only son of Charles H. Kleinschmidt. The mother of Robert Edward Kleinschmidt is Theresa Vollmar, who lives at Hillsboro. She was born in St. Louis in 1861, a daughter of Edward Vollmar, a merchant and hotel-keeper who took up his residence in Hillsboro after leaving St. Louis. His father was born in Germany and spent his entire life there.

Robert Edward Kleinschmidt acquired his early education in the public schools of Hillsboro and in St. Louis in the Sherman and Pope schools. Later he attended Marvin College at Fredericktown and was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. in 1906. He then attended the Central College at Fayette where he acquired his B. S. degree in 1909. He then became a student of the Washington University from which he was graduated in 1912 with the degree of LL. B. and took up his practice at Hillsboro where he has since remained. In 1914 he was elected prosecuting attorney, being reelected in 1916 and again in 1920. He was inducted into the army July 7, 1918, and stationed at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas. He was sent to France and arrived in that country October 7, 1918, when he was assigned to the Eighty-third Division of the Infantry in the personnel department and was stationed at Le Mans, France. He was made an instructor in the Le Mans Army School and remained in France until June 29, 1919, receiving his discharge July 21, 1919.

Since age conferred upon Mr. Kleinschmidt the right of franchise he has been a staunch supporter of the republican party and the principles for which it stands and

has always taken an active part in its affairs. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of Hillsboro where he holds the office of steward and has been a teacher in the Sunday school. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Joachim Lodge, No. 164, of which he is junior warden, and to Missouri Consistory, No. 1, of St. Louis, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Professionally he is a member of the District, Missouri State and Jefferson County Bar Associations. He is keenly interested in all sports and finds recreation in fishing when leisure permits him to put aside his professional cares.

THOMAS WATSON WATSON.

Thomas Watson Watson, an extensive dealer in farms and farm lands in the vicinity of St. Charles, Missouri, was born March 7, 1889, on his father's farm at Howell, St. Charles county, Missouri, a town which was called Mechanicsville in that time. His father was Samuel McCluer Watson who now resides at Howell. The following account of the history of the family is taken from a former history of Missouri:

"Thomas Watson and his wife, Margaret Elizabeth Donnell, of Ireland had three sons: Thomas, Robert and William. Mrs. Watson having died, her husband came to America and settled in New Bern, North Carolina. Robert and William died young and Thomas married Sarah Graves Hannis, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sanders) Hannis. John Hannis was a Revolutionary soldier and settled in St. Louis in 1837. There he became the associate editor of the Missouri Argus and subsequently purchased the paper. In 1842 President Van Buren appointed him postmaster at St. Louis, a position he held for four years. He was subsequently appointed land agent for the state of Missouri by President Polk. Mrs. Watson died in 1865 in her seventy-third year and Mr. Watson passed away in 1870 at the age of eighty-three. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom survived them: Henry, Emily, Julia, Sarah and Thomas. Henry was twice married, first to Miss Hay of Tennessee and second to Miss Maria Bergen. He resides in St. Louis; Julia lives in Mississippi; Sarah married John Jordan of Pensacola, Florida; Thomas has been a Presbyterian minister for thirty-two years and is one of the leading divines of that denomination in this state. He is pastor of the Dardenne church in St. Charles county which was organized in 1819 and was the first Presbyterian church west of St. Louis. Mr. Watson married Nancy McCluer; Emily married Mr. Houseman and spent most of her life in this state. In later life she moved to California where she died in 1809. Nancy McCluer was the youngest daughter of Robert McCluer who came in 1829 to St. Charles from Rockbridge, Virginia, and Sarah Campbell, the daughter of Dr. Samuel LeGrande Campbell of Virginia who was the husband of Sarah Alexander of Virginia. Mr. Watson is eligible to the S. A. R. through Charles Campbell, the father of Dr. Samuel L. Campbell who was in command of a company at the siege of York. Archibald Alexander and William Alexander the son of Archibald, both of whom were in the Revolutionary war. Archibald was sheriff and William was his deputy."

The Watsons were Scotch, the father of Thomas Watson, Sr., having been born in Scotland. The mother of Thomas Watson Watson is Annie Ruffner, a native of Charleston, West Virginia, the daughter of Charles Ruffner, a plantation owner. He was a colonel in the Mexican war and served many years in the Virginia legislature before the Civil war when he was a colonel in the Confederate army. He was wounded early in the war and went back to his home then in the hands of the Union army. He was one of the first to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and urged others to do so. He was at once restored to citizenship and became a member of the West Virginia legislature during the reconstruction. His father was also Charles Ruffner. The first Ruffner to come to the United States was Joseph, the youngest son of a German baron. The baron was holding some alien soldiers as prisoners and the son who was a German officer did not approve of the treatment they received so he released them, thinking he would be forgiven for the act. On the contrary his father ordered him to be courtmartialled, and he was sentenced to be shot, but some of his own men aided him to escape and he fled to France. He married a French girl and migrated to the United States, settling in the valley of Virginia. One member of the Ruffner family married Virginia Rochet who was shipped from France to the United States in a sugar barrel during the persecution of the Huguenots in France.

Charles S. Ruffner who was the engineer of the Keokuk dam was a member of the family.

The early education of Thomas Watson Watson was acquired in the common schools of St. Charles and later he attended the State Normal school at Kirksville where he was graduated with the class of 1908. In that year he went to St. Louis where he engaged in business until 1912 when he went to Howell where he took up farming for the following five years. He returned to St. Louis and then came to St. Charles in 1918 where he has since carried on a farm land business. The farm was formerly part of the land owned and occupied by Daniel Boone and a log stable built by him is still to be seen on the premises.

Mr. Watson was married June 17, 1920, to Grace Bissland, the daughter of William Hope Bissland, a native of Scotland, who came to the United States with his parents who settled in Vermont when their son was three years old. He came to Missouri when he was a young man, married Irene V. Dobson of St. Louis and is now general baggage agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Irene Dobson was the daughter of a Georgia planter who after the war engaged in business in St. Louis. His daughter is a lineal descendant of John Knox, the Presbyterian divine.

Mr. Watson gives political endorsement to the democratic party although he has never sought office, but takes a keen interest in local affairs. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of St. Charles and holds the office of elder in that church. He has been appointed by the session to take charge of the Home Mission work in St. Charles and is a teacher in the Sunday school. He was superintendent of the Sunday school in Dardenne and also in St. Louis and performed his duties with marked ability. He also had charge of the adult Bible class in Boyle Mission in St. Louis for two years.

Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city of St. Charles than Mr. Watson. He has been an important factor in business circles and his prosperity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public spirited, giving his cooperation to every movement which tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community.

HARRIS HOUSE MILLER.

Harris House Miller, who in his business career has been an undisputed success, achieving most desirable results by straightforward methods and constant effort, is the head of the firm of H. H. Miller & Company, conducting a coffee brokerage business in St. Louis. He was born in Bradford, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1886, a son of Edward H. and Ella H. Miller, both residents of Owego, New York. His grandfather, Ephraim Hall House, was at one time a mayor of Owego.

It was in that city that Harris H. Miller spent the days of his boyhood and youth, completing his education as a student in the Owego high school. He started out in the business world in connection with the coffee brokerage trade in New York and has since been identified with this line. He came to St. Louis in 1909 and is now the head of H. H. Miller & Company, conducting an extensive and profitable business, representing the firm of G. T. Barbour Brown & Company of Chicago and New York and also the house of Ruffner, McDowell & Burch, Incorporated, of New York, Chicago, San Francisco and New Orleans, both being important coffee importing houses. Mr. Miller has ever been a most industrious man and his absolute integrity is unquestioned in business circles. There is no feature of the coffee trade with which he is not thoroughly familiar and in fact his knowledge of the business is that of an expert. One who has long known him said of him in this connection, "He is honest, conscientious; a wonderful salesman and absolutely trustworthy and dependable in every direction, which is plainly shown by the confidence placed in him by the largest concerns with which he does business."

In New York city on the 30th of October, 1909, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Susie Edythe Maconnell, who was born and reared in Tremont and New York city. They now have one son, Harris Maring, born August 8, 1911. The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Miller is that of the Baptist church. Politically he maintains an independent course, considering the capability of the candidate rather than his party



HARRIS H. MILLER

ties when he exercises his right of franchise. He belongs to Rose Hill Lodge, No. 550, A. F. & A. M., and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, the Masonic fraternity finding in him a most worthy and exemplary representative. He is also well known in the club circles of St. Louis, belonging to the Midland Valley Country Club, the Auto Club and the Missouri Athletic Association. He has ever been keenly interested in civic affairs and supports all measures for the benefit and up-building of St. Louis, while during the war period he subscribed largely to all government loans and to all organizations to better the welfare of American troops in camps and overseas. His life is actuated by a progressive spirit and his sterling worth has gained for him the high regard of all who know him.

JOHN E. REEDS.

Prominent in the financial circles of Jonesburg is John E. Reeds, cashier of the Peoples Bank of that place. He is one of Missouri's native sons, his birth occurring at Louisville, Lincoln county, February 24, 1863. His father, Hackley Craig Reeds, died in August, 1894, having engaged in business as a mechanic and blacksmith throughout his life. He was also a native of Lincoln county and a son of Squire Reeds who was a prominent planter and slave owner of that county. Hackley C. Reeds was a well known and highly respected man in his community and for some time held the office of justice of the peace. His wife was Jane Huntsman, the mother of John E. Reeds whose name heads this review. She was born in Missouri, a daughter of Edward Huntsman, a mechanic and wagon maker of Lincoln county whose death occurred in Louisville. Mrs. Reeds passed away on the 27th of December, 1919, her death coming as a severe blow to her family and many friends.

John E. Reeds obtained his education in the common schools of Lincoln county until he reached the age of fifteen years, when he removed to Montgomery county with his parents and here attended school until he was eighteen years of age. While living in Lincoln county he spent his vacations in clerking in Porter's store at Olney and in Montgomery county he clerked and worked on farms. His first position on leaving school was a clerkship in the general store of W. I. Gardner at Prices Branch in which line of work he was so successful that he was transferred to the Gardner & Pearl store at High Hill. For a period of from ten to twelve years he was connected with these stores during which time he did some traveling for Amos Whiteley, selling farm machinery. His next business venture was as manager of the first store established at Belleflower and after three years there returned to High Hill and clerked in the general store of Aydelott & Owings. For three or four years he remained in that connection, at the termination of which time he entered into a partnership with John Owings, they buying out the store of Frank Craig, conducting it under the name of Reeds & Owings. For two or three years this partnership continued and then Mr. Reeds sold his interest to Mr. Owings and went on the road for the Plano Manufacturing Company, selling farm machinery. For four years he traveled for this company and then entered the employ of the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Manufacturing Company in the same capacity. In 1904 he returned to High Hill and entered into the mercantile business in partnership with Messrs. Kruger and Feike. Four years later Mr. Kruger bought out his two partners and Mr. Reeds came to Jonesburg. This was in 1908 and soon after arriving he accepted a position as cashier of the Exchange Bank where he remained until one year later when the Peoples Bank of Jonesburg was organized and he was made cashier and director. William F. Wilson is president of this bank. The capital stock is \$15,000, the surplus \$6,000 and the total resources have reached \$227,000.

Mr. Reeds has been twice married. On the 22nd of January, 1890, he was wedded to Miss Mary McCormick, a daughter of Richard McCormick, one time sheriff and collector of Montgomery county, living at Middletown. Her death occurred in April, 1914. To this union three children were born: Gladys May, now the wife of T. Clemens Warner, who is engaged in farming near Jonesburg; Lorin E. Reeds, who is farming in Montgomery county; and Mary, attending school in Jonesburg. On November 3, 1915, Mr. Reeds was again wed, this time to Miss Julia Smith, a daughter of John Smith of New Florence. Her father was a southern sympathizer during the Civil war and fought in the Confederate army. One child has been born to this second marriage, namely, John Reeds, Jr.

Politically Mr. Reeds has always given his allegiance to the republican party in

which he no longer takes an active interest. He was formerly active in the interests of his party and served as secretary of the republican county central committee of which he was a member for many years. Mr. Reeds has never sought nor desired public office, preferring to devote his entire time to his business affairs. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, having membership in the Jonesburg Lodge, No. 457, of which he is a past master and also in High Hill Lodge, No. 250. Mr. Reeds is district deputy grand master and district lecturer in the twenty-eighth district and he is a Royal Arch Mason of Triune Chapter, No. 93, at Wellsville. He is likewise a member of Centralia Council, R. & S. M., No. 34. The religious faith of the family is that of the Christian church and they are consistent members of that church in Jonesburg. Mr. Reeds helped build the present church at High Hill which he served as elder and superintendent of the Sunday school. During the World war he took an active part and was chairman of the Bankers Committee of Montgomery county. In the capacity of cashier he has proved most satisfactory both to the bank and its patrons and he has many friends throughout the community. He has made his way in life since an early age and as a result of his laudable ambition and characteristic energy and determination he has achieved a position of responsibility and is held in high esteem and respect by his fellowmen.

H. CAREY KORNDORFER.

H. Carey Korndorfer, who is successfully engaged in the leather business in St. Louis, having his offices in the Leather Trades building, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1881. His father, Augustus Korndorfer, belonged to one of the old American families that has been represented on this side of the Atlantic through several generations. He is now a successful physician of Philadelphia. He married Adelaide Schiedt, their wedding being celebrated in Philadelphia where they have reared a family of three sons and three daughters, of whom one son is deceased.

H. Carey Korndorfer, the youngest of the family, was educated in the Philadelphia grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter in June, 1899. After completing his course he turned his attention to the leather business in connection with the firm of Burk Brothers of Philadelphia, being employed in the stock room. He remained with that house until 1910 and in the meantime had worked his way steadily upward until he was sent out on the road as a traveling salesman. In the year indicated he came to St. Louis to represent a Cincinnati concern in the leather business and was with that house until 1912. He then engaged in the leather commission business in connection with Arthur S. Patton and the partnership was maintained until 1916, when they dissolved their business relations and Mr. Korndorfer started in business independently under the style of H. C. Korndorfer & Company of which concern he is the sole owner. He has operated successfully in the leather trade to the present time and conducts his business on a commission basis, representing tanners of sole leather and uppers and occupying space in the Leather Trade building. His long experience in connection with the leather business, his enterprise and laudable ambition have been the contributing element to his success, which has constantly grown since he established business on his own account.

In St. Louis on the 9th of February, 1917, Mr. Korndorfer was married to Mrs. Emily Wood, a daughter of Phillip Willing, and the mother of one son—Willing Wood. Politically Mr. Korndorfer is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, believing firmly in the principles of his party as factors in good government. He has membership in the Chamber of Commerce and also belongs to the Sunset Hill Country Club. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian and belongs to the West Presbyterian church of St. Louis.

LORAINÉ A. MARTY, M. D.

Dr. Loraine A. Marty, superintendent of the Kansas City Roentgen & Radium Institute of Kansas City, was born in Republic county, Kansas, April 18, 1878, a son of Nicholas and Marie (Kramer) Marty, the former born in Switzerland, while the latter was born in Pennsylvania. When eleven years of age Nicholas Marty came to the United States with his parents, and he learned the shoemaker's trade at Bucyrus,



L. A. Marty.

Ohio. He afterward removed to Kansas, becoming a pioneer settler of that state, and took up a homestead which he developed and improved. There were very few settlers in northern and central Kansas at that time and Fort Leavenworth was the nearest trading post. He was a man of enterprising spirit who won success in his business, as well as becoming the owner of a very fine home in Republic county.

Lorraine A. Marty was reared as a farm boy and attended the country schools, while later he was a student in the high school at Courtland, Kansas. He afterward taught school for two years but it was his ambition to become a member of the medical profession and he entered the University Medical College when eighteen years of age, being graduated therefrom in 1900. He then located for practice in Jamestown, Kansas, but in 1906, removed to Lincoln, Kansas, and in 1909 became a resident of Hays, Kansas. He was very active in professional circles there and in the public life of the community, and he filled the position of coroner and county health officer. In 1911 he came to Kansas City and is now superintendent of the Kansas City Roentgen & Radium Institute, for the treatment of malignant growths such as cancers and tumors. In his professional work he has shown marked ability and has enjoyed a merited and gratifying success. He is very ethical, adhering closely to the highest professional standards. Patients from all points in the southwest come to him. He is now chief of staff of X-ray and diagnosis in the Kansas City General Hospital, the City Hospital and the Wesley Hospital. His institution is fully equipped with every accessory for his work. He lectures before societies on X-ray work and is an active member of the Jackson County, Missouri State, Southwest and American Medical Associations. He belongs to the Radiological Society of North America in which he is chairman of the legislative committee and is president of the Kansas City Radiological Society.

Dr. Marty was married to Miss Louise Krugg of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a daughter of John and Wilhelmena Krugg, who were early settlers of Lincoln, Kansas. Dr. Marty is a democrat in his political belief. He belongs to the Masonic lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His interests are broad and he is public spirited but his activities are largely confined to his profession. He has shown unusual ability in connection with the mechanical appliances of the Radiological Laboratory. As a physician he has a rare insight into conditions attending diseases, a quality of mind and knowledge which leads him readily to correct diagnosis and proper therapy.

CHARLES E. McCRAE.

Charles E. McCrae, who since 1905 has engaged in the practice of civil engineering in Kansas City, was born in Rolla, Missouri, August 1, 1883. He is a son of Charles Murdock McCrae, of Woodstock, Connecticut, who came with his parents to Missouri at an early day, the family home being established in Rolla where he afterward became the publisher and owner of the Rolla Herald as well as several other newspapers. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and became a prominent factor in state politics as well as in civic affairs. He married Miss Edwarda Rogers, a native of Virginia, and they became the parents of three children. The father has departed this life but the mother is still living.

Charles E. McCrae was educated in the public schools of his native city and in the Missouri School of Mines, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904. When but twelve years of age he served as a page in the house of representatives and when a youth of fifteen acted as page in the senate. He has always been more or less deeply interested in political problems and has at all times stood for progress and improvement in connection with interests which bear upon the public welfare. Having qualified for a professional career, he became connected with the Frisco System as civil engineer and after serving in that capacity for some time came to Kansas City in 1905. He has since engaged in civil engineering and has also handled municipal contracts and bonds. He is now the secretary-treasurer and general manager of the McCrae Securities Company, handling municipal bonds and he is also one of the officials of the Dayton Construction Company. His activities cover a wide scope and he has made for himself an enviable position as an enterprising, reliable and progressive business man who never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose and at all times employs in the accomplishment of that purpose methods which will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

In 1904 Mr. McCrae was married to Miss Eunicia Singleton of Kansas City, daughter of J. M. Singleton, and they have become the parents of three children: Charles Milton, fourteen years of age; Eunicia Antoinette, aged thirteen; and Rogers, who is but a year old. Mr. McCrae belongs to the Kansas City Club. He and his wife are members of the Westminster Congregational church and take a deep and helpful interest in many branches of the church work and in those activities which have to do with the welfare and upbuilding of the city and state. Mr. McCrae deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. He has been an indefatigable worker, has thoroughly mastered everything he has undertaken and by reason of his reliability and agreeable personality has won a large clientele in the various lines in which he has engaged and in social life has gained many warm friends.

LEO ANTHONY NUNNINK.

Leo Anthony Nunnink, engaged in law practice in Kansas City, was born on the 27th of December, 1890, in Paola, Kansas, a son of Anthony Jacob and Johanna (Christopher) Nunnink. The family is of Holland lineage and was established in Shawnee, Kansas, in 1858, the father, Anthony Jacob Nunnink, there engaging in farming for many years.

Leo A. Nunnink, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, attended the public schools of Paola, Kansas, mastering the work of the various grades until he became a high school student. A review of the broad field of business with its various opportunities of a professional, agricultural, industrial and commercial character led him at last to determine upon the practice of law as a life work and in preparation therefor he entered the Kansas City School of Law, from which he was graduated in 1917 with the LL. B. degree. For two years he was president of the alumni association of his class. He started out in the business world by doing clerical work for the Standard Oil Company but his laudable ambition prompted his efforts in other directions and he became a law student. Since his graduation he has devoted his attention to general practice and pursuing the even tenor of his way has made steady progress. He has always prepared his cases with thoroughness and care and is constantly studying the principles of jurisprudence, so that he is becoming more and more efficient in his chosen life work.

In September, 1912, Mr. Nunnink was married to Miss Linnie M. Swanson, a niece of United States Senator Swanson of Virginia. They now have one child, Leo A., Jr., who is five years of age. The parents are Catholics in religious faith and are communicants of the Blessed Sacrament church. Politically Mr. Nunnink is a republican and is thoroughly in touch with the vital questions and issues of the day but has never been ambitious for office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his practice, knowing that the law is a jealous mistress and that he who wins her favor must be persistent and faithful. Steadily he has advanced in his profession and his practice is now of a substantial character.

WILLIAM ELI AUBUCHON, M. D.

Prominent among the members of the medical profession in St. Francois county is Dr. William E. Aubuchon who has been practicing in Leadwood for a number of years. Dr. Aubuchon is a native of St. Francois county, his birth having occurred on his father's farm near French Village, on the 10th of September, 1879. His parents, Eli Basil and Melissa (Bequette) Aubuchon, are now residing on a farm near Bonne Terre. Eli Basil Aubuchon was born October 7, 1856, and his wife's birth occurred on the 15th of February, 1861. She is a daughter of Edward Bequette, a farmer of St. Francois county.

Dr. William E. Aubuchon was educated in the common schools near French Village until he reached the age of twenty years, at which time he entered Carleton College at Farmington where he remained for a year. At the termination of that time he taught school for a period of four years and then resumed his studies in the State Normal school at Capé Girardeau. After completing his course here he taught for

another two years and then thinking to take up law as his life's work, entered the law department of the University of Missouri. He changed his mind in regard to his career, however, and withdrew from that university. He then went to St. Louis to the American Medical College, now the Barnes Medical College, in 1905, and in 1909 was graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. He immediately started into practice, locating at Leadwood where he has since remained, having built up an extensive and lucrative practice. In addition to his medical practice he conducts a drug store at Frankclay, Missouri, and he has been postmaster of that place since June, 1914.

On the 23rd of October, 1907, Dr. Aubuchon was united in marriage to Miss Lena B. Aubuchon, a daughter of Adrian Aubuchon who was the son of Frank Aubuchon. Both her father and grandfather engaged in farming near French Village and her grandfather operated the first blacksmith shop and country store in French Village.

Since age conferred upon Dr. Aubuchon the right of franchise he has been a staunch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands, but he has never sought nor desired public office. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and he is a member of St. Ann's parish at French Village. In connection with his profession he is a member of the American Eclectic Medical Society of Missouri and also of the National Eclectic Society of the United States. In 1919 and 1920 he served as president of the state society. He likewise holds membership in the St. Francois County Medical Association. Dr. Aubuchon concentrates his attention and efforts upon his professional activity and actuated by a laudable ambition he has won a creditable name and position in St. Francois county.

THOMAS JEFFERSON WEEKS.

A man prominent in the farming, business, and financial circles of Montgomery is Thomas Jefferson Weeks, who in April, 1920, was elected to the mayoralty of that place for a term of two years. He is a native of Missouri, born at Williamsburg, Callaway county, June 7, 1891. His father, Samuel Thomas Weeks, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, and when sixteen years of age removed with his parents to Missouri. He was elected by the democratic party as state senator in 1896-98 and also served as county judge for two terms. The grandfather of Thomas Jefferson Weeks was Thomas Ellison Weeks, a native of Bedford county, Virginia, who came to Missouri in 1851. The Weeks family is of English descent. Missouri Virginia See, the mother of the subject of this review, was a daughter of Noah See. Her birth occurred in Montgomery county, but her father was born in Randolph county, West Virginia. Noah See was a cabinet-maker, farmer and surveyor. As the result of his own diligence and labor he became one of the wealthiest men in Montgomery county and was one of the largest landholders in the state. The father of Noah See was Michael See, a native of Virginia who engaged in farming throughout his life. The well known and famous astronomer, Thomas J. J. See, is an uncle of Thomas Jefferson Weeks. Dr. See's investigations and discoveries among the stars have been among the great events of the age. He has established two new sciences, namely: cosmogony, dealing with the creation of the heavens; and geogony, the creation of the earth. The first member of the See family in America was Adam See, a Baptist who fled from Prussian Silesia in 1734 and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. In 1745 he removed to Virginia, settling in Hardy county where he died in 1790. Members of the See family fought in the Revolutionary war and one of them, John by name, was pensioned for wounds received at Brandywine. Thomas Jefferson Weeks is a direct descendant of Adam See, the progenitor of the See family, Adam See being his great-great-grandfather.

In the acquirement of his education Thomas Jefferson Weeks attended the common schools until he reached the age of fifteen years, at which time he put aside his textbooks and started in to work on his father's farm. On the 16th of August, 1916, he removed to Montgomery and went into the automobile business as junior partner of Uptegrove & Weeks. In 1917 he bought out Uptegrove and in 1918 sold a third interest to Harry D. Gager. At this time Mr. Weeks entered the army, enlisting in the infantry and was stationed at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, near Starkville. Here he was instructor, truck driver, and clerk of Company I, with the

rank of sergeant. He served in these various capacities until the armistice was signed and received his discharge December 9, 1918. Mr. Weeks then returned to Montgomery where he resumed his automobile business and bought his present location the day after he returned from service. When Mr. Weeks started into the automobile business he had nothing to back him but a grim determination to win, combined with ability and fearlessness of work. He has an investment of fifty thousand dollars and his business exceeds any in the section in the number of new cars and excellent equipment. His business is not strictly confined to the sale of pleasure cars, but he has built up a fine tractor and truck business. In the financial circles of Montgomery Mr. Weeks has also taken an active part and he is now a stockholder in the Farmers & Merchants Bank. He is also chief of the Montgomery Fire Department. That Mr. Weeks is a popular man in his community is well illustrated by the fact that in April, 1920, he was elected to the office of mayor for a term of two years.

On the 28th of April, 1917, Mr. Weeks was united in marriage to Miss Mary Helen See, a daughter of Millard Fillmore See and a granddaughter of Noah See of whom mention is made above. One boy has been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, John Millard, whose birth occurred October 14, 1919.

Since age conferred upon Mr. Weeks the right of franchise he has been a staunch supporter of the democratic party and of the principles for which it stands. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church. Fraternally Mr. Weeks is a Mason, belonging to Montgomery Lodge, No. 246, A. F. & A. M. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason, the degrees having been conferred by Missouri Consistory, No. 1, of St. Louis. In addition to his official duties and those connected with his automobile business Mr. Weeks operates a farm two and one-half miles from Montgomery. He finds recreation in hunting and fishing, and is a faithful follower of all outdoor sports. Mr. Weeks is likewise an enthusiast in automobile racing. In everything Mr. Weeks undertakes he is actuated by a most progressive spirit and in his vocabulary there is no such word as fail. His determination overcomes all difficulties and obstacles in his path and his self-reliance and energy have been the basis of his success.

ARTHUR J. WIDMER.

Arthur J. Widmer, industrial engineer of St. Louis and recognized as a man of marked ability in his profession, was born in Newark, New Jersey, April 1, 1883. His father, Gustavus H. Widmer, is still a resident of Newark where he is engaged in business as an interior decorator. He was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, the family having settled there on their arrival from Switzerland, their native land. The mother of Arthur J. Widmer bore the maiden name of Minna A. Leurich and is a daughter of Henry L. Leurich who emigrated from Switzerland and took up his abode in New Jersey. The early education of Arthur J. Widmer was acquired in the public schools and private schools of Staten Island, New York. He is a product of the Mechanical Engineering Department of Cornell University, class of 1904. After leaving college he did general work along the lines of his profession, serving as a steel worker, as a draftsman, mechanical engineer and designer. He became a structural designer for the Solvay Process Company of Detroit and during his connection with that corporation designed many large structures of steel and reinforced concrete. For a year he was chief draftsman for the Northern Motor Car Company and worked out all the designs and details for the construction of their motor cars. From 1907 until 1915 he was with the Trussed Concrete Steel Company of Youngstown, in charge of their St. Louis branch and had entire responsibility for and personal charge of the designing of more than four hundred structures of all types, mostly reinforced concrete, including large grain elevators, bridges, etc. In May, 1917, in connection with L. L. Leonard and A. F. L. Heinicke he incorporated his present business under the name of Widmer Engineering Company of which he is the president. This company is now designing important work in China and also in many other parts of the world. The superior skill and the expert knowledge of the men at the head is bringing them a business of truly representative character.

In May, 1918, Mr. Widmer became major in the Construction Division of the United States Army with headquarters at Washington, D. C., and served until July,



ARTHUR J. WIDMER

1919, as acting chief of Requirements Division of the Construction Corps, having personal charge of the estimates for congressional appropriation for army construction and also had charge of and was responsible for the expenditures.

On the 20th of November, 1906, Mr. Widmer was married to Miss Lavina Roberts, a daughter of George H. Roberts of Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York, and they have become parents of six children: Margaret Helen; Alice Lavina; Janet May; Mary Elizabeth; Ruth Roberts; and Harriet Lindsey.

In politics Mr. Widmer maintains an independent course. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church and his membership relations extend to the Missouri Athletic Association and to the City Club of St. Louis. He also belongs to the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers Club of St. Louis, the Chamber of Commerce, the Cornell Club of St. Louis, and is commander of Webster Groves Memorial Post, No. 172, American Legion. His attention is concentrated and directed in the line of his profession and he has perfected many inventions valuable to the building trade. He is a man of very marked ability with great capacity for business in his line and his entire career has been characterized by industry and ambition. His exceptional talent, his indefatigable energy and his assiduous attention to business have placed him at a point of professional leadership that is most enviable.

EDWIN JULIUS KROPP.

Edwin Julius Kropp, assistant secretary of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, is a man in whose business career there are no spectacular phases, but through steady progression, resulting from his thoroughness, close application and energy, he has risen to the office of responsibility in which he is now serving. He was born in St. Louis, December 10, 1874, and is a son of William Frederick Kropp, a native of Herford, Germany, whose birth occurred May 15, 1845, and who passed away in St. Louis, March 14, 1899. His parents were August and Henrietta (Hasse) Kropp, the former a coal mine owner of Germany, who left his native land in the early '50s and became a resident of Jefferson county, Missouri, where his remaining days were passed.

William Frederick Kropp, on leaving school in Germany, came to the new world, reaching his father's farm in Missouri, December 15, 1853. He then followed agricultural pursuits until September 2, 1861, when he enlisted as a member of Company I, Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years' service and on the expiration of that period reenlisted as a veteran of Company A of the same regiment, being honorably discharged August 28, 1865. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg, serving under Generals Grant and Sherman and was with the latter on the celebrated march to the sea. In 1866 the Ohio legislature presented him a bronze medal in recognition of his reenlistment as a veteran and of the valor and gallantry which he had displayed during the long years of the war. The pay received during his military experience enabled him to pursue a course of study in Rohrer's Commercial College, from which he was graduated with high honors. In 1867 he became bookkeeper for Merkel & Baumgarten, confectioners of St. Louis, and in October, 1868, he engaged in business on his own account as a retail grocer. On the 26th of November, 1869, however, he accepted a position in the wholesale grocery house of Wickham, Pendleton & Company and on the 1st of January, 1872, was admitted to a partnership. Following the death of Mr. Wickham the surviving partners purchased his interest in the estate, changing the firm name to Pendleton & Kropp. Mr. Kropp retired from active business January 1, 1894, having made for himself a most creditable position in the commercial circles of the city, while his labors resulted in the acquirement of a very substantial competence. He was an earnest worker in the ranks of the republican party and the nature of his interests is further indicated in the fact that he belonged to the Knights of Honor, the Legion of Honor, the Humane Society and the Merchants' Exchange and Frank Blair Post, No. 1, G. A. R., being its youngest member at the time of his death. His remains were interred with military honors by the post in Bellefontaine cemetery. In early manhood he had wedded Annie Emelia Mueller, daughter of Carl Adolph and Fredericka Mueller, pioneers of St. Louis. The wedding was celebrated October 31, 1868.

The only child of this marriage is Edwin J. Kropp of this review, who became a pupil in the Educational Institute at Ninth street and Chouteau avenue. Early in

his business career he became connected with the Martin Woodward Company and later was associated with his father in the wholesale grocery trade for a short time. He afterward became connected with the Greeley-Burnham Grocery Company and later entered into active association with the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of which he is now the assistant secretary. Step by step he has advanced throughout his business career and each forward step has broadened the scope of his activities and his business vision. He is both a forceful and a resourceful man who carries forward to successful completion whatever he attempts, knowing that when one avenue of opportunity seems closed he can carve out other paths whereby he can reach the desired goal.

In March, 1897, Mr. Kropp was married to Miss Daisy Johnston, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnston, of England. They have become parents of four children: Helen, who is a teacher in the Principia school of St. Louis; Eugene, nineteen years of age, a student in Washington University; Robert, thirteen, and Arthur, ten, both now in school. The eldest son served in the United States navy during the World war, being stationed at Newport, Rhode Island, and is now in the Reserve.

Mr. Kropp is a member of Webster Groves Lodge, No. 84, A. F. & A. M. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has filled the office of alderman. He belongs to the Christian Science church, in which he is a reader. He has a wide acquaintance in the city in which his entire life has been passed and the sterling worth of his character is attested in the fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present.

MAJOR PAUL V. WOOLLEY, M. D.

After two years' service overseas in the World war Major Paul V. Woolley is engaged in the practice of medicine in Kansas City where he is recognized as a man of high scientific attainments, particularly skilled in genito-urinary surgery, in which he specializes. Dr. Woolley was born in White county, Indiana, March 7, 1881, a son of Martin Newell and Mary (Ford) Woolley. The father, a physician by profession, removed to Colony, Kansas, in 1883, and five years later became a resident of Lipscomb, Texas, where he resided until 1892 and then went to Upland, California. He continued there until 1898 when he returned to Lipscomb and was not only active and successful in the general practice of medicine but was also prominent in the upbuilding and improvement of the town. He is a Mason, loyal to the teachings of the craft, and his political support is given to the republican party.

Major Woolley accompanied his parents on their various removals, largely acquiring his education in the schools of Lipscomb, Texas, and of Upland, California, and when seventeen years of age he accepted employment in hospitals, for he was interested in medicine and felt that he would gain knowledge of the art by such work. For a time he remained in St. Joseph's Hospital of Kansas City and later attended the Kansas City Medical College and also the University Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1905. In the same year he began the practice of medicine and now specializes in general surgery and in urological cases.

Dr. Woolley was one of the first Kansas City physicians to enlist in the army. In March, 1917, he became a lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps and was sent to France the same year, serving at Base Hospital No. 5 near Etap, with the British Expeditionary Forces. He was promoted to the rank of captain in September, 1917, and assigned to the American Expeditionary Forces with the Fifteenth Engineers. He was promoted to regimental surgeon at Geivres (A. P. O. 713), the point at which the Fifteenth Engineers were stationed. There he established Camp Hospital No. 44. He was also appointed post surgeon at Geivres, the biggest intermediate depot of the American Expeditionary Forces. When the regiment was sent to Liffal le Grand, a regulating station, in April, 1918, Dr. Woolley, as regimental surgeon, was on duty there until August, 1918, when he was transferred to the Ninetieth Division, as consulting urologist. He served all during the drive in the Argonne Forest, operating on non-transportable cases. He was promoted to the rank of major in December, 1918, and returned to the United States May 20, 1919, after twenty-four months spent in France, receiving his discharge at Fort Sheridan.

With his return home Dr. Woolley resumed his practice as surgeon in Kansas



MAJOR PAUL V. WOOLLEY, M. D.

City and in this branch of the profession is capable and well trained. He has had wide experience and is highly skilled in genito-urinary work. He has written some excellent articles along the latter line for the profession. He is now the secretary of the Jackson County Medical Society, a position requiring much industry and diplomacy. His high attainment in the line of his specialty has brought him wide recognition through the middle west. He is now serving as urological surgeon for the City, St. Luke's, St. Mary's and the Swedish Hospitals. He has membership in both the Missouri State and American Medical Associations.

Dr. Woolley was married to Miss Meroe Moies and they have two sons: Paul V. and Herbert M. Dr. Woolley is well known in club circles in Kansas City. He belongs to the Meadow Lake Country Club, of which he is a charter member, and he also has a membership in the City, Knife & Fork and Automobile Clubs. He is a Mason, belonging to Southgate Lodge, No. 147, A. F. & A. M., and to Orient Chapter, R. A. M. He was one of the organizers of the Fitzsimmons Post of the American Legion, and is very prominent and active in the work of the organization. His political endorsement is given to the republican party. All of the interests of his life are made subservient to his professional duties which are discharged in a most capable and conscientious manner, bringing him the high merited renown which he enjoys. While a close student of the literature of his profession he is also a wide reader of general literature and keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought.

ARTHUR JUDSON GAINES.

Arthur Judson Gaines, whose name has for a number of years figured most prominently in musical circles in St. Louis and the middle west, was born July 12, 1886, in Springfield, Ohio, and is descended from Welsh ancestry, four brothers of the name having come from the little rock-ribbed country of Wales to the United States about 1740. The paternal ancestor of Arthur J. Gaines removed from Virginia where the four brothers had settled, to Ohio in 1800, and it was near Springfield in the latter state, that Edmund P. Gaines, father of A. J. Gaines, was born and reared. He became an expert machinist and has devoted his life to that business. He is still living in Springfield, but his wife passed away in 1898. She bore the maiden name of Mary Louisa Shoup and was born near Springfield, her father being George Shoup.

Arthur J. Gaines pursued his education in the public schools of Springfield and passed through consecutive grades until he left the high school at the age of fourteen years in order to earn his living. For two years thereafter he filled such positions as the ordinary boy finds and at all times was actuated by a laudable ambition to advance. When a youth of sixteen he entered the printing office of the Crowell Publishing Company, publishers of the Woman's Home Companion and also of the Farm and Fireside. He remained with that house for three years, during which time, as the result of his frugality and industry, he was enabled to arrange for a nine months' course at Nelson Brothers Business College at Springfield, his earnings being sufficient to meet his tuition. He had always been ambitious to become a high-class accountant and directed his studies along that line. For a few months he did clerical work for the Foos Manufacturing Company and was afterward made assistant cashier of the Springfield Gas Company at Springfield, Ohio, occupying that position for three years. In January, 1907, he came to St. Louis and entered into connection with the accounting firm of Price, Waterhouse & Company, with whom he continued until September, 1912. During this period he passed the examination for a license as a certified public accountant, being one of only thirty per cent of the number of applicants who succeeded in passing the examination. It was a day of triumph for him when he received his certificate for he started out in life with a limited education and was forced to do much hard work in order to win advancement, utilizing in study and labor the hours which most people regard as leisure and which they devote to amusements.

Even yet Mr. Gaines had not entered upon his real life work. Both of his parents were musical and he inherited a love and talent for music that might have carried him far along that line if he could have devoted his entire life to the art. When he was a lad of ten he joined the boy choir of the Episcopal church in Springfield, Ohio, and was a member thereof for a decade. In September, 1912, he became manager of

the Symphony Orchestra of St. Louis and secretary of the St. Louis Symphony Society, which positions he has since held to the satisfaction of the entire membership of the organizations.

On the 14th of September, 1910, Mr. Gaines was married to Miss Olive Sarah Charters, who was born in Warrensburg, Missouri, a daughter of Herbert and Emma (Camp) Charters, the former a native of Canada, while the latter was born in the state of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Gaines have become parents of two sons: Arthur Charters, born October 2, 1911; and William Bennett, born September 15, 1913. Both are now in school.

During the World war Mr. Gaines did everything in his power to advance the interests of the country and was a corporal of Company L of the First Regiment, Missouri Home Guard. In politics he maintains an independent course and religiously he is connected with the Episcopal church. He is a Mason, belonging to University Lodge, No. 649, of University City. He has membership in the Advertising Club of St. Louis, of which he is now treasurer, and in the Civic Music Association and he has ever found his recreation in music and in outdoor sports. Whatever he has accomplished has been the direct outcome of his ability, determination and energy. He is a man of forceful character and has made for himself a creditable place in business and musical circles.

WILLIAM ELLIOT COFFER.

William Elliot Coffey, a prominent young attorney of Farmington, Missouri, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession, was born January 28, 1886, in Ste. Genevieve county, Missouri, on his father's farm near Avon. He is the son of William Elijah Coffey, a Baptist minister, who resides on his farm in Ste. Genevieve county and who has often been sought to hold public offices but has refused, preferring to give his attention to the ministry. His father was Joshua Peter Coffey, a native of Jackson county, Illinois, who died with measles in 1864 in Nashville, Tennessee, while serving in the Union army. He was engaged in farming previous to his service in the army and came to Missouri about 1846. He was an advance scout in the army. His father immigrated from the city of Strassburg, when he was a young man and settled in Ste. Genevieve county, later removing to Illinois. He was married to Miss Wilkinson, a niece of Governor Wilkinson of a distinguished and prominent family in the early history of Missouri. His death occurred in New Orleans. The first Wilkinsons were from Cork, Ireland, and settled in North Carolina and later came west, settling in Missouri and Western Illinois. The mother of William Elliot Coffey was Sarah Elizabeth (Townsend) Coffey who was born in Ste. Genevieve county, Missouri, the daughter of William Townsend who was a prominent farmer of that county. Her mother was Meeka Woolford, a native of England who came to this country when a child. The Townsend family were Scotch-English and came to the United States in the early colonial days. The paternal grandmother of William E. Coffey was Sarah Elizabeth Boyd, a member of one of the substantial farmer families of Ste. Genevieve county. They were of English descent and came in the early colonial days to Virginia.

William E. Coffey attended the common schools of Ste. Genevieve county until he was seventeen years of age, when he became a student at Carleton College in Farmington, where he was graduated in 1911 with the degree of A. B. He then studied law in Valparaiso University for three months until illness prevented his continuing there. He completed by himself his legal education while teaching school, working in the mines and on the railroad. He passed his examination in 1913 before the supreme court of Missouri and was admitted to the bar and has been engaged in the practice of his profession since that time. He located in Flat River but came to Farmington in 1918 where he has since been engaged as prosecuting attorney of St. Francois county. He has been twice elected to that office and is now serving his second term.

William Elliot Coffey obtained his education at the expense of hard work and solitary study and his success in his chosen profession is entirely due to his untiring efforts and perseverance. While he was teaching in the public schools he became principal of the Pacific, Missouri, schools in 1912 and later was a ward principal in the Flat River schools.

He is a republican in politics and has always been actively interested in the

affairs of that party. In 1908 he was elected public administrator of this county and served two terms in this office. At the time of the World war he tried to enlist, but owing to the fact that he had a family he was not permitted to do so. However, he served his country in every possible way, as a member of the legal advisory board of St. Francois county and during the various drives he was a Four-Minute man and was constantly engaged.

Mr. Coffey was married August 1, 1908, to Carrie Denman, of Marquand, Missouri, the daughter of William Denman, a farmer living near Marquand, in Madison county, Missouri. His father was Jabus H. Denman, a retired Methodist minister who lives in Farmington and has passed his ninetieth birthday. He was born in Sangamon county, Illinois. Mr. Denman was an associate and great admirer of Abraham Lincoln and is one of the best informed men of the day on the life and history of that great man. He was in the audience when the debate between Lincoln and Douglass took place. He bears a striking resemblance to Abraham Lincoln and is six feet four inches in height. Mr. and Mrs. Coffey are the parents of six children, four of whom are of school age. The children are: Willa Katharyn, Elliot Denman, Anita Elizabeth, Edyth Lucille, Naomi Ruth and Esther Luella.

Mr. Coffey is a member of the Farmington Baptist church and takes active interest in the Sunday school work as a teacher in the young men's Bible class. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Masonic order, being a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He keeps in close touch with the progress made by the profession through his membership in the Missouri State Bar Association.

In both public and professional connections Mr. Coffey has won the esteem and confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries for his career has always been upright and honorable, actuated by the most worthy motives and the highest principles.

REV. THOMAS D. KENNEDY.

Among those who are laboring untiringly and effectively for the upbuilding of the Catholic church in St. Louis is the Rev. Thomas D. Kennedy, pastor of the St. Philip Neri Catholic parish, his church being located at the corner of Thekla and Queens avenues, in St. Louis. Mr. Kennedy is a native of the city in which he still resides. He was born February 28, 1884, a son of Thomas D. and Martha (Quinn) Kennedy, the former born in Brooklyn, New York, while the latter was born in St. Louis. Thomas D. Kennedy, Sr., came to this city with his parents when a youth of seventeen years, or about 1873. His father was a noted stucco artist and did the plaster work in St. Joseph's Catholic church and in St. Lawrence O'Toole's Catholic church, as well as in many other fine edifices. Thomas D. Kennedy, Sr., became an accountant and was the secretary of the Jeremiah Murphy Packing Company for a number of years. He belonged to the Merchants Exchange and was one of the well known men connected with the packing industry in St. Louis.

His son, the Rev. Thomas D. Kennedy, began his education in St. Bridget's parochial school and attended the St. Louis University from 1899 until 1901, there pursuing classical work. He afterward became a student in the St. Louis Preparatory Seminary where he completed his classical course in 1903. He next entered the Kenrick Seminary where he pursued courses in philosophy and theology and on the 11th of June, 1908, was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Glennon. He was then appointed assistant pastor of St. Teresa's Catholic parish on North Market street and there labored until March 26, 1917. In the previous December he had been appointed chaplain to the First Missouri Infantry, National Guard, and on the 26th of March, 1917, was called into the service and in the latter part of August went with his regiment to Nevada, Missouri. One month later he went to Camp Doniphan at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where the troops were training. There Father Kennedy was made chaplain on the 1st of October of the combined First and Fifth Regiments, both St. Louis organizations. In March, 1918, they left for Camp Mills, New York, and in April following sailed for France. Three weeks after his arrival in France Father Kennedy became senior division chaplain of the Thirty-fifth Division, comprising the Missouri and Kansas National Guard units and in this connection he had supervision over all the chaplains of the Thirty-fifth Division. He served in the front line trenches and during

his entire stay in France was on the western front, being on duty on the Wesserling and Gerardmer sectors, also during the St. Mihiel offensive, the Meuse-Argonne drive and the Somme drive. He was commissioned a captain following the battle of the Argonne. He returned home on Easter Sunday, arriving at Newport News on that day, the only captain chaplain in the state of Missouri. He was discharged on the 20th of May, 1919, and a week later was appointed to organize the St. Philip Neri parish in the new industrial district of the city.

The result of Father Kennedy's labors is seen in a ninety thousand dollar church and school building which is now in course of construction. Other tangible evidences of his successful labors could be cited and the parish is in excellent condition in every way.

Father Kennedy is a member of the Missouri Athletic Club, also of the Knights of Columbus and he is now chaplain of Walter Blakeley Post of the American Legion, also state chaplain of the American Legion Co-operative Club. He is finance officer of the Catholic Chaplains Association of the Central States, with headquarters in Chicago, this organization having a membership of five hundred. He won popularity among the soldiers with whom he served and is a man of wide acquaintance in his native city, enjoying the friendship and high regard of all who know him.

WALTER F. SCHELP.

Walter F. Schelp, attorney and counselor at law in St. Louis, was born in Ballwin, Missouri, June 21, 1888. His father, George H. Schelp, was also born in Ballwin and is now secretary of the Moon Motor Car Company, the headquarters of which is located at St. Louis, a position which he has occupied since 1907. He was formerly secretary and treasurer of the J. W. Moon Buggy Company and prior to that time had engaged in business under the name of Schelp Wagon & Carriage Company. Thus throughout his entire life he has been connected with the vehicle trade and throughout the entire period has kept pace with the trend of modern progress, so that he is now closely associated with the automobile business. He married Hannah Zeinert, also a native of Ballwin, Missouri, and they became the parents of a daughter and two sons: C. Milton, who married Alma Becker and is living in St. Louis; Walter F. of this review; and Esther A., who is also in St. Louis.

Walter F. Schelp pursued his early education in the public schools of St. Louis and then entered the high school, pursuing his studies for three years. He next attended the Benton College of Law in its night session while employed in the day-time and was admitted to practice in July, 1912. He started out in the business world as an employe of the Wagner Electric Company, acting as assistant to the treasurer, while still later he became assistant cashier and subsequently assistant auditor, looking after all collections. He was with that corporation for three and a half years and then became connected with the Western Electric Company. Still later he entered the employ of Butler Brothers of St. Louis in the claim adjusting department and was with that corporation for three and a half years. Thus the time passed until 1912 when he won his admission to the bar and entered upon the practice of law with Benjamin H. Charles, located in the Merchants Laclede building of St. Louis. Mr. Schelp afterward organized the Commercial Liquidation Company and filled the position of secretary, while later he was vice president. In 1918 he was elected to the presidency of the company which is devoted to commercial service in the collection of delinquent accounts on contract basis. The company has won international recognition and has clients from all parts of America and in various foreign countries as well, representing large and responsible concerns. Mr. Schelp is also the president of the Crystal Chemical Company which produces the highest grade of Barium Chloride, Barium Sulphide and other allied Barium products made from "Missouri tiff." His business and his professional interests are extensive and of an important character and he is widely known through these as well as other relations.

Mr. Schelp was married in St. Louis, December 15, 1915, to Miss Emma Mehnert, a daughter of Frank and Emma (Fischer) Mehnert, representatives of a St. Louis family. They have become parents of two sons: Paul Frederick, born September 26, 1916; and David Mehnert, born April 30, 1918. The family resides at No. 657 West Lockwood avenue, in Webster Groves. Mr. Schelp and his wife occupy an enviable social posi-



WALTER F. SCHELP

tion and they are consistent members of the Salem Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Schelp serving as a member of the board of the church. Mr. Schelp also is secretary of the committee on Comity Church Federation of St. Louis. His political endorsement is given to the republican party. During the World war he served as a member of the legal advisory board and was also one of the Four-Minute speakers who were continually engaged in an educational program that made the public familiar with the vital questions and real issues made for the country. Mr. Schelp belongs to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and also to the United States Chamber of Commerce, while along professional lines he is a member of the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

BREVATOR JOSIAH CREECH.

A native son of Troy is Brevator Josiah Creech, senior partner of the leading law firm in Lincoln county known as Creech & Penn. He was born at that place on the 6th of October, 1880, a son of the late Josiah Creech, whose death in April 5, 1905, brought to an end a long and active legal career. Josiah Creech was born in 1840 in Lincoln county, a son of George W. Creech, a pioneer settler of Missouri. He was a native of Nashville, Tennessee, and on coming west settled a few miles southeast of Troy where his death occurred in early life. The mother of Josiah Creech was Miss Parthenia Pollard before her marriage, a native of Lynchburg, Virginia, and a member of one of the old Lincoln county families. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. George Creech, Josiah being the only son in the family. Josiah Creech received his education in the schools of Lincoln county, later took up the study of law in the office of Quigly & Boufils and in 1871 was admitted to the bar. Mr. Creech was always a staunch supporter of the democratic party and his faithfulness to his faction was rewarded when he became prosecuting attorney for the county. During the last two terms of his service in this office he had erected the first gallows ever built in Lincoln county and on this gallows a prisoner convicted of murder was to have been executed, but the governor's reprieve prevented the carrying out of the sentence. Mr. Creech held the office of public administrator for some time and in 1875 served as mayor of Troy. Josiah Creech was married to Miss Marie Brevator, a daughter of John and Catherine (Hedges) Brevator, the father of English ancestry and the mother of French ancestry. The first of the Brevator family to come to Lincoln county was John Brevator, Sr., for whom a station on the Burlington Road just north of Old Monroe is named. At one time the Brevator family owned thirty-seven acres of land in Lincoln county. Three children were born to this union, of whom Brevator J. Creech is the only one living. The two other children passed away in the year 1884, in which year the mother also died.

In the acquirement of his education Brevator Josiah Creech attended the public schools of Troy and in due time entered the University of Missouri where he took an academic course. While attending college his marriage occurred, after which he began to study law and as a result went to Washington University at St. Louis. He completed his course in the law department of that university in 1903 and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. Returning to his home town of Troy he began the practice of his profession where his father before him had made a name in the legal profession. His energy and ability soon manifested themselves and he was elected city attorney for Troy in 1904, on the democratic ticket. He served in this capacity until 1906, at which time he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county and he served two terms, being reelected without opposition. In the primaries for his first nomination he defeated two opponents who afterwards became his partners, Stuart L. Penn and Joseph R. Palmer. During the four years of Mr. Creech's incumbency he tried some of the most notorious criminal cases that have occurred in the county for years. His predecessor in office was W. O. Dudley who left a murder case which Mr. Creech assisted in prosecuting, but which failed of conviction. Another case which came under his jurisdiction was that of the Rev. Clyde W. Gow, a Methodist minister who with his accomplice, a Dr. Hemphill, was charged with felony. The minister was tried in Audrain county on a change of venue, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of four years. Dr. Hemphill was given a sentence of two years, but his case was dismissed by the court on

his motion. Mr. Creech was prosecuting attorney in the case of Edgar Parrish who was tried for the murder of George Rider, was convicted and is now serving a term of forty years at Jefferson City. Mr. Creech was a vigorous enforcer of the law when holding the office of prosecuting attorney and his official service has done much toward upholding the dignity of his profession in his community. At the termination of his official career Mr. Creech resumed his practice with Mr. Penn as a partner and in 1911 Mr. Palmer also became a member of the firm. The firm continued business under this name for several years, when Mr. Palmer was elected to the office of probate judge and withdrew from the firm. The firm is now known as Creech & Penn and they are considered the leading lawyers in Lincoln county.

On the 6th of February, 1901, Mr. Creech was united in marriage to Miss Mary Richards, a daughter of John E. and Ida (Carter) Richards. Her father is president of the Moscow Mills Savings Bank and also engaged in stock raising in Lincoln county. Her mother was the daughter of Colonel Thomas Miller Carter who was born in Virginia in 1826. In 1830 he removed to Missouri with his parents and settled in Lincoln county. When the Mexican war broke out he served under Lieutenant Price and fought for the Confederacy during the Civil war, raising a company in 1861, joining General Cockerell's forces and received the commission of lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Carter was severely wounded at the battle of Franklin. He married Miss Alabama Henry, a daughter of Francis Henry. Her grandfather was Malcolm Henry, Sr., who was one of the signers of the first constitution of Missouri. He served during the American Revolution as lieutenant and his name is one of the few on the bronze tablet erected by the U. S. D. of 1812, Jefferson memorial, St. Louis. Captain Thomas Carter, the progenitor of the family in this country, was born in London, England in 1630, came to America and in 1652 settled in Lancaster, Virginia. Four children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Creech: Richard, a senior in the Troy high school; John, who is a junior; Joe, a freshman; and Austin, who is attending grammar school.

Mr. Creech is one of the most influential men of the democratic party in Lincoln county. He has been a delegate to the state conventions and was of great aid in forwarding the interests of Champ Clark in his congressional district. He was chairman of the Champ-Clark-for-President Club of Lincoln county and prior to the presidential primary in that state in 1912 was one of the active speakers and workers of the Clark forces in Illinois. In 1920 he was elected a member of the state democratic committee from the ninth congressional district and is on the executive committee. In addition to his professional interests Mr. Creech is the owner of an extensive farm in the rich Mississippi valley, near Old Monroe. Fraternally Mr. Creech is a Mason, belonging to Troy Lodge, No. 34, of which he is past master; Troy Chapter, Royal Arch Mason, No. 85, of which he has been past high priest; Mexico Commandery, Knights Templars; is also a Scottish Rite Mason of the Missouri Consistory of St. Louis; and a member of Hiram Council, No. 1, of St. Louis. He is likewise affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Troy Lodge No. 58. The Creech family are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, in the activities of which they take a prominent part. As a man always interested in the development and improvement of his community Mr. Creech belongs to the Commercial Club of Troy and was a member of the city council for several terms. He was secretary of the Lincoln Fair Association for three seasons and the esteem in which he is held by the people of Troy is further shown by the fact that he has been for five years one of the school directors of that place. Mr. Creech keeps in touch with the trend of public thought and progress and in matters relative to Troy always stands on the side of reform, advancement and improvement.

CASPER S. YOST.

Casper S. Yost, editor of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, was born in Sedalia, Missouri, July 1, 1864. His father, George Casper Yost, was a native of Gallatin county, Illinois, and a saddler by occupation. His father, Henry Yost, was born in Virginia in 1785 and there became a planter and slave holder. About 1812 he was converted, becoming a firm believer in the Christian religion and from conscientious scruples freed his slaves and removed to Illinois in order to rear his children in a free territory. In tracing the ancestral line still further back it is found that Henry Yost,



CASPER S. YOST

Casper S. Yost's great-grandfather, entered the American army from Maryland and served with credit throughout the Revolutionary war. The ancestral history shows the family of German origin. The first representatives of the name in the United States crossed the Atlantic about 1725 and settled in eastern Pennsylvania where they became successful farmers. The mother of Casper S. Yost, who bore the maiden name of Sarah E. Morris, was born in Saugerties, New York, where her family had resided for many years, her ancestors coming originally from Wales.

Casper S. Yost acquired his early education in the public schools of Missouri and when but eight years of age began setting type on a weekly newspaper published at Lebanon, Missouri, finding it necessary to stand on a chair in order to reach the case. In 1881, when but a youth of seventeen years he came to St. Louis and was employed as a reporter for about nine months, after which he went to Richland, Missouri, desiring to become a railroad man. He worked along this line, learning telegraphy in the meantime, but in 1885 he returned to newspaper work and became a reporter on the Missouri Republican, being thus employed until 1889 in which year he entered the service of the St. Louis Globe Democrat. Since then no changes in his business career have occurred save those which have come to him through promotion as the result of his energies and the development of his traits as a journalist. Through constant practice he has advanced until he is today editor of a paper that is recognized throughout the country as one of the foremost journals of the United States, while he is one of the most convincing editorial writers in the country.

When nineteen years of age Mr. Yost was married to Anna A. Parrott, of Richland, Missouri, who was early left an orphan, and was a descendant in both paternal and maternal lines from old colonial families. To Mr. and Mrs. Yost have been born three sons: Alfred C., thirty-six years of age, an artist and draftsman who served in France in the Engineering Division; Robert G., thirty-five years of age who is married and has two children; and Casper S., thirty-one years of age who is married and has one child.

In politics Mr. Yost is a republican. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club, the Chamber of Commerce and to the Sons of the American Revolution and he is often found in those gatherings where intellectual men are met in the discussion of important problems, their discussions frequently leading to the shaping of public thought and action.

JOSEPH STARKE CALFEE.

The banking business with its complex interests and activities of far-reaching importance is continually attracting to it young men of progressive spirit who find keen interest in the solution of its intricate problems. Among those now figuring prominently in the banking circles of St. Louis is Joseph Starke Calfee, vice president of the First National Bank, who, extending his efforts over a still broader field, is well known in connection with the financial activities of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas.

A native of Virginia, Mr. Calfee was born near Graham, May 22, 1868, his parents being John Anderson and Julia A. (Davidson) Calfee, both representatives of old Virginia families who on emigrating from England to the new world established their homes in the Old Dominion. In 1870 John A. Calfee and his family took up their abode on a farm near Windsor, in Henry county, Missouri, but later the father engaged in mercantile pursuits in that town.

Joseph S. Calfee acquired his education in the schools of Windsor and his vacation periods were spent in the printing office of the Windsor Review. His textbooks were put aside when he was fifteen years of age, at which time he obtained employment in the Windsor Savings Bank, remaining in that institution from 1883 until 1886, when he was elected assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank of Windsor. A year later, when a youth of but nineteen, he was advanced to the position of cashier and continued to act in that capacity and as manager until 1894, during which period the business gradually grew until what was originally a very small institution became one of the largest banks in that section of the state, its splendid development being attributable in no small degree to the executive ability and excellent management of Mr. Calfee.

The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible as he has advanced consistently as the result of his developing powers and the utilization of his opportunities. In 1904 he was elected assistant cashier of the Mechanics National Bank of St. Louis and continued in the same position with its successor, the Mechanics-American National Bank, until 1910, when he was elected cashier and director. He served in this capacity with the Mechanics-American National Bank until 1919, when this bank with the St. Louis Union Bank and the Third National Bank was consolidated under the name of the First National Bank in St. Louis. Mr. Calfee was elected vice president of the First National Bank and continues in this position. Previous to his election as president of the Missouri Bankers Association in 1903 he served as its treasurer, secretary and vice president and was presiding officer of the convention held in the Missouri building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904. In 1913 he was elected by the Missouri Bankers Association to serve as a member of the executive council of the American Bankers Association. During his term of office he advocated the formation of the National Bank Section of the American Bankers Association, which was acted upon favorably in 1915 and the National Bank Section of the American Bankers Association was established, embracing all national banks as members of the American Bankers Association, Mr. Calfee being elected vice president. In 1916 he was elected president of the National Bank Section and presided at the convention held in Atlantic City in 1917. This convention of the American Bankers Association was known as the "war convention," the entire meeting being given over to the discussion of plans for financing the war against Germany. During the time Mr. Calfee served as a member of the National Bank Section the financial laws of the United States were revolutionized by the enactment of the federal reserve law and he participated in many meetings in which this important and very beneficial law was discussed.

On the 16th of November, 1904, Mr. Calfee was married in Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Nellie A. Beedy and they have become the parents of two children: Creighton Beedy, born January 25, 1908; and Arthur Davidson, May 17, 1911.

In his political views Mr. Calfee is an independent democrat, nor has he ever been ambitious to hold office. His religious faith is indicated by his connection with St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, South. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, to Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is well known in club circles of the city, having membership in the St. Louis Club, Missouri Athletic Association, the Bellerive Country Club and the Sunset Hill Country Club. He is recognized as a man who is loyal to every trust and responsibility that has devolved upon him. His progress in banking circles has made him known as one of the leading financiers of the Mississippi valley, and in every relation of life he is recognized as a man of unswerving integrity and honor.

WELLFORD E. DUGGER.

Wellford E. Dugger, president of the Cotto Waxo Company of St. Louis, manufacturers of sweeping compound, was born in Danville, Virginia, in 1882. His parents were Daniel and Addie G. (Bailey) Dugger, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father was a dealer in tobacco and also engaged in merchandising at Danville, Virginia, but passed away in 1888. The mother, who was born in Sussex county, Virginia, is still living and makes her home at Chatham, Virginia.

Wellford E. Dugger obtained a public school education and then entered the Danville Military Institute in his native city. He started out in the business world as a clerk in a wholesale grocery house of his brother at Danville and in 1903 came to St. Louis where he was employed in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in the mining and metallurgy department under Dr. J. A. Holmes, having charge of receiving and checking out all items in exhibit. After the close of the fair he took a trip to California but was called back to assist in the same department in making up its statistical records and reports. When this task was concluded he returned to Danville, Virginia, where he remained for a year and during that period was again associated with his brother in the wholesale grocery business. In 1906 he again came to St. Louis where he took up the work of prospecting and developing the oil fields of Illinois. In 1909 he went to Chicago as ticket agent for the Chicago

& Northwestern Railroad, with which he continued for a year, after which he once more made his way to St. Louis and was here engaged in the oil business from 1910 until 1916. During this period he was manager for the Superior Manufacturing & Supply Company. In 1916 he purchased the business of the Cotto Waxo Company, which he reorganized, becoming president thereof. This company engages in the manufacture of sweeping compound, sanitary and poultry house supplies. During the war period they supplied the government with its cleaning and sanitary preparations and the company still enjoys a considerable trade from the same source. Their business is one of substantial proportions and Mr. Dugger, as head of the company, is most carefully and wisely directing its affairs and therefore meeting with creditable success.

In 1909, in Lebanon, Illinois, Mr. Dugger was united in marriage to Miss Elva Whittaker who was a granddaughter of Judge Whittaker, and they have two children, Robert W., and Jane. Mr. Dugger finds his recreation in baseball and tennis, but is of a studious and home loving nature, finding greater happiness at his own fireside than in club organizations. He is a member of the Baptist church and his political belief is that of the democratic party. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and heartily cooperates in plans of that organization for the benefit and upbuilding of St. Louis. He is also a member of Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Missouri Athletic Association.

O. A. JOHNSON, M. D.

Dr. O. A. Johnson has been a representative of the medical profession in Kansas City through two decades and previously had practiced in Indianapolis, Indiana, for a year. Throughout this entire period he has kept abreast with the trend of modern professional thought and progress and now enjoys an extensive practice. He is a native son of Indiana, his birth having occurred at Rushville, July 8, 1872, his parents being Benjamin F. and Stacia Ann (Alexander) Johnson. The father, who devoted his life to farming and the raising of live stock, was also keenly interested in public affairs and his aid and influence were always on the side of progress, yet he never sought nor desired political preferment. His opinions, however, were consulted largely concerning the affairs of the town and county and he took a very active part in all school matters. In fact he was a leader of his community, doing much to shape public thought and opinion.

Dr. O. A. Johnson, who was one of a family of ten children, began his education in the public schools of his native county and afterward attended the Indiana State Normal School, pursuing a special literary course. He later entered upon the study of medicine in the Eclectic College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis where he remained for a year and then became a student in the Eclectic University at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he also studied for a year. The succeeding two years were passed as a student in the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the M. D. degree. He afterward entered upon the practice of medicine in Indianapolis where he remained for a year, but thinking to enjoy better opportunities farther west he came to Kansas City in 1900 and has since here been located. That he has continued a resident in this city for twenty years is indicative of the success which has attended his efforts. His practice, both in extent and importance, is scarcely paralleled in this section of the west. He specializes in the treatment of cancers and all chronic diseases and has won well deserved fame in this connection. He does a large amount of research work and has splendid equipment for this. His increasing knowledge along the line of his specialty has made his opinion accepted as authority and he is now regarded as one of the eminent physicians of Missouri.

In August, 1914, in Kansas City, Dr. Johnson was married to Miss Edith B. Henry, of northeastern Missouri, a daughter of Robert and Nancy Henry, the former a retired farmer. The children of this marriage are Helen Pauline and William Henry.

Politically Dr. Johnson is a democrat. He belongs to the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club and the Kansas City Automobile Club. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of both the York and

Scottish Rites, and he is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise has membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to various professional societies, being a member of the National, State and Kansas City Eclectic Societies of Physicians and Surgeons and the Allied Medical Societies. He holds to the highest professional standards and makes all other interests subservient to his professional duties. He has the best equipped laboratory and operating rooms and equipment for his research work in the west and he has made distinct and valuable contribution to the profession as the result of his broad investigation.

HARRY G. GAUS.

Harry G. Gaus, vice president of the H. Gaus & Son Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, was born September 23, 1882, in the city where he still resides, his parents being Henry B. and Emma L. (Bierman) Gaus, who were likewise natives of St. Louis. The father was for many years engaged in manufacturing in his native city, but recently retired from active business and he and his wife are now living in Long Beach, California. They were married in St. Louis and Harry G. Gaus is their only surviving child.

After attending the public schools Mr. Gaus of this review continued his education in a business college and then started out in the business world as an employe of his father. He thoroughly mastered every phase of their manufacturing interest and advanced step by step until he was made vice president and general manager of the plant and is still occupying the official connection. Under his guidance the business of the house is steadily growing and their output finds continued favor with the purchaser because of the high standard of the product and the reliable business methods maintained.

On the 23d of November, 1904, Mr. Gaus was married to Miss Birdie May Grinter, a daughter of Francis and Nettie Grinter and they have become parents of two children: Henry Russell and Edna Bell.

Mr. Gaus turns largely to fishing and hunting for recreation and diversion. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having taken the Scottish Rite degrees and has become a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has never sought nor desired public office, as his attention is fully claimed by his business affairs and his thoroughness and persistency of purpose in his chosen field of labor are bringing to him continued success.

ALLEN W. CLARK.

Allen W. Clark, president of the American Paint Journal Company, has devoted most of his life to newspaper and trade publications. His career reflects strong character, leadership and organizing ability. He was born near Topeka, Kansas, December 28, 1867, and is the son of the Rev. W. A. and Jane Clark (Jordan) Clark. The father was a well known Baptist preacher and editor and the boy's training was such as developed in the youth high ideals and worthy purposes.

Allen W. Clark was reared in Arkansas and Tennessee, where he attended the public schools, afterward continuing his studies in Franklin College of Indiana. Upon leaving college where he won recognition for his literary ability he entered the field of journalism and in 1888 became the editor of the Morning Record, published at Chico, California. He afterward served as manager of the Arkansas Baptist Publishing Company of Little Rock and at a later period was manager of the Arkansas Democrat Company of the same city. He next became identified with the Morning Post of South Bend, Indiana, and later with the New Era of Greensburg, Indiana, while from that city he went to Chicago where he became manager of the National Rural and Farmers Voice. He also served with the press and organization departments of the democratic national committee in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. In 1895-6 he was the leader



ALLEN W. CLARK



of the anti-administration democrats in Indiana, who sent an instructed delegation to the national convention at Chicago.

In 1901 Mr. Clark came to St. Louis and was made office manager of the Barnes-Crosby Engraving Company. He afterward served for five or six years as president of the Kinloch Paint Manufacturing Company and in 1908 he established a monthly trade paper, the American Paint & Oil Dealer, and in 1916 the weekly American Paint Journal, both now being published by the American Paint Journal Company, of which he is president. He is the originator of the "clean up and paint up" campaign, which has developed into a nation-wide movement. He is active in the support of all those interests which are devoted to the civic welfare.

On the 9th of June, 1889, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Florence Shuh, of South Whitley, Indiana, who died January 9, 1914, leaving four children: Charles-Allen Clark, vice president of the American Paint Journal Company; Mrs. Warren R. Sprague; Florence June Clark; and Cummings Collins Clark. On the 16th of June, 1917, Mr. Clark wedded Miss Helen Barnett Auchly, of Montgomery City, Missouri.

Mr. Clark is generally democratic in his political views, and he is a Baptist in his religious faith. He is a member of the St. Louis Club and other organizations and is ex-president of St. Louis Trade Press Association and the St. Louis Paint, Oil & Varnish Club.

During the World war he was an active worker in the War Trade Board at Washington and was one of the party of American trade journalists who visited England, France and Belgium in 1918 on the invitation of the governments of those countries. His life has been one of activity and usefulness and close application to whatever responsibilities he has undertaken has been the foundation upon which he has builded.

EDWARD F. GOLTRA.

In a study of business conditions and situations in St. Louis, with a view to developing its trade interests and promoting its growth through its productive industries, it was felt that the city had not kept its iron trade up to a point equal to other lines; and with a realization of this the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce placed the matter before Edward F. Goltra as the one man who could remedy the situation. The result of this was the organization of the Mississippi Valley Iron Company in 1916 and Mr. Goltra has since been its president. Concentrating his attention upon constructive effort, administrative direction and executive control, he is rapidly accomplishing the purpose that he was asked to undertake.

Mr. Goltra was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, December 29, 1862, his parents being Moore Compton and Evelina (Parson) Goltra. The father, who was an engineer and contractor, removed from Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, to Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, in 1835 and became an active factor in the public affairs of that locality, particularly in connection with educational interests and uplift work. He secured the passage of a bill in the state legislature for the location and construction of the insane asylum and the deaf, dumb and blind institute at Jacksonville and was given the contract for the construction of all the buildings necessary for these institutions. Associated with Professor Turner of Jacksonville, he secured the passage of the bill which granted certain public lands as an endowment to the Agricultural College, known as university lands. He was instrumental in locating the state university at Champaign and Urbana, Illinois, and his deep interest in the welfare of the schools and the promotion of the educational interests of the state continued to the time of his death, which occurred in 1881. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and he was campaign manager for Stephen A. Douglas and also a member of the national committee in Tammany Hall that nominated Seymour and Blair.

Edward F. Goltra, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, supplemented his public school training by study in Whipple Academy at Jacksonville, Illinois, and later attended Illinois College at Jacksonville and Princeton College of New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1887 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He is now one of the trustees of Illinois College, thus giving the benefit of his service to the institution in which his early collegiate training was received. From 1887 until 1889 he was a law student in the Northwestern University of Chicago, and while he has never engaged in practice, his knowledge of law has been of immense value to

him in the conduct of his business affairs. He first became identified with the steel industry in connection with the Hon. Rolla Wells of St. Louis and throughout the intervening period has labored along this line. His business has developed proportionately with the growth of the city and the extension of its trade relations, bringing him to a point of leadership in connection with the steel trade of the central Mississippi valley. His cooperation being sought by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, which desired to make this city a center of the iron trade in 1915, Mr. Goltra in the following year perfected plans toward that end, leading to the organization of the Mississippi Valley Iron Company, of which he is the president. This company took a very active interest in promoting the war work, devoting its plant to doing everything possible in rendering assistance in turning out war materials.

On the 31st of May, 1888, at Jacksonville, Illinois, Mr. Goltra was married to Miss Kate Brown, daughter of Judge William Brown, and they now have two sons, E. P. and William Brown. The former volunteered in the navy as a common seaman, was commissioned an ensign and served throughout the period of the World war. William B. entered the Officers' Training Camp at Princeton, New Jersey. The father, Edward F. Goltra, took a most active and helpful interest in the war work, much of this being of a confidential nature between himself and Secretary of War Baker. He was instrumental in conveying a large amount of munition for General Pershing down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, thereby preventing the congestion at eastern seaports. He had charge of the naval oversea transports department at the League Island navy yard of Philadelphia. He was a pioneer in the work of the rehabilitating of traffic on the Mississippi river by taking over all of the government boats and barges and impressing them into that service for the purpose of combating the fuel situation in the northwestern country, owing to the failure of railways properly to contribute to the needs of the northwest, taking coal to St. Paul from southern Illinois and bringing return cargoes of iron ore from the Mesaba range.

In politics Mr. Goltra has always been a democrat and for many years has been and still is a member of the democratic national committee for Missouri. Appreciative of the social amenities of life he has connection with many leading clubs at various points throughout the country, including the University Club of Chicago, the Princeton Club, the New York Yacht Club of New York, the Nassau Club of Princeton, New Jersey, and the University, St. Louis, Racquet and Country Clubs, all of St. Louis.

ALBERT LAWRENCE SCHWEITZER.

Albert Lawrence Schweitzer, attorney at law of St. Louis, in which city he was born April 18, 1888, is a son of Joseph and Anna (Kuda) Schweitzer. The father, who passed away in 1894, came of a family of Swiss extraction that was founded in the United States in 1840. He served throughout the entire Civil war as a private of the Union army and was with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea and in many notable engagements which led up to the final victory that crowned the Union arms. For twenty years he was engaged in merchandising in St. Louis but in the latter part of his life lived retired, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. In 1880 he was married to Anna Kuda, who was of Bohemian extraction, the wedding being celebrated in St. Louis. They became the parents of six children.

Albert L. Schweitzer, the fifth in order of birth, pursued his education in the public schools of St. Louis until graduated from the high school in January, 1908. He then attended the State University of Missouri and completed his course there on the 7th of June, 1911, at which time the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. The same year he was admitted to practice in the state and federal courts and has successfully continued in the work of the profession to the present time. He makes a specialty of negligence law and is pleasantly located in offices in the Title Guaranty building. His practice is now one of considerable volume and his ability is recognized by all who know aught of his professional career. He is also the secretary and one of the directors of the Victory Brass & Manufacturing Company of St. Louis and is the secretary and a director of the St. Louis & Oklahoma Oil Company.

Mr. Schweitzer was married to Eleanor Juliet Covington on August 16, 1920, at the cathedral of Immaculate Conception in Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Schweitzer is a daughter of Mrs. Oliver Tyson Covington, the famous contralto.



ALBERT L. SCHWEITZER

During the World war Mr. Schweitzer was a member of the United States navy, serving as third class quartermaster, during which time he was continually on active duty in Cuban and Mexican waters. He went to the officers' training school and would have received a commission but for the signing of the armistice. He is a member of American Legion, Navy Post, No. 294. In politics he is a republican and religiously a Catholic, having membership in St. Agnes church. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, also to the Phi Alpha Delta and to the Order of Owls, being counselor for the latter order in the state of Missouri. Mr. Schweitzer is also an active member of the F. O. E., local Aerie No. 41. He is also the second vice president of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Good Government Club. On January 1st, 1921, he became assistant circuit attorney and he is also a member of the American Bar Association. He has been a lifelong resident of St. Louis where he is widely known, and that his life has been well spent is indicated in the fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time.

DAVID CHARAK.

David Charak, president of the Federal Paper Stock Company of St. Louis, has been identified with the commercial interests of this city for a period of about nine years and throughout the entire time has been connected with the paper trade. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 20, 1884, and is a son of Jacob and Rachel Charak, who were likewise natives of the old Bay state. He is indebted to the public school system of his native city for the educational opportunities which he enjoyed and which qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. He came to St. Louis in 1912, when a young man of twenty-eight years and at once entered into active connection with the paper stock business. In 1914 he organized the Federal Paper Stock Company of which he became the president and has so continued through all the years which have since run their course. This company operates two large plants, one at No. 1810 to 1816 North Main street and the other at No. 4810 to 4813 McKissock avenue. The business has become one of extensive proportions. Mr. Charak is familiar with every phase and detail of the trade, as well as with all the principle features of the business and his thoroughness, capability and executive force have always been strong elements in the success of the undertaking.

On the 23d of June, 1908, Mr. Charak was married in Boston, Massachusetts, to Miss Rosal I. Koch and they have become parents of two children: Jean Bernard and Selma Ruth. Mr. Charak is a member of the Temple of Israel and also of the United Hebrew Temple. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine and also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while in his political faith he is a republican, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day and doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the party. He is also a member of the City Club and one of the Board of Trustees of the United Hebrew Congregation. He has never felt that he made a mistake in leaving New England and seeking the opportunities of the more rapidly growing middle west, for he found good business chances and conditions and as the years have passed has made steady progress toward the goal of prosperity, being today one of the well known paper stock dealers of St. Louis.

THOMAS E. POWE.

Throughout his business career Thomas E. Powe has been connected with the lumber industry and is today conducting important business interests of this character under the name of the Thomas E. Powe Lumber Company of which business he is sole proprietor. He was born in Cheraw, South Carolina, January 5, 1872, and is a son of James Harrington and Josephine E. (Robbins) Powe. His early education was acquired in the public schools and he later attended the Cheraw Academy and afterward became a special student at Harvard University, where he remained from 1889 until 1895.

Mr. Powe started out in the business life as assistant lumber inspector for the

Powe and Warren Lumber Company of St. Louis, he being thus employed in 1896 and 1897. In the following year he became buyer and inspector for the Little Lumber Company and in 1899 was made manager of the branch office and yard of the company at Memphis, Tennessee. He thus continued until 1901 when he was elected secretary of the Plummer Benedict Lumber Company of St. Louis, and from 1903 until September 1, 1909, was vice president and a director of the Plummer Lumber Company. The business was then taken over by the Thomas E. Powe Lumber Company of which Mr. Powe is sole owner. His long experience in connection with the lumber trade has made him thoroughly familiar with every branch of the business and moreover he has been most active in furthering his trade relations along the most progressive business lines. He closely studies market conditions and the trend of the times and his labors have brought very substantial and gratifying results. He is well known in lumber trade circles throughout the country and is a member and twice president of the St. Louis Lumber Exchange and a director of the American Hardwood Lumber Manufacturing Association of the United States. He likewise belongs to the National Hardwood Lumber Association. As the years have passed he has steadily brought his activities into operation in various sections of the different states and is now president not only of the T. E. Powe Lumber Company but also of the Van Cleave Saw Mill Company, the Mary Ann Lumber Company, the Powehar Mill & Lumber Company.

Mr. Powe has membership in the Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Wars also with the United Sons of Confederate Veterans and in the club circles of St. Louis is widely and favorably known in connection with the Missouri Athletic Association, the Normandie Golf Club, the Noonday Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Bellerive Country Club and the Harvard Club. In politics he is an independent democrat and his religious faith is indicated in his connection with St. Peter's Episcopal church. During the World War period he took most active and helpful interest in everything that he believed would aid in the support of the government and the furtherance of war conditions. He was food supervisor for the North St. Louis district, was also Liberty loan and Red Cross worker and was general of his district in the United World War drive. He belongs to the Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis and is widely known through these different connections, while the sterling worth of his character has gained for him the high regard, confidence and goodwill of all with whom he is associated. He turns to golf and literature when occasion permits but has led a most busy and useful life and his energy and enterprise have been salient features in winning for him the success which now rewards his labors.

He was united in marriage to Miss Grace McCulloch, a daughter of Captain Robert McCulloch, and they have become the parents of two children: Josephine Paxton and Grace McCulloch.

DENNY SIMRALL.

Denny Simrall, who is making a notable record as a successful representative of the legal profession in Kansas City, was born in Liberty, Missouri, July 27, 1878, his parents being Horatio and Martha J. (Denny) Simrall, who were natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. The father became a well known lawyer of Liberty, Missouri, removing to this state in 1869 as one of its pioneer settlers. He figured prominently in connection with law practice and also as a lawmaker, serving as a member of the state senate from 1888 until 1892. He long exercised wide influence over democratic politics and was a member of the democratic state central committee for eight years. Thus in various ways he left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of the state, exercising a wide influence over public matters. He was of Scotch descent, although the family was founded in America during the colonial epoch in its history. Among his ancestors were those who served in the Revolutionary war and in the War of 1812. The great-great-grandfather of Denny Simrall was Colonel James Simrall of the famous Kentucky Dragoons and Cavalry, who commanded the Kentucky troops in the battle of the Thames, Canada, during the invasion of that country by the American forces in 1812, making the crossing from the United States into Canada near Niagara. The first of the name on coming from Scotland about 1700 had settled in Pennsylvania, while later representatives of

the family removed to Virginia and ultimately into Kentucky. The mother of Denny Simrall was likewise of Scotch lineage. Her people on coming from Scotland settled in North Carolina when that state was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. Her father was John A. Denny and her grandfather was Alfred Denny, who lived to the notable old age of ninety-nine years. Both Alfred and John A. Denny came to Missouri from North Carolina before this state was admitted to the Union and settled in the district now comprised within the borders of Clay and Clinton counties. They were always prominent in public matters and did not a little toward shaping the history of the commonwealth. Alfred Denny was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and also of the War of 1812.

Denny Simrall whose name introduces this review obtained a public school education in Liberty, Missouri, and afterward attended the William Jewell College of that place, being graduated therefrom in 1900 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He took up the study of law in the State University at Columbia, Missouri, and completed his course in 1902, winning the LL. B. degree. The same year he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the active practice of law in his native city where he continued until 1906, when he removed to Kansas City and at once resumed general law practice. On his admission to the bar he had entered his father's law office and on coming to Kansas City was in the law office of Senator Reed. He was also associated with General L. C. Boyle and Charles M. Howell, of Kansas City, but is now alone in practice and has won for himself a most creditable position at the Kansas City bar. His association with his father was of great benefit to him, the latter being widely known as an eminent lawyer throughout Missouri, and many of the strong points in his professional career seem to have been inherited by the son.

On the 7th of February, 1916, Mr. Simrall was married in Kansas City to Miss Helen Yundt and they have one son, Horatio. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church, while in political belief Mr. Simrall is a democrat. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and also with the Knights of Pythias. He is a very progressive young man whose record is in harmony with that of an honorable and honored ancestry, his course adding new lustre to the untarnished family name.

JO ZACH MILLER (III)

Jo Zach Miller (III), treasurer and vice president of the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, was born in Belton, Texas, October 2, 1883, and is a son of Jo Zach Miller (II), who is now governor of the Kansas City branch of the Federal Reserve Bank. The father was born in Texas, April 16, 1863, and is a son of William A. Miller, whose birth occurred in Kentucky. The grandfather devoted his life to mercantile pursuits and passed away at a comparatively early age. He had married Manda Elliott and they became the parents of seven children, five of whom survive.

Jo Z. Miller (II) was educated in the public schools of Texas and in the St. Louis University. He then entered a bank at Belton, Texas, where he remained until 1910, when he came to Kansas City and filled the position of vice president of the Commerce Trust Company until 1914. In that year he was appointed chairman and federal reserve agent, is still governor of the Kansas City branch of the Federal Reserve Bank and a well known figure in the financial circles of the state. In 1883 he wedded Mary Mellor, of Galveston, Texas, a daughter of George Mellor, a merchant. They became the parents of three children: Jo Zach (III); William A., who is now twenty-six years of age; and Mary, a little maiden of ten summers. The father of this family is a member of the Kansas City Club and also of the Mission Hills Country Club. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and he is identified with the Redemptorist parish.

Jo Zach Miller (III) was educated in the public and high schools of Belton, Texas, and in the Georgetown Preparatory School, of Georgetown, D. C., after which he attended the Georgetown University and won the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1904. He next entered Yale University and was graduated in 1905 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Thus liberal educational opportunities well qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. He next entered the Belton National Bank as assistant cashier and occupied that position for five years. He afterward came to Kansas City and was

secretary of the Globe Surety Company for three years. He later was chosen treasurer of the Commerce Trust Company, a position which he has occupied since 1914, and at the present writing is also serving as the vice president, having been elected to the latter office in 1920. This is the largest trust company of Kansas City and as one of its officials the duties and responsibilities which devolve upon Mr. Miller are of a most extensive and important character.

In 1910 Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Lena Ludlow, a daughter of B. A. Ludlow, a pioneer and prominent resident of Belton, Texas. They have two children: Helena, seven years of age; and Jo Zach (IV), a little lad of three years.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Catholic church and is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to the Kansas City Club, also to the Kansas City Athletic Club and to the University Club and has membership connections with the Delta Chi fraternity. In politics he is a democrat. He was in the artillery branch of the service during the World war, being on duty at Camp Zachary Taylor. He has made for himself a creditable place in business circles and his progress is the direct outcome of his native ability, his close application, his loyalty to the interests intrusted to his care and his sound business judgment.

JOHN A. HOPE.

John A. Hope, engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis, is one of Missouri's native sons, his birth having occurred in Cape Girardeau county, November 20, 1869, his birthplace being the farm of his father, James A. Hope, who was also born in that county and was a representative of one of the pioneer families of Missouri that was established in the state about 1815 by James and Polly (Young) Hope, the great-grandparents of John A. Hope of this review. The family came from Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and in the Hope line is of Scotch extraction. The great-grandfather was a farmer and obtained land from the government. He became a charter member of the old Apple Creek Presbyterian church and was a very devout Christian. James A. Hope was born in 1840 and he, too, took up the occupation of farming as a life work, residing in Cape Girardeau county until his death in 1884 at the age of forty-four years. He was likewise a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, active in the cause of education and gave his political allegiance to the democratic party. He supported the Union cause as a member of the militia forces in Cape Girardeau county. He wedded Mary Thompson who was born on a farm in that county which her grandfather entered from the government on removing from Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, to Missouri, about the same time that the Hope family came. Mrs. Mary Hope died in her native county in 1897. The family numbered four children, three sons, John A., Oscar and Charles E., and a daughter, Emma, who married Dr. James H. Hatcher.

After attending the public schools of his native county John A. Hope entered the State Normal School. His early life to the age of fifteen years was spent upon the home farm and after completing his studies he taught school in Franklin county, Missouri, one year at New Haven and another year at Washington. Through the succeeding two years he was a student in William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, which he entered as a junior. In January, 1892, he was admitted to practice at the bar and entered upon the active work of his profession at Jackson, the county seat of Cape Girardeau county. There he continued in general practice until the spring of 1905 when he removed to Cape Girardeau where he continued in the active work of the courts until September 1, 1906, at which date he came to St. Louis. Through the intervening period of fourteen years he has successfully engaged in general practice here and is now accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

In September, 1894, Mr. Hope was married in Carroll county, Missouri, to Miss Susan Brandom, a native of that county and a daughter of John F. and Eugenia (Kinnaid) Brandom. The Brandoms were from Culpeper county, Virginia. John F. Brandom served several terms in the legislature from Carroll county and was a staunch democrat. He was for many years moderator of the Missouri Valley Baptist Association and was a leading and influential citizen of that section. Mrs. Hope's grandmother in the paternal line was a Hannan, which family was among the first in Cabell county,



JOHN A. HOPE

Virginia, and afterward became early settlers of Carroll county, Missouri. Her grandfather, Rev. Geo. T. Kinnaird was a well known Baptist minister, whose death was occasioned by hardships and exposure endured during the Civil war period. He married Susan Love, a representative of one of the pioneer families, removing from Virginia to Carroll county. At an equally early period James and Abner Hope, brothers, founded the Hope family in Missouri and the latter's grandson was the first probate judge of Cape Girardeau county. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hope are the parents of four children: Annabel, who died in September, 1918; Mary; Brandon; and Ethel. The son was a student in Westminster College during the war and joined the Students Army Training Corps. He was assigned to the officers' training school at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas, and was on his way to that camp when the armistice was signed.

During the war period Mr. Hope was a member of the nineteenth ward legal advisory board and otherwise assisted in advancing the interests of the country. His political support is given to the democratic party and he served as a member of the board of managers of the State Hospital at Farmington during Governor Folk's administration, beginning in 1904. He belongs to Excelsior Lodge, No. 441, A. F. & A. M., at Jackson, Missouri, having been made a Mason in 1892. He is identified with the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and cooperates heartily in all of its plans and projects for the city's upbuilding. He has attended the Delmar Baptist church since becoming a resident of St. Louis. Mrs. Hope is a church worker and is president of the Women's Missionary Federation of St. Louis. She is also a member of the executive board of the Church Federation. In other words both Mr. and Mrs. Hope have done their full share in promoting the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of the community. He is also interested in political issues, was the democratic nominee for prosecuting attorney of Cape Girardeau county in 1892 and from time to time has served on various committees of the party. Otherwise he has concentrated his efforts and attention upon his professional interests. When a student in William Jewell College in 1891 he won the college oratorical contest and represented the college at the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest at Sedalia that year, and the ability which he thus early manifested has been of marked value to him in his professional career. He possesses, too, comprehensive knowledge of the law with ability to apply accurately its principles and has made for himself a creditable name and place as a representative of the legal profession of his adopted city.

THOMAS W. DROEGE.

Thomas W. Droege, manager of the lease department of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, was born in this city July 28, 1876. His entire life has here been passed and the spirit of progress which has dominated St. Louis in its steady development for many years has found expression in his business career, which was initiated when he was but sixteen years of age. His father, the late Francis W. Droege, was also born in St. Louis, the family having been established here at a very early day. Francis W. Droege was a successful merchant of the city for many years and passed away August 10, 1907, at the age of fifty-seven years. He had married Elizabeth Barry, who was born in New York city of Irish ancestry and is now living in St. Louis. There were two children in the family, the daughter being Mary Droege.

In the public schools of St. Louis Thomas W. Droege pursued his preliminary education and afterward attended the St. Louis University but when a youth of sixteen years started out to earn his own living, entering upon a clerical position with the Joseph M. Hayes Woolen Company. He was later made a traveling representative and remained with that house for thirteen years, a fact indicative of his faithfulness, capability and trustworthiness. He then entered the clothing business on his own account, dealing in high grade ready-made clothing. In 1916 he entered into connection with the Mercantile Trust Company as a salesman in the real estate department and advancing steadily is now occupying the responsible position of manager of the lease department, having thoroughly acquainted himself with real estate activity in every character. He now displays marked ability in handling the leasing of properties for the Mercantile Trust Company and has built up the department to one of great efficiency and thorough organization.

In St. Louis, on the 12th of August, 1916, Mr. Droege was married to Miss Rosalie

B. Sweeny, a native of this city and a daughter of James and Ellen (Mullarky) Sweeny. They have become the parents of three sons. The family residence is at No. 1469 Union boulevard.

Politically Mr. Droege maintains an independent course. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church and he is identified with the Knights of Columbus, also with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the United Commercial Travelers. During the war he had charge of District No. 8 under Ernest W. Stix and R. King Kauffman, vice president of the Mercantile Trust Company, in the sale of Liberty bonds and at all times he is loyal to those interests which advance the welfare of community, commonwealth and country.

CHARLES A. BAKER.

Charles A. Baker, of St. Louis, one of the prominent figures in the real estate world, was born in Dayton, Ohio, April 29, 1856, a son of John G. and Dorothea Sophia (Schriefer) Baker, the former a native of Hanover while the latter was born in Bremen, Germany, whence she came to the United States with her parents in early childhood. They were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently moved to Dayton, where Mr. Baker became identified with mercantile interests, continuing active along that line until the time of his demise.

Charles A. Baker was educated in the public schools of Dayton, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1874. He then took up the study of architecture and for a year was apprenticed to an architect. His health, however, having been impaired from lack of outdoor exercise while at school and during his architectural apprenticeship he took a vacation for a while and when his health became more vigorous reached the conviction that the active life of a salesman would be more favorable for his health and with this in view came to St. Louis in September, 1878. A few days later he allied himself with the H. B. Graham & Brothers, wholesale paper dealers, which a year later was incorporated as the Graham Paper Company. He was sent to Texas, a new field at that time. During the following six years he represented the Graham Paper Company in the southern states, spending most of his time in Texas where he built up a substantial and profitable business for the company. He was then appointed to a position as superintendent of the St. Louis city trade, his employers having decided he could serve their interests here to their advantage. For a period of twenty years he was a dominant factor in promoting the growth of their business, concentrating his efforts and attention upon the development of the trade, his service becoming more and more valuable to the company. During all these years Mr. Baker was making judicious investment of his savings in St. Louis and suburban real estate and when a slump came in the real estate market in 1898 he resigned his position with the Graham Paper Company to give his undivided attention to the property holdings of himself and his friends. The house which he had so long served was loath to lose him and several propositions were put up to him by the firm with which he had continued for so many years. It was suggested in a number of ways that he be given an interest in the business but while these offers were very enticing he felt his health had become impaired by close attention to indoor work and that he would be benefited by business interests that would call him out-of-doors to a greater or less extent. He became interested in the development of Webster Groves and was ambitious to make that place the ideal suburb of St. Louis. At this time L. R. Blackmer, Jas. B. Case, Jas. P. Dawson, C. M. Skinner and others were also impressed with the same idea. They encouraged each other and their combined efforts in this direction were rewarded with results that were most gratifying. As like attracts like many of the best men in St. Louis business and professional circles made this suburb their home. Webster Groves is now recognized as the favorite one of the suburbs of St. Louis and justly called the "Queen of the Suburbs."

Mr. Baker was a director of the Webster Real Estate Company, and for the last four years of its existence was the secretary and treasurer. He was a director and sales agent for the Webster Park Realty Company. Both these companies have since closed their business. At present he is secretary and treasurer of the West Webster Realty Company and vice president of the Sherwood Forest Realty Company. He has



CHARLES A. BAKER

for the past twenty-four years been a director of the Webster Groves Loan & Building Association, and a member of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange for sixteen years.

In 1884 Mr. Baker was married to Miss Mary Hime, of St. Louis, who at the time of her marriage, however, was a teacher in the schools of Fargo, North Dakota. To them have been born two sons: Herbert Oliver and Ralph Irving, the latter a traveling salesman for the Graham Paper Company of St. Louis; also a daughter, Edith May, the wife of Hugo Giduz, a linguist now in the employ of the government with a commission in Manila, Philippine Islands.

Mr. Baker was a member of the Mercantile Club of St. Louis for a period of twenty-five years and was a charter member of the Algonquin Golf Club. He has recently dropped active participation in club life but still takes a helpful interest in civic affairs and gives his aid and cooperation to many well devised plans for the general good. In politics he is a republican and his religious faith is that of the Congregational church. His entire activity as regards the public is centered in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number and upon questions of civic interest he manifests the same progressive spirit that has ever actuated him in his successful business career.

WILLIAM C. LITTLE.

William Cyrus Little was born near Harper's Ferry in Jefferson county, Virginia (now West Virginia), on February 23, 1849, a son of George W. and Mary Jones (Alden) Little; he was educated in the common schools of Virginia and public schools of St. Louis; he was married in St. Louis, October 16, 1878, to May Rose Simon, and they became the parents of the following children: Alden Howe, Marie Louise (Mrs. Cary N. Weisiger, Jr.), and Margaret Alden (Mrs. Wm. B. Marsh). He entered the banking house of Clark Brothers & Company in St. Louis, April 20, 1864, became teller in the Traders Bank, March 1, 1870, was assistant cashier of the Continental Bank, 1871-1876; a member of the firm of P. F. Keleher & Company, 1876-1880; and organized the firm of Wm. C. Little & Company May 1, 1880. On August 1, 1883, he removed to New York city and on October 1, 1883, joined Albert Kelley, a New York banker, in establishing the firm of Kelley & Little; he returned to St. Louis in 1886 and reestablished the firm of Wm. C. Little & Company, changing the name to Wm. C. Little, Scott & Company in 1889, and in 1893 incorporated as Wm. C. Little & Brother Investment Company. In May, 1898, he changed to the present style of Little & Hays Investment Company, of which he was president until his death, which occurred on December 8, 1912, at his residence, 377 N. Taylor avenue. He was a member of the St. Louis Stock Exchange, of which he was president in 1905. Mr. Little was also a member of the St. Louis Club and the St. Louis Country Club.

Mr. Little was a deep student of the currency problem. During the sound money campaigns in 1896 and 1900 he wrote a number of articles on Sound Money, which were used quite extensively as campaign arguments. Up to that time Mr. Little had been a democrat, but thereafter voted the republican ticket.

ALDEN H. LITTLE.

Alden Howe Little, vice president of the Mortgage Trust Company of St. Louis, was born June 22, 1881, in the city where he still resides, his parents being William C. and May R. (Simon) Little. The father, a native of Virginia, was a representative of old families of New England and of Virginia and was of Scotch-English descent, his parents being George W. and Mary J. (Alden) Little, the latter being a direct descendant of John Alden of Duxbury, Massachusetts. The Little family was founded in America by three brothers who came to the new world about 1760 and made settlement in Virginia. Some of his ancestors participated in the Revolutionary war and one was a member of Washington's staff. William C. Little came to St. Louis about 1864 and resided in this city until his death, which occurred in 1912, when he was sixty-three years of age. He was engaged in the investment business

and organized the Little & Hays Investment Company. He married May R. Simon, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of the late Henry T. and Lucy (Hall) Simon, the latter's father being Dr. Benjamin Harrison Hall, a prominent physician of Louisville, Kentucky. Henry T. Simon, the maternal grandfather of Alden H. Little, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was a representative of an old and prominent family of that state. Mrs. Little is still living and makes her home in St. Louis. In the family were three children: Alden H.; Louise L., now the wife of Cary N. Weisiger, Jr., of St. Louis; and Margaret L., the wife of William B. Marsh, of New York city.

Alden H. Little was educated in private schools of St. Louis, in Smith Academy, in the St. Louis high school and in Cornell University, class of 1902. Prior to entering college he was in the employ of the Little & Hays Investment Company for one year and thereafter in 1901 he reentered the employ of the company as secretary, becoming vice president thereof in 1913. In 1916 he entered business on his own account, organizing the firm of Alden H. Little & Company, specializing in municipal bonds. On May 1, 1918, he became connected with the Mortgage Trust Company of St. Louis and organized the municipal bond department, of which he has since been in charge, becoming a vice president of the company in January, 1919. He belongs to the Bond Men's Club of St. Louis, of which at one time he was president, filling that office in 1917.

On the 7th of April, 1904, Mr. Little was married in St. Louis to Miss Blanche F. Niedringhaus, a daughter of F. G. and Dena (Key) Niedringhaus. Mr. Niedringhaus was at that time president of the National Enameling and Stamping Company. Mr. and Mrs. Little have two children: Marjorie Alden, who was born February 4, 1905; and William Alden, whose birth occurred in St. Louis, May 23, 1908. They reside at 4650 Pershing avenue.

Mr. Little was a member of the Home Guard during the war, serving with Company E of the First Missouri Regiment with the rank of sergeant. He belongs to Tuscan Lodge No. 360, A. F. & A. M., and St. Louis Chapter No. 8, R. A. M. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and is also a member of the St. Louis Country Club and Racquet Club. Mr. Little has always voted the republican ticket in national politics and is a member of the Episcopal church.

HUDSON TALBOTT, M. D.

Dr. Hudson Talbott, a St. Louis surgeon with offices in the Metropolitan building, was born at Fairville, Saline county, Missouri, February 10, 1874. His father, the late Dr. Edward M. Talbott, was also a native of this state, his birth having occurred in Potosi, Missouri. The grandfather in the paternal line was the Rev. Nathaniel M. Talbott, a Methodist clergyman who became an early resident of Missouri. He was born in Virginia, representing one of the old families of that state. Edward M. Talbott became a physician, being graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine with the class of 1857. He was then engaged in active practice in Missouri from that year until 1903 when he retired and removed to southern Texas, passing away December 23, 1915, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was a Civil war veteran, having served with the Confederate forces under Captain Ruxton. Soon after joining the army he was taken prisoner and was incarcerated at Alton, Illinois, and later in the Gratiot street prison in St. Louis. At the latter place he attended professionally the federal and Confederate soldiers who were ill and wounded and was later released upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. He wedded Mary Mildred Hudson, a native of Virginia, where her ancestors had lived through several generations. She was a daughter of Captain John M. Hudson, a prominent and well known Confederate veteran of the Civil war. It was in Saline county, Missouri, when sixteen years of age that Mary Mildred Hudson became the wife of Dr. Edward M. Talbott and to them were born ten children, eight sons and two daughters. The wife and mother passed away in 1877, when thirty-five years of age.

Dr. Hudson Talbott, the ninth in order of birth in the family, was educated in the country schools of Saline county and in the State University at Columbia, Missouri, there completing his more specifically literary course. He afterward entered upon preparation for his professional career in the Marion Sims Medical College of St.



DR. HUDSON TALBOTT

Louis, from which he was graduated in 1898. This school is now the medical department of St. Louis University. Prior to entering the medical college, however, he had taught school in Saline county and was also associated with his father in the drug business. Before his graduation he served for a time as interne in the Rebekah Hospital at St. Louis and thus gained broad and valuable experience, while later he became interne in the St. Louis City Hospital. In 1899 he entered upon the private practice of medicine and surgery, in which he continued until 1910. In that year he was made associate surgeon in the Rebekah Hospital and so continued until the institution was closed about 1912 when he became surgeon of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium staff and has since maintained his connection in that capacity. Since 1910 he has concentrated his efforts and attention entirely upon surgery and is an eminent representative of this branch of the profession. He belongs to the St. Louis City Hospital Alumni Association, to the Missouri State Medical Association, the St. Louis Medical Society and the American Medical Association and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

On the 25th of June, 1902, Dr. Talbott was married in Kansas City, to Miss Frances Page Tabb, a native of Romney, West Virginia, and a daughter of Robert Peyton and Mary (Vandiver) Tabb, both representatives of prominent old families of Virginia. Mrs. Tabb's brother, Charles H. Vindiver, was a soldier of the Confederate army during the Civil war and at one time was state senator of Missouri. She was also a cousin of Willard D. Vandiver, who was for seven and a half years in charge of the United States sub-treasury at St. Louis, which was discontinued January 5, 1921. To Dr. and Mrs. Talbott have been born three children: Mary Frances, born January 7, 1904, in St. Louis, was graduated from Hosmer Hall and is now a student in the Washington University; Charles Hudson, born October 29, 1908, in St. Louis, and Peyton Tabb, born April 29, 1910, are at home. The family residence is at No. 4229 Washington boulevard and they have a country home, Riverview Garden, situated in St. Louis county. The religious faith of the family is indicated in their membership in the Third Baptist church of which Dr. Talbott is now a deacon and chairman of the finance committee. He is interested in all those forces which make for the benefit and uplift of the individual and the progress of the community. His success in his profession is due in large measure not only to his broad scientific knowledge but also to his strong humanitarian spirit which prompts the most conscientious effort in behalf of his fellowmen.

CHARLES W. S. COBB.

Charles W. S. Cobb, president of the Glencoe Lime & Cement Company of St. Louis, was born in Rockland, Maine, October 6, 1849, and is a brother of Hon. William T. Cobb, former governor of Maine. His father, Francis Cobb, now deceased, was also a native of the Pine Tree state and a representative of one of the old families there of Scotch-Irish descent. He engaged in the manufacture of lime and was also active in the granite and shipbuilding business, meeting with substantial success as the years passed on. His entire life was spent in Maine and he was a man of much more than local influence. He became active in politics, his opinions carrying weight in republican councils in the state, yet he never sought nor desired public office. He passed away in 1890, at the age of seventy-three years, respected and honored by all with whom he had been associated through the course of an active and useful career. He wedded Martha J. Chandler, also a native of Maine, and she, too, belonged to one of its old families, coming of Scotch-Irish ancestry. She died in 1895 at the age of seventy-five years. Their family numbered eleven children, six sons and five daughters.

Charles W. S. Cobb, who was the fifth in order of birth in the family, was educated in the public schools of Rockland, Maine, which he attended to the age of twenty-one when he was employed in a grocery store. A desire to try his fortune in the west led him to remove to St. Louis in February, 1881. His father had previously purchased the properties of the present Glencoe Lime & Cement Company at Glencoe, St. Louis county, the business having been established by the firm of Goetz & Cobb in 1881. In 1890 the Glencoe Lime & Cement Company was incorporated and Charles W. S. Cobb has since been the president. This is one of the largest manu-

facturing enterprises of the kind in the state, the business having now assumed extensive proportions. Mr. Cobb has bent every energy toward the development and upbuilding of the business, and not only has the patronage of the firm steadily expanded but throughout the entire period the company has maintained an unassailable reputation for integrity and enterprise.

On the 15th of June, 1880, in Augusta, Maine, Mr. Cobb was married to Miss Sarah H. Haskell, a native of the Pine Tree state and a daughter of Erastus and Caroline Haskell. Two children have been born of this marriage, Ruth B. and Helen C. The elder daughter was a member of the Barnes Hospital Unit during the World war, serving in France throughout the period of America's connection with the allies.

Mr. Cobb in young manhood was a member of the staff of Governor Cyrus Davis of Maine, thus serving about 1880. In politics he is a staunch republican, giving unflinching allegiance to the party yet never desiring office as a reward for party fealty. He is, however, keenly interested in public affairs and is now one of the directors of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the City Club and to the Pilgrim Congregational church, of which he is one of the deacons. His life is actuated by many sterling principles and wherever he is known he commands the goodwill, confidence and respect of his fellowmen and especially of his business colleagues and contemporaries.

JAMES THOMAS McANULTY.

James Thomas McAnulty, vice president and general manager of the Concrete Steel Fire Proofing Company with offices in the Syndicate Trust building in St. Louis, is a native son of the city in which he resides, his birth having here occurred August 17, 1872. His father, James A. McAnulty, was also born in St. Louis, his natal year being 1841, while his life record covers the intervening period to 1916. He became by occupation a grainer of woodwork but during the Civil war his time was devoted to the interests of his country which he served as a drummer boy. He married Mary C. Kernan who was of Irish and German lineage, their marriage being celebrated in St. Louis in 1868. They became the parents of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living.

James T. McAnulty, who was the second child of the family, pursued his education in Christian Brothers College receiving an equivalent to a high school course. At the age of eighteen years he became associated with his father who was in the work of graining wood and continued with him in that occupation to the age of twenty-seven. He next became representative of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, acting as their agent in St. Louis to the age of thirty-two years or until 1904. He then became a salesman for the International Supply Company which he represented until 1913 when he organized the Building Material Company of which he became secretary and general manager, continuing to control the interests of that concern in his official capacity until 1917. In the latter year he became manager for the Concrete Steel Fire Proofing Company which had just been organized and he is now the vice president and general manager. The company is engaged in the sale of reinforced steel known as Havermeier bars, used in concrete work. They have had a very successful business and cover the territory of St. Louis and a large district in Southern Illinois and the eastern half of Missouri, in which regions their patronage is steadily increasing.

On the 5th of October, 1905, Mr. McAnulty was married to Miss Florence Haynes, a representative of an old English family and a daughter of Thomas and Mary Cecelia Haynes. They have become the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters; Helen; Florence; Mary; John; James; and George.

Mr. McAnulty's company received a diploma from the secretary of war in recognition of services rendered in the provision of all materials needed by the government in connection with the prosecution of war with Germany. Mr. McAnulty served on various war committees and did much to aid in financing the government by promoting the sale of Liberty bonds and advancing various war drives. He is a member of the Catholic church and belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He is also identified with the Chamber of Commerce, with the Amicorum Club, with the Automobile Club and



JAMES T. McANULTY

the City Club. Moreover, he is well known in musical circles, possessing a fine tenor voice and has been connected with church choirs of St. Louis for the last thirty years. He does not hesitate to give his aid where he can advance the interests of his fellow-men and cooperated heartily in all movements for the general good as well as for the uplift of the individual. In his own career there is much that is worthy of credit and of emulation for through persistent effort that has led to steady advancement step by step he has reached the vice presidency of an important commercial concern and his life history shows what can be accomplished through individual effort intelligently directed.

OSCAR HERF.

Oscar Herf, president of the Herf & Frerichs Chemical Company of St. Louis, was born in Kreuznach, Germany, March 20, 1846. His father, the late Ludwig Herf, was a native of Germany and resided there throughout his entire life. He was successful in business and passed away in 1870, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Magdalena Weinzheimer, died in 1882, at the age of seventy-five. They had a family of three children.

Oscar Herf, the only surviving representative of the family, was educated in his native city and at Liege, Belgium. In 1862 he removed to Antwerp, in Belgium, and was there engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he successfully followed until 1865. He then went to Glasgow, Scotland, where he was in business until 1873. Through the succeeding decade he resided in London, England, and in Germany and on the expiration of that period came to the new world, arriving in New York on the 30th of April, 1883. He later returned to Germany but in 1884 again came to the United States and made his way direct to St. Louis, where he entered the chemical business in 1886. From a small beginning he has developed one of the largest ammonia manufactories of the country and employs about eighty people in the manufacturing plant, while the house is represented on the road and by its clerical force to the number of thirty people. The business has thus steadily advanced under the guidance and wise direction of Mr. Herf, who is an acknowledged leader in his line.

On the 30th of April, 1884, Mr. Herf was married in St. Louis to Miss Ida H. Haarstick, a native of this city and a daughter of Henry C. and Elise (Hoppe) Haarstick. Mr. Herf is a member of the St. Louis Club, the Noonday Club and the St. Louis Country Club, his appreciation for the social amenities of life thus finding expression. Not only by reason of his scholastic training in his native land but by reason of his broad travel and wide experience, Mr. Herf has become a cultured gentleman, looking at life from a broad standpoint and interested in all those questions of vital concern to mankind.

CHARLES F. PRANTE.

Charles F. Prante, who is engaged in the grain and feed business as senior partner in the firm of Charles F. Prante & Company of St. Louis, was born June 29, 1868, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Henry and Louise (Rade) Prante, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1844 and engaged in contract work, taking many contracts for city street work. He died in 1878 and his wife has also passed away. They were married in Germany before emigrating to the new world.

Charles F. Prante was educated in the public schools, in the Toensfeld private school and in the Bryant & Stratton Business College. He started out in the business world with the Smith & Owen Printing Company in the capacity of bookkeeper and occupied that position for several years. He then turned his attention to the feed and grain business on his own account at No. 214 Lesperance street and has recently removed to new and enlarged quarters at No. 2924 South Broadway. He has been engaged in business on his own account since the age of twenty-eight years and is today one of the successful grain merchants of the city.

Mr. Prante was married in St. Louis to Miss Caroline Clara Kohler, a daughter of Richard Kohler. They have become parents of three children: Alvin C., Olivia M., and Myra. In religious belief Mr. Prante holds to the faith of the Evangelical Lutheran denomination and is now attending the Church of the Messiah. He belongs to the Merchants Exchange and to the Tower Grove Turnverein and his political allegiance is given to the republican party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has never been an office seeker, however, preferring at all times to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs which have been wisely directed, so that he is today numbered among the men of affluence in St. Louis.

BENJAMIN BELOVE, M. D.

Dr. Benjamin Belove, orthopedic surgeon of Kansas City, holding to advanced views and always endeavoring to stimulate activity for the prevention as well as for the cure of disease, was born in the state of Poltava, Russia, July 31, 1880, a son of Samuel and Anna Belove. The father was a teacher and business man.

Dr. Belove received his public school and high school education in Russia. In 1898 he crossed the Atlantic and made his way to Kansas City. Here he continued his studies in order to prepare himself for college. After passing the examinations he worked his way through the University Medical School and was graduated in 1904. That he provided the means for his education showed the elemental strength of his character and promised well for a successful future. For five years he engaged in the general practice of medicine and then went abroad for further study, going to Europe in 1909 and studying in Vienna, Berlin and London. He attended clinics in the finest hospitals at Vienna and for some time studied under and watched the operations of the famous Professor Lorenz. In 1910 he attended the New York Post Graduate School, also the New York Polyclinic and likewise became a post-graduate student at Harvard, specializing on general and orthopedic surgery and attending clinics at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Carney and Children's Hospitals of Boston. In 1911 he returned to Kansas City and is now serving on the staff of the Wesley and Grace Hospitals, while for six years he was a member of the staff of the Kansas City General Hospital. He was orthopedic surgeon of the Kansas City General Hospital, was attending orthopedist at the Swope Clinic, was formerly professor in orthopedic surgery at the University Medical College, professor of surgery at the Kansas City Post Graduate School and was chief demonstrator of anatomy in the Kansas City Dental College. He was likewise connected with the Jewish Educational and Swope Clinics and his professional work has been of a most important character, especially along the line of constructive practice. For two and a half years he was surgeon at the Jackson County Jail Hospital and he belongs to the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the Southwestern Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Belove has prepared and read papers before various medical societies and has done much original research work on the measurement of the bones of the feet through the agency of the X-ray. In 1917 he wrote a paper entitled: "Experimental Measurement of the bones of the foot as an aid to a better diagnosis and more rational treatment," which was published in the Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association for January. The object of this investigation of the measurement of the bones of the foot with the X-ray was an effort to determine more exactly the mechanical pathology in a given foot case. Heretofore no mention is found in the orthopedic literature of measuring the individual bones of the foot-skeleton as to their tendency to subluxation or state of actual dislocation and the method of diagnosis in vogue conveys only a general idea of the mechanical pathology of the foot, which is far from satisfactory. Dr. Belove, therefore, began measuring all possible bones of the foot-skeleton. He is basing this investigation on the following theory: Without the superimposed body-weight the mechanical pathology is at its minimum—with the superimposed weight at its maximum. Therefore the bones were measured in two ways—with and without the superimposed body-weight—and the difference in the measurements figured out. The result of these experimental measurements as recapitulated at the end of the article is as follows: (1) A better general understanding of



DR. BENJAMIN BELOVE

the mechanical pathology is obtained; (2) Certain conditions of the bones of the feet overlooked by other methods of diagnosis may be ascertained by the measurements advocated; (3) The external and middle cuneiform bones also take part in the pathology; (4) Overcorrection of position of the foot bones is to be avoided as well as undercorrection.

Dr. Belove has not only won local recognition as an eminent orthopedist but is also known nationally in this connection. He has lectured before health boards and civic associations on health subjects and has become widely known in his championship of hygienic seats for the schools. In a paper entitled "Prevention and Treatment of Deformities," which he prepared for The Medical Herald for July, 1917, he said: "I take it for granted that all physicians understand the value of prevention of contagious and infectious diseases. Now it is time that all physicians should also agree on this point—that it is important to prevent disabilities and deformities as well. Unfortunately we have not reached that stage yet, but just as soon as we do, then I believe we can talk to the people. We must first establish order in our own ranks; we cannot talk to the people while our house is divided. I am not at all pessimistic about our failure to do this so far, because it has taken a great deal of labor and agitation among the physicians to establish the idea of preventing infectious and contagious diseases. But now that we have passed that stage, let every one go back to his own city and agitate this question." Dr. Belove has most thoroughly discussed the question of prevention of deformities through the use of hygienic seats—seats adapted to the individual need of the pupil and to the height of the back. He has gone into the question most deeply and his researches and his illuminating addresses have awakened not only the deep interest of the profession but of the general public as well. In his investigation work he has studied the seats provided in the schools of Boston, Massachusetts, of Basel, Switzerland, and other European countries and he sincerely believes that many deformities could be prevented under proper conditions—in fact not only deformities but many diseases like tuberculosis, eye strain, neuritis, orthostatic, albuminuria, compression of the heart, displacement of viscera, flat feet, weak feet and rheumatism.

In December, 1917, he published a paper in the Southwest Journal which he read before the Southwest Medical Association, entitled "Orthopedia—the Artistic Department of Medicine and Surgery." "Nature's design was to endow the individual with an artistic body: two limbs exactly alike, two arms exactly alike, the same exact set of muscles on each half of the body of the same size, strength and length. The most highly prized gift given to man is a beautiful, symmetrical and harmonious body. At this war time it is not only artistic to be strong for health's sake but also a patriotic duty, so as to give to our great and beloved country, the United States, the best that is in us. In the life of a woman it is almost superfluous to emphasize the importance of an artistic body. Even slight deformities are great hindrances to the young girl and a source of anxiety to the mother. A slight deviation of the spine, a high scapula, a deformed chest, a disharmonious foot, are serious things to the young woman. The arrangement of the internal organs must be artistic, harmonious and symmetrical. Even a slight deviation of the spine may push the heart away from its normal location and result in poor artistic arrangement and diseases of the heart. The same is true of the lungs, the liver and the kidneys. Orthostatic albuminuria is a frequent example. Inartistic arrangement of the bones of the foot or sacroiliac joint may result in rheumatism that baffles the skill of the internist and surgeon. The remedy is self-suggesting. Since the body is moulded during school life, in order to insure the child an artistic, healthy body, the whole system of school equipment must be changed and let it be nation-wide. Let us install the most modern, hygienic furniture in our public schools so that we may be favorably compared with any civilized nation in the world in protecting the young generation and decreasing the number of disabled and deformed among the future citizens of our country, thereby lessening the number of the unfit to defend our great country when in dire necessity and let our slogan be 'Art in Medicine.'"

In 1918 he read a paper on "Prevention of Deformities in time of peace and war." In this paper he stressed the following: "All infants should be examined as early as possible for possible deformities or conditions that may develop into deformities later and the proper measures taken at once. Sometimes all that is necessary is to instruct the mother how to hold the baby or to construct a cast-bed in which the baby may comfortably lie in an overcorrected position. When the child reaches school age

society must provide for it a desk and chair orthopedically correct that would not tend to develop the slight inborn deformity into an incurable deformity." On the rehabilitation of the wounded soldiers he emphasizes the following: (1) Active medical and surgical treatment; (2) Functional re-education; (3) The provision of artificial appliances; (4) Professional re-education (or vocational training); (5) Establishment in civilian life. "Restoration of function of the wounded soldier is one of the main purposes of orthopedic surgery. In order not to have the self-respect and social standing of the disabled soldier lost, early and organized effort should be made to convince the disabled that he can and must again become self-sustaining. The duty of the state is not to support them but rather to equip them with means of earning a living wage. We must try to impart cheerfulness to the wounded and impart hope and to encourage the self-respect and self-support of the soldier wounded in defense of our beloved United States."

Dr. Belove is the author of "Congenital Dislocation of the Hip," which was reprinted in the Medical Herald of Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri, in April, 1914. He is also the author of "Transplantation of Tibia in the Spine for Kyphosis." During the World war he offered his services as orthopedic surgeon and was accepted.

In Kansas City, Dr. Belove was married to Miss Sarah Saffran, a daughter of Louis Saffran, president of the Western Union Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, extensive manufacturers of overalls. Dr. and Mrs. Belove now have one child, Anna. Dr. Belove certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. He provided the means for his own education and by diligent study and research has reached a place of distinction as an orthopedic surgeon of the west.

WILLIAM CHRISTY FARRAR.

William Christy Farrar of the Farrar Pump & Machinery Company, was born in St. Louis, December 20, 1855, a son of Dr. John O'Fallon Farrar and a grandson of Dr. Bernard G. Farrar who came to St. Louis from Kentucky in 1807 and was closely identified with many events that have left their impress upon the annals of city and state. Mr. Farrar's mother was Mrs. Sallie (Christy) Farrar, a daughter of William T. Christy who came from Tennessee to St. Louis in the early '30s of the nineteenth century and won a position among the city's prominent merchants. Moreover, he was the founder of the Christy Fire Clay Company.

William C. Farrar early manifested the interest in books and literature which has characterized his entire life and his youthful studies were never irksome but always a pleasure to him. He entered Washington University in which he pursued a classical course, completing the full four years' work in three years, so that he was graduated with the class of 1876 in which he was associated with the late Ben Bluvett who remained an intimate friend throughout his career.

After taking his college degree Mr. Farrar immediately entered upon the study of law, first under the direction of Chester H. Krum and later in the office of Judge A. Modill who directed his reading for a time, after which he entered upon the active practice of the profession in connection with the now well known lawyer, George M. Block, under the firm style of Farrar & Block. Subsequently the former practiced law in Lafayette county, Missouri.

Upon returning to St. Louis Mr. Farrar entered upon his present line of business—the manufacture of pumping machinery and hydraulic engineering, becoming first the secretary and later the president of the Hooker Steam Pump Company. At a subsequent period the business expanded and was taken over by the present Farrar Pump & Machinery Company of which Mr. Farrar is the head. The business of the firm, which in its early career was restricted to steam pumps, has expanded into lines which embrace the installation of water works, drainage and irrigation plants, many of which the Farrar Company has established and installed. The career of Mr. Farrar has been that of a very busy man who has given almost undivided attention to his activities. In fact he has so closely applied himself to business that he has taken no vacation in twenty-five years. He finds his recreation in study, and literature in which he delights and his happiest hours are spent with the master minds of all ages within the walls of his own library.

Early in 1880 Mr. Farrar was married to Miss Clara Jennings, a daughter of the



WILLIAM C. FARRAR

late William H. Jennings and a granddaughter of James Jennings one of the pioneer citizens of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar have a son, Christy M. Farrar, the well known St. Louis lawyer. Notwithstanding the success which he has made in business the father has always regretted that circumstances diverted him early in his career from the pursuit of law for which his tastes and inclinations adapted him. Nevertheless his life has been one of great activity and usefulness and he is today a prominent figure in industrial circles of his native city.

VICTOR H. STEMPF.

Victor H. Stempf, resident manager at St. Louis for the firm of Touche, Niven & Company, public accountants, was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 28, 1893. His father, Richard Stempf, was a native of Germany and came to the United States at the age of twenty-five years settling in Baltimore, Maryland. Later he removed westward, living for a time in Cincinnati, Ohio, then in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and eventually in St. Louis, where he took up his abode in 1900. He was a prominent musician and an influential member of the Liederkranz. He passed away in St. Louis in 1915 and is still survived by his widow who bore the maiden name of Jessie Cirkler and was born in Connecticut. They became the parents of two sons and two daughters.

Victor H. Stempf, the third in order of birth, was educated in the public schools and in the St. Louis University from which he was graduated in 1915 with the degree of B. C. S., while in 1917 he received the degree of C. P. A. from the Missouri state examining board. In 1915 he entered the employ of Touche, Niven & Company when that firm opened an office in St. Louis and in July, 1919, he was made resident manager. He thus became a representative of one of the most prominent firms of public accountants, having offices in London, England; in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, Canada; in Buenos Aires and Rosario de Santa Fe, Argentine; in Montevideo, Uruguay; and in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Minneapolis and St. Louis. The highest requirements are demanded of their representatives and that Mr. Stempf has been called to the important and responsible position of resident manager at St. Louis is at once proof of his capability and efficiency.

On the 6th of April, 1917, in St. Louis, Mr. Stempf was married to Miss E. Dorothea Meisner, a daughter of Charles F. Meisner, vice president of the St. Louis Butchers Supply Company. They now have one son, Charles Richard, born October 3, 1920.

Politically Mr. Stempf is a republican, giving staunch support to the principles of the party. Fraternally he is a Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Midland Valley Country Club, to the Missouri Athletic Association, to the City Club, the Old Colony Club and the Kiwanis Club and is popular in the social circles represented by these organizations. In 1919 he was elected to the presidency of the local chapter of the Missouri Society of Certified Public Accountants and in 1920 was honored with the vice presidency in the state society. His professional position is one of notable prominence and leadership and he occupies an enviable position among the representative young business men of St. Louis.

FRANK OVERTON WATTS.

Frank Overton Watts, who effected the consolidation of the Mechanics American National Bank, the St. Louis Union Bank and the Third National Bank under the name of the First National Bank of which he has been president since July, 1919, is numbered among those financiers of the city who are honored and respected not alone for the success which they have achieved but by reason of the straightforward business principles which they have ever followed. Mr. Watts has figured in the banking circles of St. Louis since 1912 and brought to his activities here the wide experience and thorough training received through previous connection with various banking institutions in different parts of the country. He was born in Paducah, Kentucky, November 14, 1867, and is a son of Thomas Lacey and Ruth (Caldwell) Watts. After acquiring his education in public and preparatory schools of Tennessee he entered

upon his business career and from 1888 until 1897 was cashier of the First National Bank of Union City, Tennessee. Seeking the broader field of opportunity offered in Nashville he became cashier of the First National Bank of that city in 1897 and after occupying that position for six years was elected to the presidency in 1903, so continuing until 1912. In July of the latter year he came to St. Louis as the vice president of the Third National Bank of this city. He was also chairman of the executive committee of the First Savings Bank & Trust Company for a time and in accord with the progressive spirit which has ever actuated him in all of his business career and as the result of his splendid powers of organization, he effected the consolidation of the Mechanics American National Bank, the St. Louis Union Bank and the Third National Bank under the name of the First National Bank in St. Louis, to the presidency of which he was elected in July, 1919. He has also been identified with other business interests of importance. He is a director of the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company, also of the Laclede Gas Light Company and of the United Railways Company. He is a member of the Federal Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Banking System and his prominence in financial circles is indicated in the fact that he was called to the presidency of the Bankers Club of St. Louis in 1918, was made president of the St. Louis Clearing House Association in 1919 and has been officially connected with the American Bankers' Association through a number of years, acting as chairman of the executive committee in 1908-1909, as vice president in 1909-1910 and as president in 1910-1911.

On the 16th of January, 1894, Mr. Watts was married to Miss Helen Moore, of Helena, Arkansas, and their children are Lawson, Frank O. and Helen.

Mr. Watts is an independent democrat in his political views. He is well known in the club circles of the city, holding membership in the Log Cabin Country, St. Louis Country, Sunset Hill Country, Bogy, St. Louis and Noonday Clubs and the Missouri Athletic Association.

CHARLES G. WEBER.

The splendid powers of organization possessed by Charles G. Weber are brought into play in the development and building up of the sales organization of the American Pretzel Company, the largest manufacturers of pretzels and ice cream cones in the world, with factories at St. Louis, Missouri, Cincinnati, Ohio, Hamilton, Ohio, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Weber also occupies the position of vice president and sales manager of the Brooks Tomato Products Company, with factories at Altamont, Illinois, Mount Vernon, Illinois, and Shirley, Indiana. His executive ability is manifest in the direction of the mammoth concerns now largely under his control and especially is the promotion of the trade due to his keen business insight and a broad vision that enables him to recognize not only every existing condition of the trade but the possibilities and opportunities of the future.

Mr. Weber is a native of Covington, Kentucky. He was born April 23, 1871, a son of Anthony and Anna K. (Koehnen) Weber, who were both natives of Cologne, Germany, where they were reared and married. In 1861, immediately following their marriage, they sought the broader and better business opportunities of the new world and after coming to the United States lived for two years in Cincinnati, Ohio. They then removed to Covington, Kentucky, where they resided until called to their final rest. The father was connected for years with the Robert Mitchell Furniture Company and was thus well known in the business circles of his city.

Charles G. Weber was educated in the public and high schools of Covington and when fifteen years of age became a wage earner, being made city buyer for the Runkle & Burtner Drug Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. He remained with that firm until his twenty-first year, when he determined to follow the advice of Horace Greeley—"Go west, young man, go west." Accordingly he made his way to St. Louis to enter upon a business career in this city. He brought with him letters of recommendation to Theodore F. Meyer, then president of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, and through his instrumentality secured a position as traveling salesman with the George A. Bayle Food Products Company, covering the entire United States for that house and being the youngest traveling salesman at that time on the road. Later he became sales manager for the firm and remained with the Bayle interests in this important capacity



CHARLES G. WEBER

for ten years. In 1902 he entered into partnership with Charles F. Betz in the Columbia Pretzel & Baking Company of St. Louis and Cincinnati. In the year 1916 the American Pretzel Company was formed, taking over all the plants in the United States, which then included six. Two of the St. Louis plants, however, were discontinued and the other four plants were enlarged and the business thus extended. In the year 1918 the company absorbed the American Ice Cream Cone Company and has today the largest manufacturing establishment devoted to pretzels and ice cream cones in the world. The headquarters of the firm are in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, so that Mr. Weber divides his time between the Philadelphia and St. Louis offices. The American Pretzel Company also owns the Brooks Tomato Products Company, thus controlling the output of three large tomato canning interests. In 1902, when Mr. Weber became a member of the Columbia Pretzel & Baking Company, he was made one of the directors as well as sales manager, and on the incorporation of the American Pretzel Company in 1916 he was elected vice president of the Brooks Tomato Products Company and was made general sales manager for both corporations. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Diamond Wood Heel Manufacturing Company of St. Louis. The extent and importance of his business interests and connections have made him widely known in commercial circles throughout the country.

Mr. Weber is identified with several of the leading social organizations of St. Louis, belonging to the Missouri Athletic Club, the Riverview Club, the Cedar Crest Country Club and the Liederkrantz Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he keeps thoroughly informed concerning the vital questions and issues of the day but does not seek nor desire office owing to the extensive demands which his business affairs make upon his time and energies. Throughout his entire career each day with him has marked off a full-faithed attempt to know more and to grow more. He is continually broadening his knowledge concerning not only his specific business but business conditions in general and thus he has been able to direct the sales organizations of his companies in the best possible manner and seems to have accomplished at any one point in his career the possibility of successful accomplishment at that point.

MILES B. TITTERINGTON, M. D.

Dr. Miles B. Titterington, a physician and surgeon who is specializing in X-ray work and is today widely known as a capable and expert Roentgenologist, was born at Rock Island, Illinois, July 13, 1870. His father, the Rev. J. M. Titterington, was a native of Illinois, where the family was established in pioneer times. The paternal grandfather was a native of England and was one of three brothers who came to America about 1810, thus founding the family in America. Rev. Mr. Titterington was reared and educated in Illinois, completing a course in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, and in Shurtleff College at Upper Alton. He was graduated from the latter on the completion of a theological course and became prominently known as a Baptist divine, continuing in the active work of the ministry until his death, which occurred in Omaha, Nebraska, May 30, 1912, when he was seventy-two years of age. He married Sophie Bronson, a native of India and a daughter of the Rev. Miles and Sophie Bronson, the former a Baptist missionary who spent forty-four years in India. Mrs. Titterington, at the age of three years, was brought to America and reared by an aunt, Miss Hamilton, being educated in Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois, where she later taught for two years. It was in Chicago, in 1869, that she became the wife of Rev. J. M. Titterington and to them were born six children, four sons and two daughters, five of whom are living. Mrs. Titterington died at Red Lodge, Montana, in February, 1921, at the age of seventy-five.

Dr. Titterington, the eldest of the family, was educated in the public schools of Michigan and of Illinois and also in Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Illinois, thus laying broad and deep the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1896, and immediately thereafter entered upon active practice, locating first in Hardin, Illinois, where he remained for two years and then removed to Jerseyville, Illinois, where he continued in practice for fourteen

years. Since 1912 he has been located in St. Louis and has here specialized in X-ray work, displaying marked ability in this field. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Radiological Society of North America and the American Roentgen Ray Society. He served as the second president of the Radiological Society of North America. He is also an instructor in X-ray work in the St. Louis University and his experience and study have carried him to a point of ability that enables him to speak with authority upon his specialty.

In Alton, Illinois, in 1894, Dr. Titterington was married to Miss Clara Webster, a native of that state and a daughter of Ezra and Sarah (Dye) Webster. They have become parents of one son, Dr. Paul F. Titterington, who was graduated in June, 1920, from the St. Louis University and is now an able young physician and surgeon.

Dr. Titterington votes with the republican party and fraternally is connected with the Masons, belonging to George Washington Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., also to the Knights Templar Commandery, to the Consistory and to the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, but while loyal to the teachings of these organizations and faithful to their high purposes, he makes everything subservient to his professional duties, which he discharges with a sense of conscientious obligation that makes his work of great professional value.

JOSEPH G. WILLIAMS.

For twenty-seven years Joseph G. Williams has been a representative of the Missouri bar, having graduated in 1893 from the Missouri State University with the LL. B. degree. He is now senior partner in the firm of Williams & Rollins, enjoying an extensive clientage with offices in the Wainwright building. He was born in Hillsboro, Jefferson county, Missouri, October 1, 1870, and is a son of the late F. H. Williams, who was also a native of Jefferson county, his parents being Silas and Elizabeth Williams who had settled there in pioneer times. The Williams family early settled in Virginia and comes of Scotch and Welsh ancestry. The grandfather of Joseph G. Williams took up his abode in Jefferson county prior to Missouri's admission to the Union and his descendants have since been represented in that locality. Both the grandfather and the father of Joseph G. Williams followed agricultural pursuits as a lifework. The latter volunteered for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of the Third Missouri Volunteer Regiment of Infantry under Governor Fletcher. He was honorably discharged on account of illness in 1863. He remained throughout his life a staunch supporter of the republican party and took an active interest in local politics and in the support of those activities and interests which are a matter of civic virtue, civic pride and advancement. He was also keenly interested in the work of the Baptist church of which he was long a devoted member. He passed away August 19, 1904, at the age of seventy-four years and is still survived by his widow who makes her home in St. Louis. In her maidenhood she was Fannie C. Frazier, a native of Jefferson county, Missouri, and a daughter of Sullivan Frazier, a noted Baptist minister of southeast Missouri, who was a member of one of the prominent old families of Jefferson county of Scotch lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Williams became parents of six sons and three daughters of whom three have passed away.

Joseph G. Williams, the third of the family, was educated in the grade and high schools of Hillsboro and in the State University in which latter he pursued his professional course, winning his LL. B. degree in 1893. In the meantime he had attended the Barnes Commercial College of St. Louis and his early life to the age of twenty-one years had been spent on the home farm, where he aided in the work of the fields from the time of early spring planting until time for harvesting in the late autumn. On leaving home he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade and was afterwards employed along commercial lines, becoming manager of the Farmer's Mutual Store at Sandy, Missouri. He entered upon the practice of law in June, 1893, in Jefferson county, and there continued until 1894 in general practice, when he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county and occupied the office for two years. He then removed to De Soto, Missouri, where he followed his profession for two years and in 1898 was re-elected prosecuting attorney serving for another two-year period. Once more he took up the private practice of law in De Soto, where he continued until 1904



JOSEPH G. WILLIAMS

when he was appointed assistant United States district attorney of the eastern division of eastern district of Missouri, with headquarters in St. Louis. He served during the entire term of Hon. D. P. Dyer and was then appointed assistant circuit attorney by Arthur Sagers, serving in that position for several years. In 1907 he entered upon the private practice of law in St. Louis and in 1909 became senior partner in the law firm of Williams & Rollins which has always continued in general practice, but specializes to a considerable extent in criminal law and damage suits. For fourteen years Mr. Williams was associated with the late Hon. Charles P. Johnson, former lieutenant-governor of Missouri. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State, American and Southeastern Missouri Bar Associations.

While at De Soto, Missouri, Mr. Williams was married on Christmas day of 1905 to Miss Alice S. Bell, a native of Jefferson county and a daughter of William and Bessie (Snowdell) Bell, who were natives of England, and settled in New York on coming to the new world but afterward removed to Missouri.

Politically Mr. Williams is a republican and for the past fourteen years has taken an active part in politics, stanchly supporting the principles in which he believes. He belongs to Hillsboro Lodge, No. 164, A. F. & A. M.; is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of De Soto, also the Elks Lodge of De Soto and the Loyal Order of Moose in St. Louis. His religious affiliation is with the Third Baptist church of which he is a generous supporter. During the World war he was a member of the legal advisory board of the thirteenth ward. What he has accomplished has been the direct result of his labors and laudable ambition. He worked on a farm and in a sawmill during the summer months in order to make money to pay his tuition in school and has ever been actuated by commendable purpose in all that he has undertaken and accomplished. His developing powers have brought him to the front in his branch of the profession and much important litigation has been conducted under his charge.

DAVID GWYNNE EVANS.

There is little that is spectacular in the record of the successful business man. His progress must result from close application, earnest purpose and intelligently directed effort and the upbuilding of a business of extent and importance leaves comparatively little time for outside interests, especially those which figure more prominently in public connections. David Gwynne Evans was preeminently a business man and one whose sterling worth of character commanded for him the respect and confidence of those who knew him. He was born in South Wales in 1840 and is indebted to private schools for the educational opportunities which he enjoyed. In young manhood he determined to try his fortune in the new world and crossed the Atlantic in 1862, remaining thereafter a resident of the United States.

In St. Louis, in 1875, Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Julia Durkee, who passed away in 1897, leaving two sons, Dwight Durkee and Gwynne. In 1906 Mr. Evans was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Mary O'Reilly, who survives him.

Upon his arrival in the new world Mr. Evans found employment in the tea and coffee house of W. & J. G. Flint, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, there remaining from 1862 until 1866. In the latter year he removed to St. Louis and with his former employers as partners founded the St. Louis house of Flint, Evans & Company, a partnership relation that was maintained until 1881, when he purchased his partner's interest in the business and conducted the same under the firm name of David G. Evans & Company. He built up an extensive trade as an importer and jobber of teas, coffees and spices and manufacturer of extracts and baking powder, coffee roasters and spice grinders. Year by year the business increased in volume, for he ever recognized that satisfied patrons were the best advertisement and throughout his career, while displaying a laudable ambition to attain success, he at the same time preferred the good-will of his customers rather than an augmented trade through the sacrifice of any business principle. As the years passed the patronage of the house constantly extended until his trade covered a large territory of the middle and western states. His commercial record was an unassailable one by reason of his integrity and the enterprise he displayed in the conduct of the business. He passed away on the 13th of May, 1916, since which time his son, Gwynne Evans, has succeeded to the

presidency of the company. The death of Mr. Evans was the occasion of deep regret to many of his business associates and those with whom he had come into contact, for they recognized in him one of the substantial forces in the commercial development of the city. He never sought to figure prominently in any public light, but those who came into contact with him speedily appreciated him at his true worth and recognized in him a representative of that substantial class who constitute the basic element of a city's growth and progress. Mrs. Evans still makes her home in St. Louis and occupies a very enviable position in the social circles of the city.

T. FRANCIS CAMPBELL.

T. Francis Campbell, public accountant, with offices in the Third National Bank building in St. Louis, was born in this city on the 9th of May, 1882, a son of James P. and Margaret (Howard) Campbell, the former a native of New York city, while the latter was born in St. Louis. Here they were married, the father having removed to the middle west in young manhood. The mother is still living and now resides with her daughter, Mrs. John Tierney, of St. Louis, but the father passed away in 1910.

T. Francis Campbell was educated in the parochial schools of St. Louis and at the St. Louis University, in which he pursued a collegiate and classical course. He subsequently went to work in the office of Morris & Company, meat packers, and three years later was appointed head cashier of the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company, continuing his identification with this firm for two years, at the end of which time he resigned his position to open an office for himself as a public accountant. This was in 1904 and through the intervening period he has won a place among the best known accountants of St. Louis. He is business advisor for four of the largest corporations of the city and is a member of the board of directors of the Lumaghi Coal Company, also an advisor to the board of directors of the Central National Bank.

In 1903 Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Carolyn Murphy of St. Louis, and to them have been born five children: Francis X., William T., Joseph E., Mary M. and John J. Mr. Campbell is devoted to his family and his leisure hours are spent at his own fireside rather than in activity in club or lodge circles. He and his family are members of the New Catholic Cathedral. His business career has been characterized by that steady advancement which results from unflinching industry, persistency of purpose and commendable ambition. Step by step he has worked his way upward and his orderly progression has brought him to a prominent place in professional circles.

LEO BARTELS, M. D.

Dr. Leo Bartels, physician and surgeon of St. Louis, was born at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, March 13, 1884, and is a son of Henry C. and Louise (Lokamp) Bartels. The father, a native of Germany, came to America during the latter '40s and settled at Cape Girardeau where he resided until his death which occurred in 1918 when he had reached the notable old age of ninety-two years. He was a Civil war veteran, having served as a private through the period of hostilities between the north and the south. For an extended period he conducted a cooperage business and was quite successful. His wife, also a native of Germany, came to the new world with her parents when a child of but four years, the Lokamp home being established on a farm in Cape Girardeau county where she was reared, educated and married. She became the mother of three sons and five daughters and passed away in 1912 at the age of seventy-two years.

Dr. Bartels, the youngest of the family, obtained a public and high school education at Cape Girardeau and afterward entered the State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1901. Subsequently he became a student in the medical department of Washington University where he completed his course and won his professional degree in 1907. He then served for two years as interne in the City Hospital, gaining that broad and valuable experience which is never as quickly secured in any other way as through hospital practice. After leaving the hospital he entered upon



DR. LEO BARTELS

private practice in which he has since continued, specializing in genito-urinary surgery. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, the St. Louis City Hospital Alumni Association, the Association of Surgeons of St. Louis, the American Medical Association and the American Urological Association and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the Southern Medical Association.

On the 30th of September, 1911, in St. Louis, Dr. Bartels was married to Miss Pauline Becker, a native of this city and a daughter of E. C. and Augusta (Thies) Becker. They have become parents of one child, Pauline, who was born in St. Louis, August 8, 1914. In politics Dr. Bartels is a republican where national issues are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot. Fraternally he is connected with Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M. He belongs also to the Normandie Golf Club which indicates something of the nature of his recreation. During the World war he was a member of the medical advisory board, District No. 2. His attention is chiefly concentrated upon his professional interests which are continually growing in volume and importance, he having gained prominence as a representative of his specialty. He remains a close student of the profession, at all times keeping in touch with the trend of modern thought and investigation through his wide reading.

M. C. MITCHELL.

M. C. Mitchell, manager of the Indiana and Illinois division for the Sullivan Machinery Company of Chicago, Illinois, with headquarters in St. Louis, was born in Athens county, Ohio, November 15, 1873, his parents being George W. and Anna G. (Lyons) Mitchell, who were natives of Hocking county, Ohio. The maternal grandfather, John Lyons, was born in the blockhouse at Marietta, Ohio, at the time of the Indian wars in that locality. He lived to witness the remarkable growth and development of the country through almost a century, having reached the age of ninety-four years ere he was called to his final rest. The paternal grandfather of M. C. Mitchell was James Mitchell, who came to this country from Cork, Ireland, thus founding the family in the new world. Throughout his active life George W. Mitchell engaged in business as a stationary engineer.

M. C. Mitchell was educated in the public schools of Nelsonville, Ohio, to the age of thirteen years, when he went to work in the mines, his father and brothers being all identified with the mining industry. Mr. Mitchell of this review did actual work in the mines for fifteen years, serving in every capacity. He then became identified with the Sullivan Machinery Company as a salesman and in July, 1919, was made manager of the St. Louis office. He entered upon his connection with this firm through an uncle, J. L. Mitchell, who was the patentee of many of the machines built by the Sullivan Machinery Company. He has proven his capability in every position which he has filled and his efficiency has led to his promotion to his present place of responsibility.

On the 24th of May, 1901, Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Albertina Ruth Farreoll, of Collinsville, Illinois, and to them have been born three children: Albert George, Ruth Irene and Marie Shamberdon. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Missouri Athletic Club and in politics maintains an independent course, holding himself free from party ties and voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He is truly a self-made man, having been dependent upon his own resources from the age of thirteen years, his success and advancement being attributable entirely to his industry, perseverance and unfaltering determination.

THOMAS L. RYAN.

Thomas L. Ryan, advertising manager and treasurer of the Star Chronicle Publishing Company, publishers of the St. Louis Star, was born at Kirkwood, Missouri, November 19, 1888. His father, Thomas J. Ryan, also a native of this state, was a son of William M. Ryan, who was one of the first to establish a home at Kirkwood. The father was reared and educated in St. Louis county and during his active life was connected for thirty years with the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He passed away

in 1915, at the age of forty-nine years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Louise Greber, was born in St. Louis county and is a daughter of Henry and Selma (Holt-hausen) Greber, both of whom have passed away. Mrs. Ryan is still living in St. Louis.

Thomas L. Ryan of this review was the only child born to his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Kirkwood and in the St. Louis high school, from which he was graduated in 1903. After putting aside his textbooks he took up office work with the Barnes-Crosby Engraving Company and afterward entered the employ of the St. Louis Republic. His next position was with the Star Chronicle. On the 22d of December, 1910, he started to work in a minor capacity and has steadily advanced through various positions to that of advertising manager and treasurer of the company, having served in the dual capacity for the past three years.

On the 8th of January, 1909, Mr. Ryan was married to Miss Margaret B. Cronin, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Marion Edward and Mary (Murphy) Cronin, the latter a member of one of the old families of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have become parents of three children: Lawrence Edward, born in St. Louis, November 22, 1909; Thomas L., August 22, 1911; and Richard J., September 4, 1914.

Politically Mr. Ryan is a democrat. He is appreciative of the social amenities of life as shown in his connection with the Missouri Athletic Association, the Ad Club and the Midland Valley Golf Club. His religious belief is that of the Roman Catholic church. During the World war he was a member of the Ad Club team on the sale of Liberty bonds and did other work to uphold the interests of the government and support the war measures. He finds recreation and diversion in golf and motoring but does not allow these to interfere with his business activities and responsibilities. Steadily he has worked his way upward to his present position and is a well known representative of newspaper interests in St. Louis.

RUDOLPH SCHNEIDER.

Rudolph Schneider, attorney at law, practicing in St. Louis as a member of the firm of Rollins, Schneider & Halter, was born in Cologne, Germany, September 21, 1886. His father, the late Karl J. Schneider, was a native of Germany and came to America in 1891, making his way direct to St. Louis where he resided until his death, which occurred November 5, 1901, when he had reached the age of forty-seven years. He was a merchant tailor and was not only active in business circles of the city but also in connection with political and civic matters. He married Christina Nagle, who was born in Germany and came to America with her husband and their family. They had six children, four sons and two daughters.

Rudolph Schneider, the fourth child and youngest son of the family, was educated in the parochial schools of St. Louis and afterward attended the City College of Law. He was graduated on the completion of an academic course in 1914 and was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1917. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the general practice of the profession in connection with the late Hon. James M. Rollins, at one time state senator. In 1918 he became a member of the present firm of Rollins, Schneider & Halter and has since practiced in this connection. His ability is bringing him steadily to the front and those who know him and are familiar with his mental qualities and business characteristics have no fear as to the future.

On the 2d of July, 1918, in Springfield, Illinois, Mr. Schneider was married to Miss Elsie Erd, who was born in St. Louis, a daughter of Martin and Louise Erd. They have become the parents of a little son, Karl J., who was born in St. Louis, August 8, 1919.

Mr. Schneider served during the World war as deputy food commissioner for the United States and was also a member of the legal advisory board of the thirteenth ward for James M. Rollins. In politics he is a republican, and on several occasions has acted as provisional judge of the court of criminal correction, No. 2. Mr. Schneider has been very active in support of the party and from 1914 to 1916 inclusive he filled the office of deputy revenue collector at St. Louis and it was while thus employed that he studied law, attending the night sessions of the law school. Fraternally he is connected with Transit Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America with which he has



RUDOLPH SCHNEIDER

been identified for sixteen years. For the past decade he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1915 he was elected supreme representative for the state of Missouri of the Knights of the Maccabees and attended the national convention of the order in San Francisco. His religious faith is manifest in his connection with St. John's Episcopal church. Along strictly professional lines his membership is with the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations. He holds to high ethical standards in his profession and is making steady progress, his course being characterized by a thoroughness that brings excellent results.

MARTIN VAN RAALTE, M. D.

St. Louis numbers among her native sons many who have won distinction and success in professional fields and to this number belongs Dr. Martin Van Raalte, a physician and surgeon, who since 1912 has here engaged in practice. He was born March 21, 1888, a son of Morris and Flora (Lampert) Van Raalte. The father, a native of Germany, came to America with his parents when but three years of age, his father being the late Julius Van Raalte, who settled first in New York city and later in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where Morris Van Raalte was reared and educated. In 1875 he removed westward to St. Louis, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and throughout the intervening years has continued in this line of business. He wedded Flora Lampert, a daughter of Moses and Esther Lampert, representatives of an old and prominent family of Dutch descent. Mrs. Van Raalte passed away in St. Louis in 1913 at the age of fifty years.

Dr. Van Raalte was the fourth in order of birth in a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters, of whom eight are living while one daughter passed away at the age of fifteen years. He pursued his education in the public schools of St. Louis, supplemented by a course in Washington University, whereby he prepared for the practice of medicine and surgery. He was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1912 and afterwards spent a year as interne in the City Hospital, while for three and a half years he was connected with the St. Louis City Dispensary. This public service brought him wide and valuable experience and he has since continued actively in private general practice. Moreover, he has further promoted his knowledge and efficiency by a course in the New York Post-Graduate School, where he specialized in surgery and today is enjoying an extensive practice in this field. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State, and American Medical Associations.

In politics Dr. Van Raalte is a republican where national questions and issues are involved, but casts an independent ballot at local elections. His ambition has never been in the field of office holding, his profession claiming his entire time and attention. In order to qualify for the practice of medicine and surgery he sold insurance in early manhood through vacation periods in order to continue his college course. The determination which he thus displayed in fitting himself for his chosen calling has also been a potent factor in his success. He is most careful and pains taking in the diagnosis of his cases and conscientious in the performance of all professional duties.

EMIL C. NOLDE.

An eminent financier has said, "If you wish to win success, you must be willing to pay the price—the price of earnest self-denied effort and close application." Recognizing this fact at the outset of his career Emil C. Nolde has concentrated his efforts, thought and attention upon the development of a business which has now grown to substantial proportions, conducted under the name of Thau & Nolde, dealers in dental supplies. Born in St. Louis, January 6, 1879, Mr. Nolde is a son of John and Amelia (Hagemann) Nolde, the former a native of Alsace Lorraine, while the latter was born in Wyandotte, Missouri, and is of German lineage. The father came to America in 1847, making his way direct to St. Louis, where he engaged in merchandising to the time of his death in 1908. He had attained the age of sixty-four years and had for several years survived his wife, who died in St. Louis in 1901 at

the age of fifty-two. Their family numbered seven children, who are still living—six sons and a daughter.

Emil C. Nolde, the seventh son, obtained a public school education in St. Louis and started out in the business world as clerk in a grocery store at a wage of ten dollars per month. Later he followed various other pursuits with a view to finding a business entirely to his liking and in 1898 entered the employ of the late John T. Nolde, an older brother, who was then engaged in the dental supply business. He found pleasure in his work there and on the 9th of September, 1909, became associated with Charles F. Thau in establishing the present business. They began with very little capital and their course was for some time a hard and laborious one, but persistency of purpose and unfaltering energy enabled them to overcome the obstacles and difficulties in their way and today they have developed a business that is the largest of the kind in the state. They employ on an average of twenty-five people and in addition to their establishment at No. 906 Olive street, they maintain a branch house on Grand and Washington and their trade extends widely over neighboring territory. Mr. Nolde is also treasurer of the Grand, Gravois Automobile Company. He may truly be called a self-made man, for he started out in the business world without capital, depending entirely upon his own labors and resources and working his way up by perseverance and energy until his position in commercial circles is a most creditable one.

On the 27th of November, 1901, in Clayton, St. Louis county, Mr. Nolde was married to Lydia Winkler, a native of St. Louis, and a daughter of Herman and Christine (Frauke) Winkler, both of German birth and the former now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Nolde have become parents of four children: Edna, Alvin, Lydia, and Emil, Jr. In politics he is a republican where national questions and issues are involved, but at local elections casts an independent ballot. He has always lived in St. Louis and those who know him bear evidence of the fact that his progress has been won along most commendable lines and that at all times he has been a stalwart supporter of civic and municipal interests of value.

ROBERT LAURELL SPELBRINK.

Robert Laurell Spelbrink, a member of the St. Louis bar, is classed with the native sons of the city who have added dignity and strength to the legal profession here. He was born September 15, 1889, and is a son of John Bernard Spelbrink whose birth occurred in St. Louis in 1857. The grandfather, Rudolph Spelbrink, was a native of Germany and on crossing the Atlantic made his way at once to St. Louis where he resided until his death, becoming a successful retail grocery merchant and at one time the owner of the largest grocery store of the city, his business being located on Leffingwell and Washington avenues, which property is still in possession of the family. His son, John Bernard Spelbrink, was reared and educated in St. Louis, and also became a prosperous retail grocer, still remaining active in that line. The grandfather was a veteran of the Civil war, serving with a Missouri company in defense of the Union and in politics he was a staunch republican. John Bernard Spelbrink, following his father's footsteps, has always remained an active supporter of republican principles and while deeply interested in the success of the party has never sought nor filled public office. He married Jennie Belle Laurell, a native of St. Louis where her father settled at an early day. She passed away November 1, 1917, at the age of fifty-three years.

Robert L. Spelbrink was the third in a family of four children, having three sisters. In the pursuit of his education he attended the Stoddard school and the Central high school, being graduated from the latter in 1907. He afterward entered the St. Louis University and won his LL. B. degree with the class of 1915. Mr. Spelbrink also attended Washington University. He had started out to earn his living when a lad of but eleven years by selling papers and later he engaged in clerical lines with the St. Louis Transfer Company and the United Railway Company. He was ambitious, however, to enter upon a professional career and directed his efforts in that direction until he was ready for college. He continued with the United Railway Company for four years after his graduation, having entered the employ of that corporation in the claim department as bookkeeper and eventually becoming claim agent and later assistant to Edward P. Walsh, one of the attorneys of the company whom Mr. Spel-



ROBERT L. SPELBRINK

brink afterward succeeded in the position. Since the first of April, 1920, Mr. Spelbrink has been engaged in the general practice of law and his capability, thoroughness and determination leave no doubt as to his ultimate success. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

On the 14th of November, 1916, Mr. Spelbrink was married in St. Louis in the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church by the Rev. Paul J. Ritchie, Rev. Edward J. Shea and Rt. Rev. Mgr. O. J. S. Hoog, to Miss Justine Weinsberg, a native of this city and a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Feldman) Weinsberg, the former now deceased. Both were representatives of well known German families of South St. Louis. To Mr. and Mrs. Spelbrink have been born two children: Robert George, born November 11, 1917; and; and Paul Herbert, born January 13, 1919.

Mr. Spelbrink and his family are members of St. Margaret's Catholic church. In politics he is a republican and served as assistant prosecuting attorney in 1919. He belongs to the Phi Alpha Phi and is also identified with the Knights of Columbus.

WILLIAM J. FISCHER.

William J. Fischer, general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has to his credit an achievement which on its merits entitles him to a place in this volume, namely, an agency with fifty millions of life insurance in force and a premium income of \$1,600,000 per year, built up during the short period of fifteen years.

He came here fifteen years ago from Detroit, bringing with him four associates. This agency force has grown until at present it numbers fifty associates, which force produced \$10,400,000 of life insurance during 1920. What makes the showing above mentioned particularly conspicuous is the fact that the Northwestern did not do business in Missouri between the years of 1884 and 1905. Having practically no business in force, it took organizing ability of the first order to educate and train the present effective organization, which any manager might well covet.

Mr. Fischer was born October 24, 1863, in Alton, Illinois. He was educated in the public schools of Alton and began his business career at the age of fourteen, sweeping out a dry goods store for three dollars per week, in which business he remained for six years. At the age of twenty he determined to make the life insurance business his life work. After spending a few months as local agent of the Northwestern at Alton he took a district agency at Galesburg, Illinois, and at the same time conducted a fire insurance agency. He, however, developed a passion for life insurance, which led to his moving to Chicago with a view to making a record which would entitle him to a general agency which he later took in Omaha. After spending eleven effective years in Omaha he moved to Detroit and became the junior member of the firm of Gage and Fischer, general agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for southern Michigan. The effect of his organizing ability upon the Detroit Agency led the company to select him to undertake the prodigious task of organizing eastern Missouri, which work had to be started from the bottom, owing to the company's absence from the state for twenty-one years.

On August 18, 1899, Mr. Fischer came back from Omaha to his birthplace in Alton and was married to a childhood friend, Miss Mary Elizabeth Keiser. They have two sons: Ira W. and Ralph W. Fischer, who were educated at Soldan high school and the Missouri State University. Both of the sons were in the air service during the late war and are now identified with their father in the life insurance work.

Mr. Fischer has not been in the best of health the last two or three years, which he attributes to an unwise disposition of time, or rather to too great concentration upon business. He has been a member of three golf clubs for years and yet has not played more than one game a year. He advises young men to begin early to divide their time intelligently between work and play and by work he means diligence in business as well as public service.

In retrospect Mr. Fischer justly gets immense satisfaction from the fact that he will live again in the lives of the children he has helped to educate, widows he will have helped to take care of in self-respecting positions, and men and women who will have their old age made comfortable through the fifty millions of dollars of

life insurance, as it is from time to time dispersed when policies become claims by death or maturity.

Mr. Fischer expects to "come back" in good health so that he can remain at the head of his organization and increase the fifty millions to one hundred millions before he completes what he regards as his life work.

CAPTAIN JOHN BERRY.

Captain John Berry certainly deserves a place in the history of St. Louis, for he is America's first national balloon champion and has won fame and recognition in connection with ballooning for many years. He is now aviator in charge and also is promoter of Berry's Training School, a school of instruction in automobiling, farm tractor, ballooning and airplaning. Captain Berry was born in Rochester, New York, in 1848, and has therefore passed the seventy-second milestone on life's journey. His father was Jacob Berry, a native of Switzerland, who came to the United States with his parents when quite young, the family home being established in Paterson, New Jersey. The mother bore the maiden name of Lucy (Long) Berry and was born in Connecticut, being a representative of one of the old families of that state. To Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Berry were born four daughters and seven sons.

Captain Berry of this review was the third in order of birth and the eldest son. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Rochester, but was early forced to start out in the world and provide for his own support so that he is largely a self-educated, as well as self-made man. From life's experiences, however, he has learned many valuable lessons. He began working in a nursery in Rochester, New York, and was thus employed until the Civil war. Although but a youth in his early teens he ran away in order to join the army and became a drummer boy with various companies, especially in wigwags and recruiting camps. He was too young to be taken into the service as a regular soldier but he saw the battle of Bull Run and other engagements when acting as a newsboy selling papers to the soldiers. At the battle of Bull Run he caught a horse with an empty saddle. This proved to be a colonel's horse and was later taken away from him by officers in authority.

When the war was over Captain Berry returned to Rochester and became a newsboy on the New York Central Railroad, being thus employed for three or four years during which time Dean Richmond was president of the road. Later he again returned to Rochester and became interested in balloon ascensions and in the study of aeronautics and has made this his business since about 1864.

Captain Berry removed to St. Louis in 1892 and later opened a school for the purpose of teaching automobile driving and mechanics. In 1915 he extended the scope of the school by taking up the work of teaching aviation. He also teaches the use of the farm tractor while ballooning is still another course of instruction in his school. Captain Berry was the winner of the first national championship in a balloon race which was open to anyone in the United States, his balloon being named the University City. During the World war he organized the Ladies Joan of Arc Balloon Corps of St. Louis. He has made several hundred ascensions in one of which he had a most thrilling escape from death. He entered upon the national race for a three thousand dollar purse in competition with three others. His balloon was called the St. Louis Million Population Club. They started upon the race June 11, 1914, and the story is so interesting that it is given in full as recorded by Fred W. Vincent.

"Shortly after the balloons ascended they ran into a thunder-storm that had formed in the mountains. Two balloons escaped it, but the Uncle Sam and the St. Louis Million Population Club were caught in the vortex of the disturbance, which played with them like feathers. Both were struck by lightning, but luckily the Uncle Sam was near the ground; its pilot pulled the ripping-cord and the balloon speedily reached the earth. Not so, the other balloon. Although it carried almost two thousand pounds of ballast the raging gale hurled it upward to an altitude of twelve thousand feet. Then, with snow driving around it and lightning zig-zagging hither and thither, threatening instant destruction, the balloon began its wild descent which ended fifty feet from the earth in a lonely stretch of forest on the mountains, where the bag, ripped to pieces, came to rest in three dogwood trees that saved the lives of its passengers. On one side was an open space, on the other, tall, straight pine trees. Had



CAPTAIN JOHN BERRY

the balloon struck either the space or the pines, this story—which Morrison told me as we stood beside the wrecked balloon after his rescue two days later—would never have been written. Here is the tale of his experience set down practically in his own words: I had never been up in a balloon before, but after we had risen far above the cheering crowds, and the beauty of the country below me unfolded itself to our view, I felt I was going to enjoy myself thoroughly. I did! The sky above Portland was perfectly clear but away to the south and southeast I noticed that the mountains were shrouded in clouds. With the wonders of the beautiful Willamette and Columbia river valleys to gaze upon, however, I paid little attention to such things as clouds. There were two thousand four hundred pounds of ballast attached to the basket in sacks and every inch of the eighty thousand cubic feet of space in the bag was filled with gas of special make, so that I did not figure on anything but drifting peacefully over the mountains. Captain Berry, hero of more than three hundred ascents in Europe and America, was the pilot and I felt perfectly safe. We had been in the air only half an hour when the clouds began to obscure the sun. The afternoon was wearing away. At six o'clock we saw the storm in the mountains and at seven we saw the Uncle Sam three miles ahead of us, making a landing. 'Here is where we win,' cries the Captain as he throws overboard one and one-half sacks of sand. A few minutes later we were sucked into the storm zone. The big gas-bag went up like a child's plaything until we reached an altitude of twelve thousand feet by barographic reading. 'We are nearly on top of the storm,' Berry shouted. 'We have made better than ten miles in this jump.' The balloon twisted, tossed and rocked like a living thing. Big black clouds were all we could see on every side; it seemed as if we were hurtling through space, shut off from the entire world. A cold wind was blowing, driving before it a mixture of rain and snow that settled on the bag and half filled the basket. I realized that we were in for something serious. Suddenly the lightning began to play around us and the crash of the thunder sounded like the booming of cannons. I looked at Berry. 'I can't tell you anything about your business,' I said, 'but I know we have either got to go up or down quick.' 'Yes,' he replied; 'if we stay here we are in danger of being struck by lightning at any moment. But we have gone the limit and must now take a chance and hope for the best; our gas is shrinking and the wet snow is weighing down the bag—we are already descending under its weight. I dare not open the valves, because if I did the lightning might ignite the escaping gas and blow us to pieces.' Down we went and the pointer registering our altitude swept wildly around the dial—ten, nine, seven, six, four thousand five hundred point—then there came a sudden blaze of lightning and I received an awful shock. 'That hurt!' I shouted, and at that moment the big bag burst! The entire top ripped open and part of it fell around us in the basket! 'We're struck,' yelled the Captain and with that he grabbed his knife and began slashing off the sand-bags, calling out, 'Throw out everything!' I followed suit and threw some baggage and our life preservers—anything to reduce the weight and lessen the pace of our rush towards the ground. But somehow or other I did not seem to be scared. I knew the top was off the bag but I did not think of death. As we dropped swiftly towards the earth I got interested in trying to figure out what would happen next. Two or three times I looked over the side of the basket to see whether the ground was in sight but I could see nothing but the clouds. I also looked up at the bag—empty now, and spread out like a huge umbrella in the net—and wondered whether it would hold. At its top I could see the big slit which the lightning had caused. All around us the thunder still crashed and the vicious lightning criss-crossed the blackness. Snow mixed with rain had soaked us to the skin and we shivered as we clung to the sides of the basket. Long fingers of lightning seemed to reach out for us and the air whistled horribly in our ears.

"The last thing I remember before we shot downward from the clouds was seeing the Captain cut the thongs that held the trailer-rope, tied in a round ball at the basket edge. Released, the big rope unwound like a snake. We talked a little, in short, sharp sentences; Berry kept saying, 'watch for the ground,' and when we were about two hundred feet above the forest, which seemed to rush up to meet us at dizzy speed, Berry shouted: 'Look out for the trees—duck and don't fall out!' I dropped into the bottom of the wicker. Then—crash, bang—I found myself hanging to the edge of the basket, which was lying on its side. Berry lay huddled up inside motionless. The basket ring, I learned later, had struck him heavily on the head. I looked downward. It was about eight o'clock and I could see fairly well in the twilight. Below me was

the ground, some fifty feet away and the trailer-rope hung within reach of my hand. I took one look at Berry and believing he was dead swung myself on to the rope and slid to the earth. I was terror-stricken and only just able to realize that by a miracle my life had been saved. The earth never felt so fine, nor I so thankful. It was raining heavily. Above, the lightning still crackled spitefully in the black clouds through which we had so lately been sailing. I was safe, but lost in the forest, standing on the side of a steep canyon. Then I got the idea that Berry might still be alive, so I climbed back into the basket, felt his pulse and was overjoyed to find it beating. With some of the snow which was piled high inside the basket I revived him, but his back was so badly wrenched that he could not climb down the rope unassisted and I was compelled to tie a line around his chest and lower him that way. While I was doing this the balloon, which had struck on the top of three dogwood trees, began to slip, and before it stopped we were within ten feet of the earth. Berry safe, I threw out everything we had in the basket, including six days' food supply and a crate containing two carrier pigeons. By this time the darkness shut off everything from view. I managed, however, to get a fire started, and then got hold of part of the ruined balloon bag and made a tent out of it, in which we spent the night. Next morning Berry was unable to stand on account of his injuries. I wrote two notes saying we had been struck by lightning, were lost and needed help and sent them to civilization by the pigeons. One bird got through to Portland with its message and search parties at once started out to look for us. Meanwhile I attempted to discover our whereabouts and late on the Friday afternoon happened to come across a wood-chopper. When he saw me carrying a hand-axe and heard me say that I had come down in a balloon, he thought I was an escaped lunatic and promptly ran away. I was desperate, however, and overtook him. Finally he understood my story and went back with me. Between us we got Berry to a cabin a few miles farther on and soon after the rescue party was notified by horsemen of our location and we were taken back to Portland in a motor car."

While Captain Berry is now conducting his training school in St. Louis he is also working on the theory of rarefied air as a treatment for and prevention of tuberculosis and has received much encouragement in this connection by men of scientific research and others well qualified to speak with authority on the subject.

Captain Berry was married three times. He has one son by his first wife who died soon after the child's birth. His second wife was Mary Davis, and she passed away at Creve Coeur, Missouri, in December, 1906. On the 3d of June, 1907, Captain Berry was married to Miss Clara Daharb of Creve Coeur, Missouri. In 1920 they adopted a baby boy, whose father and mother, Martin and Matilda Gier, died within an hour of each other on December 6, 1918, leaving four children, the oldest six years of age. Mrs. Gier was a sister of Mrs. Berry.

Captain Berry is a member of the Aero Club of America and is widely known to balloon men throughout the country. In politics he is a democrat and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. His reminiscences of his experiences as a balloonist are most interesting and there are none who do not enjoy a few hours spent in the company of America's first national balloon champion.

CHARLES ALBERT CHENEY.

Charles Albert Cheney, secretary to the city water commissioner of St. Louis comes to the middle west from New England, his birth having occurred in Brandon, Vermont, August 8, 1872. He is a son of Wilbur Brown and Nellie (Stevens) Cheney. The father was born in Brandon, Vermont, August 13, 1849, and is still living in that place at the age of seventy-one years. There he wedded Nellie Stevens, who was born in St. Louis, November 30, 1850, and who was visiting relatives in New England when on the 1st of May, 1871, she became his wife. She has now passed away.

Charles A. Cheney is indebted to the graded and high school systems of his native city for the early educational advantages which he enjoyed and after he had completed his course there he attended the Burlington (Vt.) Business College and also the Barnes Shorthand College of St. Louis. He initiated his business career as a clerk in the marble mills at Proctor, Vermont, being in the employ of Senator Proctor who was secretary of war under the administration of President Benjamin Harrison.



CHARLES A. CHENEY

After a brief period there passed Mr. Cheney came to St. Louis in 1890 at the request of his uncle, A. J. Barnes of the Barnes Business College, and pursued a course in stenography. He afterward went to the Missouri Edison Electric Company as a clerk with S. B. Pike and was later promoted to the position of secretary in the employ of Mr. Pike, there remaining for eight years or until the business of the company was closed out, having been absorbed by the Union Electric Company. At a subsequent date Mr. Cheney became secretary to the general passenger and ticket agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and was next secretary to Arthur N. Sager, circuit attorney, continuing to act as secretary to Mr. Sager's successor, Seebert M. Jones. During a change of political administration he was transferred, becoming assistant secretary to F. H. Kriesmann, mayor of St. Louis. Toward the latter part of Mr. Kriesmann's term E. E. Wall was appointed water commissioner of St. Louis and Mr. Cheney was then transferred to that department as secretary to the commissioner and when his present term expires in April, 1921, he will have filled the position altogether for eight years, giving most excellent satisfaction through the prompt, capable and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties.

In St. Louis, on the 14th of September, 1899, Mr. Cheney wedded Miss Josephine H. Rosebrough, a daughter of James W. and Margaret Rosebrough, the former president of the Rosebrough Monument Company, one of the oldest firms of this kind in St. Louis, the business having been established in 1843. To Mr. and Mrs. Cheney were born two children: Charles H., whose birth occurred April 14, 1903; and Wilbur, who was born January 25, 1906. The wife and mother passed away January 30, 1915, and on the 31st of December, 1917, Mr. Cheney was again married, his second union being with Miss Florence B. Bates.

In his political views Mr. Cheney has always been a republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to the Westminster Presbyterian church which is situated at the corner of Union and Delmar streets and in which he is serving as deacon and as secretary of the board of deacons. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Sunshine Mission which is supported by all churches. In a word he is deeply interested in those forces which make for moral progress and the uplift of his fellowmen and he is giving much of his time and attention to efforts for the public good along these lines.

MARTIN C. WOODRUFF, M. D.

Dr. Martin C. Woodruff, a physician and surgeon of ability and the chief diagnostician of the St. Louis health department, was born January 6, 1866, in the city which is still his home, and his life record stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, for in St. Louis, where his entire life has been passed, he has won prominence and success. His father, the late Charles Hampton Woodruff, was a native of New Jersey and of Scotch-Irish descent. His education was acquired in his native state and in 1856 he came to St. Louis, where he resided until his death, which occurred in August, 1866, he being one of the victims of the cholera epidemic. He had been engaged in the live stock business and was quite successful in his undertakings. In politics he was an earnest and active republican and when death called him was serving as a member of the city council of St. Louis. He had wedded Mary Olivia Baumgartner, who was born in Bridgeton, St. Louis county, a daughter of William and Mary (Moore) Baumgartner, representatives of an old family of Bridgeton and of Dutch descent, who settled in America about 1735. Mrs. Woodruff passed away in St. Louis in July, 1914, at the age of seventy-eight years. She had become the mother of three children: Matilda, the wife of Jesse W. Smith, a resident of Brooklyn, New York; Eleanore, the wife of John J. Baumgartner, living in Baltimore, Maryland; and Martin C. of this review.

In the public schools of St. Louis Dr. Woodruff pursued his early education and afterward attended the Jones Commercial College. He later entered the Beaumont Medical Hospital, now a branch of the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated in May, 1891, with the M. D. degree. Following his graduation he served as an interne for six months in the Quarantine Hospital and in 1891 was appointed by Mayor Cyrus P. Walbridge as superintendent of the Quarantine Hospital, in which official capacity he continued until 1903. He then entered the health department of

the city of St. Louis and has been the first and only chief diagnostician of the city, serving since the department was created. He is a member of the American Public Health Association and is keenly interested in all of the problems and questions which come before the organization and which have to do with the maintenance of public health, the establishment of sanitary conditions and the safeguarding of the interests of the community at large.

Dr. Woodruff has been married twice. In St. Louis, in 1894, he wedded Ida Daut, a native of this city and a daughter of Jacob Daut. She here passed away in 1900 and in 1901, in St. Louis, Dr. Woodruff was married to Miss Jeannette S. Craig, a native of Scotland and a daughter of Robert Craig. They have one son, Martin C., who was born November 7, 1901, and is now a student in the Kemper Military School at Boonville, Missouri.

During the war with Germany Dr. Woodruff was in the Red Cross service in Italy, remaining abroad for six months and serving with the rank of captain. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he has been an active worker in its ranks and equally earnest in his support of all those projects and measures which have to do with city progress and improvement. He belongs to Occidental Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M.; to St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; and to St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T. His life has been guided by high ideals and his interests have ever sought the general welfare, his labors at all times being far-reaching and beneficial.

EDWIN FREDERIC GUTH.

Edwin Frederic Guth, president of the St. Louis Brass Manufacturing Company, belongs to that class of men whose efforts are proving a dynamic force in the industrial development and commercial upbuilding of the city. He has made steady progress since starting out in the business world and his determination and force of character enable him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He was born in St. Charles, Missouri, August 17, 1875, his father being Frederic Guth, whose birth occurred in St. Charles, Missouri, and who passed away December 6, 1916. His grandfather was born in Germany and in his childhood days became a resident of St. Charles, as did his wife, whom he met and married in St. Charles. He was very active in the Civil war and his son Frederic was a member of the Home Guard, although only eighteen years of age. The latter married Louise Schaffer, who was born in St. Charles and is now living in St. Louis.

Edwin Frederic Guth obtained his early education in his native city where he attended the public schools to the age of fourteen years and then became a pupil in the schools of St. Louis, attending the polytechnic high school and the Foster high school. In 1892 he began work in the electrical repair shop of Lampel & Wurdach, receiving a salary of three dollars a week for his services. He worked in that way for fifteen months, at the end of which time he suffered an attack of typhoid fever and following his recovery he paid a visit with his parents to the World's Columbia Exposition in Chicago. On returning to St. Louis he entered the employ of the Steinwender & Stoffergen Coffee Company with whom he continued for a year as clerk. He afterward spent seven years with the David Nicholson Grocery Company as collector and salesman, occupying the former position for two years and the latter for five years. On the 1st of May, 1902, he became one of the organizers of the St. Louis Brass Manufacturing Company and started an active manufacturing business at Twelfth and Market streets in St. Louis. In January, 1903, at a meeting of stockholders, the following officers were elected: Edwin F. Guth, president; Joe Chassaing, vice president; Frank Chassaing, treasurer; and Charles M. Wempner, secretary. The business grew rapidly under the leadership and hard work of the new officers and in 1907 the factory space at Twelfth and Market was found inadequate for the volume of business. The factory was then moved to its present location at Jefferson and Washington avenues. The business was developed only after a most bitter struggle on the part of Mr. Guth and his associates. Several times in the early years they were almost overwhelmed by the influence of larger competitors, but they never lost faith in their future. They believed in their business and felt that their enterprise and diligence must ultimately triumph. They persevered, the reputation of the house grew through the good words of satisfied customers and the progressive



EDWIN F. GUTH

sales and advertising policies of the company led to the steady development of the business each year. In 1912 E. F. Guth brought out an entirely new principle of illumination, the unit now known all over the world as the "Brascolite." A selling organization was incorporated to promote this new unit known as the Luminous Unit Company. Nearly a million Brascolites had been sold up to 1920—the short space of eight years—an unparalleled achievement in the lighting industry. The making of elegant bronze lighting fixtures has also progressed rapidly and within the last ten years lighting equipment for several state capitols, innumerable banks, courthouses, hotels, office buildings and thousands of elegant homes throughout the country have been executed by his company. In 1915 the factory was again found to be too small and a five-floor addition was built, followed by a larger addition in 1919, the factory now including one hundred and fifteen thousand square feet of floor space, more than double the space used in 1907. Many other innovations in the lighting industry have been introduced, notable among which are the "Aglite" (all-glass sanitary unit), the "Industrolite" (factory lighting unit), the "Jack O'Lantern" (night light) and numerous other inventions in the art of illumination. The factory is now the largest and best equipped of its kind in the United States. Every necessary machine for turning the raw material into the finished product will be found here, every operation and stage of manufacture being handled by the most skilled mechanics that can be found. Today the company has district offices in sixteen of the larger cities of America, selling the company's products exclusively and has agencies in various foreign countries. These district offices are all managed by men especially trained as illuminating engineers who are giving their entire attention to the development of the trade. The result is that this company is now doing a volume of business of about two million dollars annually, exceeding all others. In fact they are the largest manufacturers of lighting fixtures in the world. Constant endeavor and advertising have made their name the most widely known in the world's lighting fixture industry. Mr. Guth is the chief directing head of the enterprise, representing an investment of over nine hundred thousand dollars. Lowell has said: "An institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man," and the plant of the St. Louis Brass Manufacturing Company, now a most important enterprise, is the result of Mr. Guth's business ability and progressive spirit. That his business is constantly increasing indicates his initiative and well defined plans which are steadily carried forward to successful completion.

On the 19th of May, 1910, Mr. Guth was married to Miss Sally B. Black, a daughter of James Black, a very successful building contractor of St. Louis and a man of marked social disposition, having the happy faculty of not only winning but retaining friends. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Guth are Frederic, James, Sarah Louise and Edwin F., Jr. Politically Mr. Guth is a republican but has never been an active party worker. He and his family are members of the Spring Avenue Episcopal church and he is a Mason with membership in Anchor Lodge, No. 443, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His name is also on the membership rolls of the Algonquin Country Club and Missouri Athletic Association, the Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber of Commerce, and he is now serving on the executive committee of the National Society of Lighting Fixtures Manufacturers. He is a lover of music and fond of all outdoor sports and is an enthusiastic golfer, fully believing that exercise of this nature is essential to his best efforts in business. He realizes the value and benefit of the out-of-doors and the exercise that is obtained in the game of golf and aside from the enjoyment which he gains on the links he regards it as a real business asset.

VERNE LACY.

Verne Lacy, who for three years has been assistant circuit attorney of St. Louis and who is engaged in the private practice of law as a member of the firm of Oliver, Raithel & Lacy, was born in St. Louis, February 13, 1886, and comes of English ancestry, although the family has long been represented in the state of New York where occurred the birth of Lawrence Lacy, father of Verne Lacy of this review. He was reared and educated at Sandy Creek, New York, and in 1874 became a resident of St. Louis. Here he still makes his home and is now the president of the

Poplar Bluff Brick & Tile Company. He married Daisy Baldwin who was born at Rome, New York, and who is of English descent, her great-grandfather having been Elijah Baldwin who was the founder of the family in the new world, coming from England to the American colonies in 1756 and settling in Connecticut.

Verne Lacy was the only child born to his parents. After attending the public schools of St. Louis he continued his education in Smith Academy and later entered Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1911 with the LL. B. degree. The same year he was admitted to practice and entered upon the work of his profession in St. Louis in connection with the office of Ryan & Thompson. He has continued in private practice since that time but has also been called upon for certain service along professional lines. On the 1st of January, 1917, he was appointed assistant circuit attorney for the term of four years, three of which he has already served with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He specializes in corporation matters in his private practice and also bears the reputation of being an excellent criminal lawyer. His courage, honesty and ability have been salient features in the attainment of the well deserved reputation which he enjoys as a representative of the St. Louis bar. The firm of Oliver, Raithel & Lacy has offices in the Arcade building and their clientele is now extensive and of an important character.

Mr. Lacy was married in St. Louis, Missouri, January 14, 1912, to Miss Irma Beckert, a native of this city and a daughter of John and Catherine (Ambuhl) Beckert. When America was actively engaged in war with Germany Mr. Lacy served as a member of the legal advisory board of the twelfth ward of St. Louis and was active in promoting the Liberty loan, Red Cross and other drives for the support of the government. In politics he is an earnest democrat, has labored untiringly and effectively for the party and has been president of the Speakers Bureau on the League of Nations. Fraternally he is connected with Cache Lodge, No. 416, A. F. & A. M., and is also a Royal Arch and Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Scottish Rite. Along strictly professional lines he is connected with the Missouri Bar Association, in the ranks of which he has many friends and admirers, while all who know aught of his professional career acknowledge his many strong points as a trial lawyer and counselor.

JOSEPH CHARLESS CABANNE.

Joseph Charless Cabanne, who is the president of the St. Louis Dairy Company, the most extensive enterprise of the kind in Missouri, and whose splendid powers of organization and great business vision have featured in the upbuilding of the business which is today bringing a most gratifying return to the stockholders, was born in St. Louis, October 17, 1846. The history of the president is an interesting one for he is a representative of one of the oldest and best known families of St. Louis, his parents being John C. and Virginia Elliott (Carr) Cabanne, the latter a daughter of Judge Carr, an attorney who came from Kentucky to St. Louis. At that time it was very important for one of his profession to understand the French language, so he took up the study of that tongue at Ste. Genevieve. John C. Cabanne was born in St. Louis and followed the occupation of farming in St. Louis county for a number of years. He was of French descent, his grandfather, John Cabanne, having come from France to the new world during a very early period in the colonization of this section of the country. There were seven children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Cabanne, the eldest of whom, John Pierce, died in St. Louis during the early part of the Civil war while in preparation to join the Confederate army with his brother John C. Cabanne of this review. Another brother, S. C. Cabanne, engaged in the brokerage business in St. Louis for several years, but passed away in the prime of life, leaving a large family.

Joseph C. Cabanne was educated in the schools of St. Louis and later pursued a special course in an institution at Long Island in 1868. He first became connected with the milk trade in this city under the name of Mt. Cabanne Dairy Company at Westmoreland and Portland place, and continued for about four years, obtaining his milk supply from his own herd of cattle. He then sold his farm and afterward obtained his supply of milk from country dairymen, shipping by rail to St. Louis. His



JOSEPH CHARLESS CABANNE

place of business was then located on Seventh street, between Chestnut and Pine streets and later a removal was made to Twelfth and Chestnut streets, where better facilities for shipment and delivery were secured. In 1896 a removal of the business was made to the present location at 2008 Pine street. The company also owns and operates a branch at 1236 Kings Highway. Mr. Cabanne has developed a business of mammoth proportions, the sales increasing from four hundred to ten thousand gallons of milk per day, placing him in a point of leadership among the milk dealers of the city. The building at 2008 Pine street is two hundred and twenty-five by one hundred and nine feet and is a three-story structure, supplied with all modern equipment found in a first-class dairy. The company employs about three hundred men at the plant and in the delivery service and in addition to the office help for clerical work they also have about thirty at the different stations on the railroad lines as skimmers. The company is the oldest in this line of business operating in St. Louis. They competed for a prize at the Panama exposition of 1900, winning a gold medal, and again at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition winning a gold medal for sanitary milk and for the plant exhibit and through all the intervening years the company has maintained the same high standards. Since December, 1896, the Walker-Gordon laboratory has been in use by the St. Louis Dairy Company. The business is represented by two departments, the Gordon modified milk and the certified and definite percentage milk and cream prescribed by physicians for infants and invalids, designated as a chemical milk which is from particular herds specially cared for and fed with the one idea of producing a milk for the infants and sick room. The commercial milk and cream is pure and wholesome and is for general family use.

The St. Louis Dairy Company has as its officers, J. C. Cabanne, president; John P. Cabanne, vice president; Robert L. Kyser, general manager; Edwin F. Hagemann, secretary and treasurer; while in addition to the three first named John F. Lee and J. Sheppard Smith are on the board of directors.

Mr. Cabanne is a man who stands "foursquare to every wind that blows." He is one hundred per cent American, is liberal in his political views and in casting his ballot supports the man whom he thinks best qualified for office without regard to party affiliations. He displays many of the best traits of his French ancestors, for the early Cabannes were born in France and became early settlers of St. Louis, in which both the father and mother of Joseph C. Cabanne were born.

In 1868 in this city Joseph C. Cabanne was married to Miss Susan C. Mitchell, a daughter of Colonel D. D. Mitchell who belonged to one of the old families of the city and was well known as one of the foremost political leaders during his active life. Mrs. Cabanne passed away in March, 1910, leaving five children: John P., vice president of the St. Louis Dairy Company; Virginia, the wife of E. W. Little, a wine dealer of New York city; Martha Kyser, wife of Robert L. Kyser, manager of the St. Louis Dairy Company; and Fannie, wife of A. L. Pierson of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, and vice president and sales manager of the Consumers Fuel Company of Pittsburgh; and Susy M., the wife of J. Sheppard Smith, vice president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis.

Mr. Cabanne has been a lifelong resident of St. Louis, making his home here for seventy-four years. He is a most courteous and genial gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to meet and converse. He has ever manifested consistent interest in his native city. He supports all of those activities which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride and his co-operation can at all times be counted upon to further any plans for the public good. He fully sustains the reputation of a prominent and honorable old family whose record is interwoven with the city's history.

JOHN H. FECKTER.

John H. Feckter, president of the John H. Feckter Insurance Agency, of St. Louis, was born at Whitechurch, Hungary, March 28, 1874. His father Jacob Feckter, now deceased, was a contractor of Hungary. The mother bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Becker and they became the parents of two sons and a daughter: John H. who is the oldest; Barbara, the wife of John Schoellhorn, a woodworker; and Jacob, who is an iron-moulder and who married Anna Ilgers, by whom he has six children.

John H. Feckter obtained a grammar school education in his native country, pursuing his studies to the age of twelve years. He afterward attended evening school for three years, studying craftsmanship and penmanship, and later worked for two years with his father in the building of railroads and railway stations in Niesh, Serbia. Attracted by the opportunities of the new world he came to America in 1893 without knowledge of the English language. He made his way direct to St. Louis and began work in a lumbyard as a laborer. In 1894 he took up the carpenter trade with the Joseph Rupp Construction Company; and in 1896 began learning the trade of iron moulding and was thus employed until 1903 by the Buck Stove Company and the St. Louis Car and Wheel Company. In that year he entered the insurance field as a solicitor for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and on the expiration of five months was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent, continuing to act in that capacity until 1908. He then opened the St. Louis office for the Marquette Life Insurance Company, acting as manager and also assisting in opening the St. Louis field for the Marquette National Fire Insurance Company. He thus has been actively engaged in the insurance business to the present time and has won a notable measure of success. He organized the John H. Feckter Insurance Agency, of which he is president and treasurer, while his daughter Rose acts as secretary. He is now one of the directors of the Marquette Life Insurance Company and also associate vice president of the Marquette National Fire Insurance Company. In addition to his insurance interests he is president of the Marquette Oil Company of St. Louis, and is president of the Sternwear Sales Company, located at 2807 Locust street in St. Louis. His business affairs have been carefully directed and his activities characterized by a quick intelligence and a ready recognition and utilization of opportunities.

In Holy Trinity church of St. Louis on the 25th of July, 1899, Mr. Feckter was married to Miss Antonia Siemer, a daughter of Henry Siemer and they have become the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters: Paula, Rose, Antonia, John H., Jr., Vincent, Joseph, Adolph, Dolores, James Gladden and Vivian. Mr. Feckter and his family are members of the Catholic church and he belongs also to the Knights of Columbus. He is likewise a member of the West End Business Men's Club and the North Side Business Men's Club and takes an active interest in promoting everything that has to do with the business development and welfare and progress of the city. Politically, he votes the independent ticket. He is now president of the Cosmopolitan Club of St. Louis. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for he has here found the opportunities which he sought and recognizing their superiority to the chances he could have had in his native land, he has been thoroughly satisfied with America as a place of residence.

J. LOWE WHITE.

J. Lowe White of St. Louis, president and treasurer of the Illinois Powder Manufacturing Company, a growing enterprise which is capitalized at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was born April 23, 1850, in Watertown, Wisconsin, and is a son of J. Lowe and Adelia Mary (Potter) White. The father, a contractor and builder, was born in Lewis county, New York, and was a son of Isaac Lovell White of Johnstown, New York, who wedded Margaret Lowe of Lewis county, that state, although she was born in Ulster county. Margaret Lowe was a lineal descendant of Peter Cornelius Lowe, who came from Leerdam, Holland, in 1659, in the ship Faith, and settled at Wildwyck, now Kingston, New York. Since that time the name has been variously spelled, Louwen, Louw, Low and Lowe. J. Lowe White, Sr., was reared in the Empire state and turned his attention to building operations as a life work. He removed from New York to Watertown, Wisconsin, and there passed away in 1850, a short time prior to the birth of his son whose name introduces this review. He had wedded Adelia Mary Potter, daughter of Abijah Potter who was born in the state of New York, April 19, 1787, and was a son of Daniel Potter who was born June 30, 1760 and who wedded Naomi Crissey, a daughter of Colonel Crissey who served with the army of Washington in the Revolutionary war, being connected with New Hampshire troops, so that Mr. White of this review is eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution



J. LOWE WHITE

through both the Lowe and Potter lines. His maternal grandmother was Roxana Sackett, of Westfield, Massachusetts, a lineal descendant of Simon Sackett, who with his brother John Sackett sailed from Bristol, England, December 1, 1630, in the ship *Lyon* and reached Nantasket Roads off Boston, February 5, 1631. On their arrival the two Sacketts settled in Newtown, now Cambridge, Massachusetts, and were active and prominent in the development of that district. One of the direct descendants of John Sackett was Augustus Sackett who founded and gave his name to the historic town of Sacketts Harbor, New York. The history of the Sackett family in England can be traced back many generations and the family has always been a highly respected and progressive one there. His parents, J. Lowe and Adelia Mary (Potter) White, went from the state of New York to Wisconsin in a sailing vessel, sailing from Cape Vincent, New York, around the lakes and landing at Fairport, now Kenosha, Wisconsin.

As his father died prior to his birth J. Lowe White of this review largely acquired his early education from his mother. When he was eight years of age they left Wisconsin, returning to Sacketts Harbor, New York, where he attended the public schools and later the Old Academy at Watertown, New York, where he studied until he was seventeen years of age. In January, 1868 he went to Chicago and there began learning the hardware business, first as an inside man and then going on the road as a traveling salesman for the same firm and subsequently representing its successors, being thus employed until he established a retail hardware business in Chicago on his own account, dealing also in cutlery and sporting goods. He admitted a partner to whom he sold out after five years. In 1893 he became assistant to the manager of the Hazard Powder Company and continued with the DuPont Powder Company in the same position after the latter absorbed the former.

In August, 1895, Mr. White removed to St. Louis, where he opened an office in the Security building as agent and manager of the western branch of the Austin Powder Company of Cleveland, Ohio, continuing in that connection until November 30, 1919, when the St. Louis interests of the company were sold to the Illinois Powder Manufacturing Company. Mr. White had organized the latter company in 1907, with a plant at Grafton, Illinois. He continued with the Austin Powder Company for some time as they made a different variety of explosives. The Illinois Powder Manufacturing Company started with a capital stock of sixty thousand dollars and has progressed steadily until it is now capitalized for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. White is the president and treasurer of the company, with his son Charles Converse White as the secretary.

On the 20th of December, 1876, Mr. White was married in Chicago to Mary Elizabeth Converse, a daughter of Charles E. Converse who came to the middle west from Boston and engaged in the wholesale paper business in Chicago. The Converse family is an old and prominent one of New England and comes originally from English and French stock, tracing their lineage back to the time of William the Conqueror. Mr. and Mrs. White have become the parents of a son and two daughters: Charles Converse, who is associated with his father in business; Mabel Converse, now the wife of E. B. Helmer of Wyoming; and Lillian Converse, now the wife of Frank Drury of Kansas City. Mr. White's father gave his political allegiance to the whig party and J. Lowe White of this review has ever been a stalwart republican. He attends the Second Baptist church but is not a member of any secret societies nor any social clubs, his life being devoted to his family and his business. He is an ardent lover and collector of books and has a fine, well selected library of general literature but specializes in first editions, American, particularly Illinois and the early west. His collection bearing on the American Indians and the early English is very complete. He is likewise a member of the Bibliophile Society of Boston and of the Franklin Book Club of St. Louis. He is interested in old coin, fractional currency and stamps but confines his interests to those of the United States. Horticultural matters also elicit his deep attention and he takes much pleasure in the cultivation of shrubs and flowers. He enjoys out-of-doors sports, particularly fishing, which he has followed in various streams from Lake Ontario southward and from New York to Wyoming. Mr. White and his wife occupy a beautiful home thoroughly artistic in its furnishings and adornments. Upon its walls are two fine etchings of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, both of which bear the autograph of the men themselves who presented them as evidence of their respect and affection for the owner. He has had pleasant association with many prominent and distinguished men of the country and he deserves great credit for reaching the high busi-

ness and social position which is now his, for death deprived him of the care and guidance of the father and at an early age he started out in the business world. Character and ability, however, have constituted the foundation upon which he has builded his success and won his advancement and today he is a forceful factor in the manufacturing circles of the Mississippi valley.

FRANK JOSEPH PETERMAN.

Frank Joseph Peterman, vice president of the Stock-Peterman House Furnishing Company of St. Louis, has been a lifelong resident of this city, his birth having here occurred June 16, 1878. His father, Joseph Peterman, was born in Bavaria, Germany, but came to the United States about sixty-five years ago, establishing his home in St. Louis where he was engaged in business as a paving contractor. In fact he was one of the first contractors in his line in the city and did all of the paving around Eads bridge and Third and Washington streets from the levee up. He wedded Catherine Dudine, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine, now a part of France, and who came to America when quite young, settling in St. Louis. Both Mr. and Mrs. Peterman attained an advanced age, the father dying when eighty-six, while his wife passed away in 1918 at the age of eighty-two years.

Frank Joseph Peterman of this review was educated in St. Joseph's parochial school at the corner of Eleventh and Cass streets in St. Louis. He started out in the house furnishing business in connection with the firm of Hellrung & Grimm and in 1904 organized the Stock-Peterman House Furnishing Company, of which he is the vice president. Through the intervening period of sixteen years he has most carefully directed the interests of the business in association with his fellow officers of the company and success has been theirs in substantial measure. Mr. Peterman has always been connected with this line of business activity and the thoroughness of his work and his ability have brought him very substantial success. He is a member of the Retail Furniture Dealers Association and also a member of the North St. Louis Business Men's Association.

In St. Louis, on the 22d of October, 1902, Mr. Peterman was married to Miss Mary Stock, a daughter of Bernard Stock, a prominent contractor of St. Louis. They have three children: Alvin, Eugene and Frank. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Mr. Peterman belongs to the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is a republican but has never been an office seeker. During the World war he was connected with the Liberty loan drives in north St. Louis. His time and attention on the whole, however, have been given to his business affairs and the thoroughness which he manifests in all that he undertakes, combined with his progressive spirit and his enterprise, have brought him a substantial measure of success.

TILGHMAN A. BRYANT.

Tilghman A. Bryant, a grain broker of St. Louis who has developed an extensive business through earnest effort, close application and unremitting energy, is a representative of a family that has been truly American in its lineal and collateral branches through several generations. Moreover, the ancestral line is one of which he has every reason to be proud. His father was Dr. William P. Bryant and his grandfather Judge William P. Bryant, the latter one of the earliest settlers of Rockville, Parke county, Indiana, who in 1850 was appointed to the position of chief justice of the territory of Oregon. After serving in that position for several years he returned to his native state and was there elected judge of the judicial circuit in 1855. Upon his retirement from the bench he resumed the private practice of law and continued a prominent representative and honored member of the Indiana bar to the time of his death. He won a place of distinction among the lawyers of the middle west and left to his family the priceless heritage of an honored name and a record characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty at all times. His son, Dr. William P. Bryant, wedded Mary A. Howard, a daughter of General Tilghman A. and Martha



FRANK J. PETERMAN

(Maxwell) Howard, of Rockville, Indiana. General Howard was one of the distinguished men of his time. He was born near Pickensville, South Carolina, November 14, 1797, and was a son of John Howard, who at the age of eighteen years became a soldier in General Greene's army, thus serving during the closing months of the Revolutionary war. General Howard's boyhood brought him through a period of privation and toil, with no educational advantages other than a motherless boy could secure for himself, for his mother died when he was but two months old. At nineteen years of age, still poor but resolute, he went to Tennessee to seek a home. There he began the study of law with Hugh Lawson White, at that time a celebrated jurist and advocate of the south. When twenty-one years of age General Howard began practice alone and in a short time his inherent manliness and his professional ability attracted the attention of Jackson and Houston and there were planted the seeds of a close friendship that ended only with his death. In 1828 General Howard was chosen a presidential elector and had the pleasure of casting the vote of Tennessee for his friend, Andrew Jackson. Two years afterward, at the age of thirty-three years, he went to Bloomington, Indiana, and there his wife died. In 1833 he wedded Martha Maxwell, a daughter of David H. Maxwell, a prominent citizen of southern Indiana, who had been a member of the convention which drafted the state constitution. General and Mrs. Howard then settled in Rockville, Indiana, and he was appointed district attorney by President Jackson and when forty years of age was elected to represent his district in the twenty-seventh congress. In 1835 he was selected to represent the national government in the settlement of conflicting claims to the land in and around Chicago, disputes arising by reason of Indian treaties and from other sources. At the cabinet meeting when this matter was under discussion there was a sharp controversy over the selection of a man who could best represent the government. President Jackson coming into the room at this juncture, said: "Gentlemen, I will tell you whom to appoint—Tilghman A. Howard of Indiana. He is an honest man. I have known him long and well." It was thus that the appointment was made. Mr. Howard was afterward defeated for the United States senate in 1839 by the closest kind of a margin and for governor in 1840. In 1844 he was selected as minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Texas. He left Rockville, Indiana, on the 4th of July of that year and died of yellow fever at Washington, Texas, on the 16th of August of the same year. Many of the prominent men of his time believed if he had lived he would have become president of the United States. His widow survived him for many years, passing away on the 27th of April, 1909, at the notable age of ninety-six years. It was General Howard's daughter, Mary A. Howard, who became the wife of Dr. William P. Bryant and to them were born four children: Tilghman A.; Frank M., who is a judge at Rockville, Indiana, thus sustaining the records of the family for judicial ability and prominence; and Anna and Will T., both now deceased.

Tilghman A. Bryant is not only fortunate in having back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished but is also happy in that his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. He was born in Rockville, Indiana, March 26, 1863, obtained a public and high school education in his native state and when eighteen years of age became a telegraph operator, being thus employed until he reached the age of twenty-two. He then entered the railway mail service as postal clerk, being thus engaged for four years, and from this time was continuously connected with the railway interests until 1902. He then turned his attention to the grain business and was in the employ of different firms until 1916, when he established business on his own account. Through the intervening years he has successfully managed his interests as a grain broker and now has a liberal patronage, having gained a most creditable position in the business circles of his adopted city. Mr. Bryant was the organizer of the Missouri Grain Dealers Association in 1916 and acted as secretary for nearly a year. He was the first successfully to bring about such an organization in this state.

Mr. Bryant has been married twice. His first wife, who bore the maiden name of Josephine Pierce, passed away in 1886. He afterward wedded Gertrude H. Hamilton at Rockford, Illinois, in 1895, and they became the parents of a son, William Maxwell, who passed away December 7, 1918, at the age of eighteen years.

Mr. Bryant's military record covers experience in 1898 as second lieutenant of Company G of the Fifth Illinois Regiment of the National Guard. During the recent

World war he was very active in promoting Liberty bond sales and in advancing the Red Cross and other drives essential to the welfare of the soldiers at home and overseas. His political allegiance in the past has been given to the democratic party, but in 1920 he supported the republican party, believing it to be for the best interests of the entire country. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and the nature of his interests along still other lines is further indicated through his connection with the Missouri Athletic Club and with the Merchants Exchange. He is a capable and forceful man and those who have had business relations with him bear testimony to his thorough honesty and trustworthiness. His entire record is in harmony with the annals of an honored ancestry and he may well be proud of the fact that he comes of families whose Americanism has ever measured up to the one hundred per cent standard.

FREDERICK C. ORTHWEIN.

Frederick C. Orthwein is the president and owner of the grain business conducted under the name of the William D. Orthwein Grain Company, which is the oldest grain firm in St. Louis, the name of Orthwein being associated with the grain trade of the city from the earliest times. Frederick C. Orthwein was born May 11, 1871, in St. Louis, and is a son of William D. Orthwein whose birth occurred in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 9, 1841. In 1860, when nineteen years of age, William D. Orthwein came to America and for a year and a half was employed as a salesman in a mercantile house of Lincoln, Illinois. In 1862 he removed to St. Louis and became bookkeeper for the grain commission firm of Haenshen & Orthwein, the junior partner being his brother, Charles F. Orthwein. Until 1870 William D. Orthwein remained with the firm and then joined the firm of Orthwein & Mersman, of which his elder brother was senior partner. The firm was the first to make shipments of grain in bulk to Europe entirely by the water route from St. Louis, demonstrating the fact that business could be successfully conducted by way of New Orleans. For a quarter of a century they were the principal exporters of grain by way of the Crescent city and of Galveston and throughout his entire career William D. Orthwein made steady progress, resulting in the benefit of general business conditions as well as the improvement of his own fortunes. In 1879, with the retirement of Mr. Mersman, the firm became Orthwein Brothers and maintained a continuous existence until 1893, when William D. Orthwein organized the William D. Orthwein Grain Company, being joined in a partnership relation by his son, Frederick C. Orthwein. The father remained active in the business until 1900, when he turned over the management to his son Frederick. He was also active along other business lines, being the president of the St. Louis Victoria Flour Mills, a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, vice president of the Manufacturers Railway Company and a director of the Kinloch Telephone Company of which he was elected president in 1905. He succeeded in making the Kinloch one of the largest and strongest independent telephone companies in the country, both financially and in the number of phones in operation.

William D. Orthwein is a splendid type of American manhood and citizenship. His loyalty to his adopted country was manifest in his service in the Union army during the Civil war. He has cooperated in all that pertains to municipal progress in St. Louis, was a director of the Merchants Exchange and a member of the board of managers of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund. He belongs to the St. Louis, Log Cabin and Union Clubs and to the Chamber of Commerce. A contemporary biographer said of him: "His activities have been of such extent and importance as to leave the impress of his individuality upon the history of the state. With wonderful foresight he has seemed to recognize the value of a business situation or possibility and he has wrought along lines of great good. It is not only his business success, however, but his character as exemplified in his relation with his fellowmen and in his patriotic citizenship that entitles him to classification with the eminent men of St. Louis." William D. Orthwein was married June 9, 1870, to Miss Emily H. Thuemmler, a native of St. Louis.

Their son, Frederick C. Orthwein, pursued his education in the public schools of St. Louis and in the Smith Academy. In 1889, when eighteen years of age, he became interested in the Victoria Flour Mills with his father and throughout the intervening period has made steady and notable progress in connection with the milling business



FREDERICK C. ORTHWEIN

and the grain trade of the country. He afterward became general manager and treasurer of the Victoria Flour Mills Company. He has been a most potent factor in the development of the business of the William D. Orthwein Grain Company, of which he was made vice president and general manager in 1893. When he joined his father in business he brought to the experience of the older man the ambition and progressiveness of young manhood and it is due to his efforts that the company has since maintained its place in the foremost rank of grain dealers in the Mississippi valley. With the father's retirement as active head of the business in 1900 the control was taken up by Frederick C. Orthwein, who through the intervening period of twenty-one years has developed the business in accordance with the rapid and substantial commercial growth of St. Louis. He displays marked executive ability and is bending his efforts to administrative direction, his keen sagacity and enterprise being manifest in all that he undertakes. Moreover, many other corporate interests have benefited by his cooperation and sound business discernment, for he is the vice president of the William F. Niedringhaus Investment Company, a director and member of the executive board of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, a director of the St. Louis Coke & Chemical Company, also the Anheuser-Busch, Incorporated, the Kinloch Telephone Company and the Gilbsonite Construction Company. He was likewise a director from 1913 until 1915 of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis.

In 1896 Mr. Orthwein was married to Miss Jeannette F. Niedringhaus, daughter of William F. Niedringhaus, now deceased. They have become the parents of three sons and a daughter: William D. (II), who is now a student at Yale University and who during the period of the World war was an ensign in the United States navy; Frederick C., Jr., who was in the service of the Naval Reserve and is now attending Yale University; Richard Walter, also a Yale student; and Janet, now a pupil in the Mary Institute of St. Louis. The parents have every reason to be proud of the records of their sons, two of whom were in the military service of the country, while all three are making creditable records at Yale.

Mr. Orthwein is a member of many of the leading clubs and social organizations of the city, including the St. Louis Club, Racquet Club, Bellerive Country Club and the Sunset Hill Country Club. He finds his chief source of recreation in golf. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a member of the Merchants Exchange for twenty-nine years and became one of its directors when but twenty-seven years of age, being the youngest man ever chosen to that position up to that time. His life has been characterized by a spirit of determination and progress that has resulted in the successful accomplishment of everything he has undertaken. He has readily discriminated between the essential and the non-essential in all business affairs and throughout his entire career has quickly recognized and wisely utilized every opportunity that has come to him and by so doing has continued the name of Orthwein as a most potent force in the commercial and financial circles of the city. His capability and resourcefulness have long been recognized, making him one of the dynamic forces in connection with the business development of St. Louis.

F. EWALD BUSSE.

F. Ewald Busse, associated with the Barry-Wehmiller Machinery Company of St. Louis as vice president, was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1882, his parents being Frederick W. and Johanna (Schleuter) Busse. The father is now deceased, but the mother is still living in Germany. The son obtained his education in his native land, attending the public and high schools there and also the technical university of Ilmenau, Germany, where he pursued his course in mechanical engineering. He came to America in January, 1903, as mechanical engineer for a German company, having established the attractive exhibit known as the Tyrolean Alps at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. After the close of the exposition Mr. Busse, recognizing that he had better business opportunities in the new world, accepted the position of mechanical draughtsman with the Fulton Iron Works and in 1906 became identified with the Barry-Wehmiller Machinery Company in the capacity of mechanical engineer. Through the intervening period, covering fourteen years, he has been identified with this company and since 1911 has occupied official connection, having been elected vice president of the firm at that time.

They are engaged in the manufacture of bottle-washing machinery and theirs is the only establishment of the kind in the state and is the largest in the United States. The business has been steadily developed and in his capacity as mechanical engineer and as an executive Mr. Busse has contributed in no small measure to the success and growth of the concern.

On the 14th of April, 1907, Mr. Busse was married in St. Louis to Miss Emily Louise Stroh, a daughter of Eugene Stroh, who was formerly prominent in business in connection with the millinery line. To Mr. and Mrs. Busse have been born three children: Frederick Eugene, whose birth occurred June 18, 1910; Emily Sophia, who was born January 2, 1913; and Ewald William, born August 18, 1917.

Politically Mr. Busse is a republican, supporting the party since becoming a naturalized American citizen. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons as a member of Irwin Lodge, No. 121, A. F. & A. M.; with Bellefontaine Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.; and Ascalon Commandery, K. T. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Evangelical church, and in these associations are indicated the nature of his interests and the rules that govern his conduct. He is yet a young man who through individual merit and ability along the line of his profession has made steady advance in that field, bringing him into close association with one of the paying productive industries of his adopted city.

HON. RICHARD BARTHOLDT.

The contributions which the Hon. Richard Bartholdt has made to American progress are distinct and valuable. For many years a member of congress he left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the laws enacted during his connection with the national legislative body. Moreover, it is known that it was his personal effort that made it possible to secure the cooperation of congress in holding the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. These and many other specific instances could be cited of his keen and helpful interest in public affairs ere he voluntarily retired to private life on the 4th of March, 1915.

Mr. Bartholdt was born at Schleiz, a small provincial town in the heart of Germany, November 2, 1855. His father was a "Forty-eighter"—that is, a democrat who participated in the uprising of that year against autocratic government and not wishing his boy to become "cannon fodder," he readily consented to the latter's emigration to America in 1872, after his graduation from the gymnasium of his native town. Through special lessons the boy had been enabled to read and write fluently the English language before he landed on American soil. Reaching the new world he learned the printer's trade in the office of a relative in Brooklyn, New York, and after a few years was promoted from "the case" to a reporter's desk. His was a newspaper career from the ground up. After serving his apprenticeship as police and court reporter he was sent to Albany as legislative correspondent. There he came in contact with many of the future great men of the nation, including among others three who later became presidents—Arthur, Cleveland and Roosevelt. While the last named was serving his two terms in the state legislature Mr. Bartholdt gave him lessons in German and they remained good friends ever after. In 1883 Mr. Bartholdt participated, as a newspaper correspondent, in the transcontinental excursion and ceremonies arranged by Henry Villard in celebration of the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad and witnessed the driving of the golden spike in the Rocky Mountains. On this occasion he formed the acquaintance of many great men of this and other nations, the distinguished guests numbering more than five hundred. On his return to New York he became foreign editor of the New York Staatszeitung, which position enabled him to familiarize himself with international questions. In 1885 he returned to St. Louis where he had already spent two years of his life and which was the native city of Mrs. Bartholdt, to assume the editorial management of the Tribune, a daily evening paper. His career here was one of exceptional success. Not only did he build up his paper but he soon became favorably and widely known, so that in 1888 the republican leaders chose him as their candidate for congress in the tenth district. At the convention, however, held at De Soto, he failed of the nomination by one vote. This defeat turned out to be a piece of good luck, as the district was then strongly



RICHARD BARTHOLDT

democratic. Four years later, after it had been made republican, he was nominated and easily elected. This was the beginning of a long congressional career. Before entering congress he was elected to the St. Louis school board, which, in turn, elected him its president. His administration of school affairs was marked by three important reforms: the reorganization of the building department and elimination of abuses; the purchase, in the open market, of better and cheaper schoolbooks; and the introduction of a scientific system of physical culture. The good record he thus made aided him materially in his first campaign for congress against one of the strongest men the democrats could put up, Edward C. Kehr. His majority was a little over three thousand. This he increased at each one of the ten subsequent elections until it reached the unprecedented figure of twenty-five thousand.

In congress he proved a studious and industrious worker, paying closest attention to the wants and interests of his constituents. His schooling as a newspaper man stood him in good stead, so that from the start he was familiar with all the great national questions. True to his democratic instincts he became a champion of individual liberty and popular rights against the many attempts to restrict them, opposed all measures unduly to restrict immigration and as a member of the committee on labor occupied a rather independent position as between capital and labor, always voting for what he believed to be for the best interests of the country.

Mr. Bartholdt was for many years chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds and it was proved by statistics that during his chairmanship more public buildings were erected in the country than were in existence when he took charge of that committee. He originated the plan of locating postoffice buildings, especially in large cities, close to the railroad station and of erecting, instead of monumental structures, plain buildings affording ample natural light and ventilation to those at work in them. The new St. Louis postoffice building, for which he stood sponsor, is generally regarded as a model in this respect.

He was a steadfast advocate of sound money as against the free silver idea and his first vote in congress was cast for the gold standard. He broke away from his party to vote for the direct election of United States senators by the people, and for an income tax which he defended as the most equitable taxing system. Ten years later the republicans, to his great satisfaction, made both of these measures their own. He participated in four different revisions of the tariff, the outcome of which were the Wilson-Gorman, the Dingley, the Payne-Aldrich and the Underwood bills. During the discussions of these measures he invariably advocated moderate protection—duties just high enough to equalize the difference between wages here and abroad.

In later years Mr. Bartholdt became an ardent advocate of world peace. From the time of the Spanish-American war which he believed might easily have been averted by arbitration, he favored legal machinery for the settlement of international disputes, in other words, the substitution of judicial decisions for war. "All that is necessary," he argued, "to accomplish that purpose, is to extend the rule of law to international relations." For this ideal he strove in and out of congress, with his pen and by word of mouth, by speeches, lectures, and contributions to the press. He became a leading spirit in the Interparliamentary Union, that powerful organization of over two thousand lawmakers of the various countries who believe that right is might and that all controversies between nations can be settled by arbitration. In 1903 he went to Vienna and as the lone American took it upon himself to invite that body of lawmakers to hold their next conference on American soil. He carried the day, secured an official invitation from congress and also the necessary appropriation for the entertainment of the distinguished guests of the nation. The conference was held the next year in connection with the St. Louis World's Fair and more than one hundred and forty members of European parliaments were in attendance. They paid their respects to Mr. Bartholdt by electing him president of the organization. At this conference a resolution was adopted which became known in the chancelleries of the world as the "Resolution of St. Louis," in which President Roosevelt was requested to call a second Hague conference. The subject of this sketch was the author of this resolution and it will be remembered that Roosevelt acted upon it, after its formal presentation to him by Mr. Bartholdt and his parliamentary colleagues. It may fairly be said, therefore, that Mr. Bartholdt was the legislative father of the Second Hague Conference. He attended not less than eight interparliamentary conferences in Europe, besides the two official Hague conferences and for many years remained in the people's eyes as an advocate not only of a world tribunal for the

settlement of international disputes, but also of an international parliament for the solution of problems which are of common concern to all. In recognition of his untiring efforts in behalf of durable peace the members of the house of representatives endorsed him three different times for the Noble prize.

His personal popularity among his colleagues in congress was often demonstrated to the satisfaction of his constituents. One particular occasion which the writer well remembers is worth mentioning. Mr. Bartholdt was the first man to suggest a World's Fair at St. Louis to celebrate fittingly the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase. He also introduced the first bill for that purpose in the house. St. Louis asked a subsidy of five million dollars to carry out the plan in a manner worthy of this great nation. Tremendous efforts had been put forth to secure the appropriation—a task the more difficult because neither constitution nor statutes sanctioned such an expenditure of the people's money. Yet a committee of St. Louis citizens, headed by former Governor D. R. Francis, believed after much persuasion that they had converted a safe majority to the support of the project, when quite unexpectedly the then speaker of the house, Colonel Henderson, refused permission to have the bill brought up for discussion and action. His scruples were of a conscientious nature, declaring that the treasury could not legally be tapped for such a purpose. It was at this critical juncture that Mr. Bartholdt stepped in. He prepared a petition to the speaker and personally secured the signature of every member of the house, friend and foe alike, requesting the presiding officer for a day in court. It was a fair request, and the speaker could now no longer afford to resist the will of the house, so clearly expressed. The bill was passed triumphantly. Mr. Bartholdt's extraordinary feat had made the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition possible.

On the northwest corner of Lafayette Square, opposite the White House at Washington, stands a beautiful statue of Baron von Steuben, the drillmaster, as he is called, of the Revolutionary army. The erection of this monument to the memory of one of the godfathers of the country is due to the initiative and untiring effort of Mr. Bartholdt. The unveiling ceremony on December 7, 1910, was participated in by President Taft and all the dignitaries of state as well as the diplomatic corps and the heads of the army and navy. Many thousands of visitors, mostly Americans of German ancestry, had come from all over the country to witness the event, which was made historic by one of the most imposing civic parades which had ever taken place in the "city of pageants." The patriotic address delivered on this occasion by Mr. Bartholdt was a most eloquent interpretation of the genius of the country and of the greatness and magnanimity of a nation which, he said, "in honoring its heroes, so nobly disregards national distinctions."

Soon thereafter congress passed a bill to present a replica of the Steuben monument to the German emperor in recognition of the gift he had made to America in the shape of a statue of Frederick the Great, the outspoken friend of George Washington and the American colonies. President Taft appointed Mr. Bartholdt a special envoy to present the replica to the Kaiser in behalf of congress and the American people. The presentation ceremony took place at Potsdam, opposite the old historic castle, where the Steuben replica had been erected. It was an event of great military splendor, the Kaiser having evidently gone out of his way to make it such in order to please America. During a gala dinner which followed the ceremony Mr. Bartholdt occupied the seat of honor to the right of the emperor and enjoyed an hour's talk with the latter. What the Kaiser said on this occasion will probably not be known until Mr. Bartholdt publishes his memoirs. German-American relations were then the friendliest possible, as was attested by a personal letter of President Taft to the German ruler, which the latter answered by a cable message couched in most cordial sentiments.

While Mr. Bartholdt has come in contact with most of the great men in the political, commercial and social life of America, it may also be safely said that he enjoys the personal acquaintance of more crowned heads, statesmen and parliamentarians of Europe than any other living American. He had the distinction of dining with Bismarck (at Friedrichsruh in 1895) as the only guest at the family table, was received by King Edward of England, shook hands with King Leopold of Belgium and met the premiers and leading statesmen of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Norway, Sweden, etc. The knowledge of world affairs he had thus gained stood him in good stead when, during the last years of his congressional career, he served as a member of the committee on foreign affairs.

In the councils of the republican party he was a familiar figure and wielded considerable influence. He served for many years on the national congressional committee and in his home state, Missouri, he presided with skill and impartiality over several of the most stormy state conventions. When in 1912 the great National Peace Congress met in St. Louis he was chosen its president in recognition of his distinguished services in the cause of international conciliation and peace.

When in 1914 the European war broke out, there was no one upon whom the blow fell heavier than the man who on numerous European platforms had boldly declared that there would be no more wars. What his feelings must have been when, later, America entered the war against Germany, may well be imagined when it is remembered that during his whole public life he had labored with might and main so to cement the friendship between those two countries as to make any bloody encounter an impossibility. Nevertheless, it can be said truthfully that he never wavered for one minute in his loyalty to the stars and stripes. When the war began in Europe he was in mid-ocean on the steamer *Cecilie*, on his way to Stockholm, where the Interparliamentary Conference of 1914 was scheduled to be held. The *Cecilie*, it will be remembered, was obliged to turn back and landed safely with a load of fourteen millions of gold, in Bar Harbor, Maine, after a sharp pursuit by an English and a French cruiser. Mr. Bartholdt often remarked afterwards that if the Stockholm peace conference had been held during the last days of July the war might have been averted.

On March 4, 1915, Mr. Bartholdt voluntarily retired to private life. Seven months previously he had publicly declared his intention to retire, so that this step cannot be ascribed to the war. His determination caused universal regret, but the combined efforts of party leaders and friends could not swerve him from his purpose. He has since spent nearly all his time quietly in his library, devoting himself entirely to literary pursuits. Over the record of his official and public career there never fell any shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, his course proving the words of Garfield that "it is possible to stay in public life for a long time and remain an honest man."

H. S. TRICE, M. D.

Dr. H. S. Trice, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in St. Louis, was born in Verona, Mississippi, June 22, 1885. His father, William Wilder Trice, was also a native of Mississippi and was of Scotch descent. He belongs to one of the old and prominent families of the south whose numerous representatives were widely scattered through Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, while one branch of the family went to Texas in an early day. It has been said that the name was formerly spelled *Beatrice*, but in the course of years the present orthography was adopted. The father of Dr. Trice was a merchant of Mississippi, conducting a wholesale and retail hardware business at Tupelo. He married Sarah Wiley, who was also born in Mississippi. They became the parents of seven children, of whom two daughters died in infancy, but the five sons are all living, Dr. Trice being the eldest of the family. His four brothers are R. L.; T. E.; John L.; and Wilder, all of whom are living in Tupelo, Mississippi, where they are engaged in the hardware business, having been reared to that business through assistance rendered to their father.

Dr. Trice of this review was educated in the public schools of Mississippi and at a private school at Springhill, Tennessee. He was graduated from that school in 1906 and afterward matriculated in Tulane University as a medical student, completing his course in medicine in 1910, at which time the M. D. degree was conferred upon him. He located for practice in St. Joseph, Louisiana, where he remained until 1916, but in July of that year he came to St. Louis. For one year he served as an interne and for two years was house physician at the Barnard Hospital of St. Louis, engaged in the treatment of skin and cancer disorders. In July, 1919, he opened his office at his present location and he limits his practice primarily to skin diseases. In the summer of 1919 he pursued a post-graduate course in Columbia University of New York and he is constantly promoting his knowledge by reading, studying and investigation. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society and the St. Louis Dermatological Society.

Dr. Trice belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is likewise a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and also a member of the Phi Chi, a medical fraternity. He is a democrat by inheritance and from principle as well and is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the party. He has never sought nor desired political preferment, however, as it is his wish to give his undivided attention to his professional interests, which are of an important character and are constantly developing in scope and extent.

HON. CAMPBELL ORRICK BISHOP.

Hon. Campbell Orrick Bishop, judge advocate of the board of police commissioners of St. Louis, has for fifty-three years been a representative of the bar of this state and throughout almost the entire period has been recognized as a most successful and capable representative of the profession, his efforts at all times being characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty and by the strictest regard for the highest standards and ethics of the profession. He was born at Union, Franklin county, Missouri, December 28, 1842, and is of English descent, the ancestral line being traced back to James Bishop, who founded the family in America in 1704, at which time he took up his abode in Connecticut. One of his descendants who also bore the name of James Bishop removed from New England to Virginia and for several generations the family lived in Amherst county, that state. James Bishop was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Many representatives of the name have gained prominence and four uncles of C. Orrick Bishop were ministers of the gospel, while still others of the family have been identified with the church, most of them as representatives of the Presbyterian clergy, although some have been followers of the teachings of Methodism. The majority have attained considerable prominence in ecclesiastical circles and William Bishop who removed to Texas became well known as a writer on religious subjects.

David H. Bishop, father of C. Orrick Bishop, was born in Amherst county, Virginia, and in 1833, when twenty-seven years of age, came to Missouri, settling first at Union, where he resided until 1847. He then became a resident of St. Louis, where he remained until called to his final rest in 1892, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. For some time after his arrival in this state he devoted his attention to school teaching and later filled a number of positions of public honor and trust, serving for a time as judge of the county court and also as court clerk, in which connection he likewise performed the duties of court reporter. He was a notably fine penman and this quality combined with his knowledge of law made his services of much value as clerk of the courts. Following his removal to St. Louis he became actively identified with the life and fire insurance business and so remained until his retirement in 1874, when he took up his abode in a suburban home in which he passed the evening of his days amid most pleasant surroundings. In early manhood he wedded Sarah Lindsay who was of Scotch descent and a granddaughter of Luke Lindsay who served under General Washington in the Revolutionary war. The cartridge box which he carried throughout that struggle, together with other interesting relics, is now in possession of Mr. Bishop of this review. Sarah Lindsay arrived in Missouri in her girlhood days, removing to the west from Lewis county, New York, where she was born, and residing at St. Charles, Missouri, prior to her marriage. She survived her husband for ten years and had reached the notable old age of ninety-one years when she passed away in 1901. Her ancestors were New England people. Her grandfather was a native of Connecticut and at the age of eighteen joined the Continental army for service in the Revolutionary war, remaining on active duty until the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. His son, Luke Lindsay, was a soldier in the War of 1812. The marriage of David H. Bishop and Sarah Lindsay was celebrated January 8, 1842, in St. Charles, and to them were born three sons and two daughters, all of whom passed away in early childhood save C. Orrick Bishop of this review.

Brought to St. Louis when but five years of age C. Orrick Bishop was educated in private schools of St. Louis and in the Central high school, from which he was graduated as a member of its first class in 1858. He later entered Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, and won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1862, while the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him in 1864 and that of LL. D. in 1903. After leaving college he was employed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, doing clerical work in the



HON. C. ORRICK BISHOP

general offices of the corporation. He became imbued with the desire to prepare for the bar, however, and entered the Louisville (Ky.) Law School, from which he was graduated in 1866, the LL. B. degree being at that time conferred upon him. He then returned to St. Louis, where in 1867 he entered upon the general practice of law, which he followed successfully for a half century or until 1917, when in the month of November he was appointed to his present position as judge advocate of the board of police commissioners. One of his biographers some years ago wrote of him: "Advancement at the bar is proverbially slow and yet almost from the beginning he enjoyed a good clientage, which as the years have passed has connected him with much important work in the state and federal courts. In 1883 he was appointed assistant circuit attorney, which office he filled continuously for fourteen years, or until 1897 when he resumed private practice. In 1901, however, he was again appointed to that position under Governor Folk and served until January, 1905, assisting in all of the prosecutions of that period which made Folk famous. In March, 1905, he received appointment to the judgeship of the circuit court and sat upon the bench until January, 1907, when he resumed law practice. In the work of the courts he has gained distinction as a criminal lawyer, having largely devoted his attention to that department of practice. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care and loses sight of no point that bears upon the verdict. He employs his oratorical gifts in a clear, forceful presentation of his cause and has won a large majority of the cases with which he has been connected." Aside from his service, covering twenty-two years, in the circuit attorney's office, he was for sixteen years professor of criminal law in the law department of Washington University and for nine years in the St. Louis University, his professorship in both institutions covering altogether twenty-six years.

Mr. Bishop was reared in the Presbyterian faith, of which his father was a most devoted follower, while three of the latter's brothers were ministers of the church and his sisters all married ministers. Mr. Bishop is an active supporter of the democratic party, to which he has given his allegiance since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. His interests and activities, however, have centered upon his profession. One who has known him throughout the entire period of his professional career said of him: "He devoted himself almost exclusively to criminal law and became one of the most successful practitioners at the bar. His extensive knowledge and erudition in criminal law is well known and excelled by no lawyer in the state. In addition to his practice he has been a lecturer on criminal law and procedure for some years in both the Washington and St. Louis Universities. For twenty-two years he held the position of chief assistant in the circuit attorney's office of the eighth judicial district and met in successful competition the ablest lawyers in the state. As a practitioner his chief characteristics were great care, even to the minutest details, in the preparation of his cases; a marked ability to arrange methodically testimony and adaptations of the law thereto; and a conscientious, earnest and logical argument thereon to the jury. He was not rhetorical as a speaker, but his oratory was forceful and convincing by reason of its fairness and the logical argumentation of his style."

REV. JOSEPH D. A. COLLINS.

Rev. Joseph D. A. Collins, who in 1914 organized St. Luke's parish and has since served as its pastor, the church being located at Richmond Heights, in St. Louis county, was born in the City of St. Louis on the 28th of January, 1874, and is a son of Terrence and Margaret (Delany) Collins. The father, a native of Ireland, came to the new world when a youth of twelve years with his parents, the family crossing the Atlantic in 1849. The grandfather in the paternal line came from County Monahan, having resided at Carrick-Macross, while the maternal grandfather came from near Armagh, in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1810. Mrs. Margaret Delany Collins was born in St. Louis, where her father, James Delany, was one of the prominent contractors of the state and city in early pioneer times. Terrence Collins, father of Father Collins, followed the Missouri river for several years, but later was engaged as a machinist.

Joseph D. A. Collins of this review was a student in the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree as a member of the class of 1894. He afterward entered Kenrick Seminary, where he pursued his

course in philosophy and theology, being ordained to the priesthood in 1898 by Archbishop John J. Glennon, then bishop of Kansas City. Following his ordination he was made assistant at St. Kevin's church at Park and Cardinal streets in St. Louis, and in 1899 was made assistant to the Rt. Rev. John J. Tannrath, pastor of St. Agnes' church, continuing his labors there until 1907, when he was assigned to the pastorate of the church at Farmington, Missouri, with missions at Doe Run and Bismarck. While there located he built the church at Farmington, the architectural design being of the Romanesque type, with campanile in the rear, one of the most beautiful churches in the diocese. He also built the church at Doe Run. He remained in that charge for seven years and in October, 1914, was sent to Richmond Heights to organize St. Luke's parish. Here he held services in a rented house for a time and later purchased the parochial residence, in which he continued to hold church services until he could complete arrangements to erect a church edifice. In October, 1916, he had his new building completed, this being a church and school building combined, which will eventually be used for school purposes only. The building is a modern structure of the Italian Riviera type.

Father Collins is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus and is well known not only among the men of the parish but of the community as well. He is deeply interested in local affairs and his aid and influence are ever on the side of progress and improvement.

WILLIAM APPEL.

Starting out in the business world as a cash boy William Appel is now in control of a large real estate office which he opened on the 1st of January, 1911. Through the intervening period of ten years he has been very active in the real estate fields and his diligence and enterprise have led to the transfer of various important properties, the handling of which has contributed much to his income. St. Louis classes him with her native sons for he was here born July 13, 1862, his parents being Jacob and Elizabeth (Nagel) Appel, both of whom were natives of Germany, but came to America when quite young, settling in St. Louis where they were married. The father was engaged in the cooperage business for many years and here passed away in 1888 at the age of seventy-four. In their family were six sons and five daughters.

William Appel was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and when fourteen years of age became a cash boy with the William Barr Dry Goods Company, now Famous Barr Dry Goods Company. He remained in that establishment for a year and then entered the employ of the Meacham Arms Company with which he continued until they retired from business. In January, 1892, he was employed as city salesman by the Simmons Hardware Company and continued to act in that connection for nineteen years or until the 1st of January, 1911, when desirous of engaging in business on his own account he opened a real estate office at No. 3501 Gravois avenue. Through the intervening period he has continued as an active factor in real estate circles and at all times has kept thoroughly informed concerning property values. He has comprehensive knowledge of the real estate upon the market in St. Louis and has won a most gratifying clientage, his business now being a very extensive one. Outside of his business, educational interests perhaps claim the major part of Mr. Appel's time and attention and he does everything in his power to promote the school interests of St. Louis. He was the president of the Meramec School Patrons Association in 1901 and was largely instrumental in bringing about the erection of the Meramec school building, which is one of the attractive and substantial school structures of the city. He likewise did much in improving the streets in that vicinity and in bringing about a proper surrounding and environment for the school. In 1903 he was the secretary of the William McKinley High School Memorial Association and through his efforts the large oil painting of President McKinley was placed in the school. In 1917 he was appointed chairman of local board, No. 11, of the war department by Mayor Kiel of St. Louis and Governor Gardner and continued to act in that capacity until his duties were over, March 31, 1919, owing to the end of the war.

On the 15th of May, 1884, in St. Louis Mr. Appel was married to Miss Mary A. Primm, a daughter of John and Minnie Primm. They now have one son, Dr. O. W. Appel. Mr. Appel votes with the republican party and is a staunch advocate of its



WILLIAM APPEL

principles but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He has spent his entire life in St. Louis and is proud of the fact that he is a Missourian. While he does not belong to any particular church no good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain and he never misses an opportunity to assist any denomination that solicits his support. He finds his greatest happiness in doing something to promote the happiness and welfare of children and orphans and in furnishing helpful and attractive amusements for them. He has always made his home in St. Louis and he also maintains a summer home on the Meramec river near the city. His life has been fraught with good deeds, as well as characterized by business successes and joy and gladness seem to radiate when he comes into any assembly.

EDWARD JEWETT GOODWIN, M. D.

Dr. Edward Jewett Goodwin, who since 1904 has engaged in the practice of medicine in St. Louis and who throughout the intervening period has also been editor of the Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association, was born at Washington, Missouri, August 3, 1864, his parents being Robert Allen and Harriett Amanda (Perryman) Goodwin. In the acquirement of his education he attended the public schools and the Smith Academy, while still later he attended Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1894 with the M. D. degree.

He was associate editor of the Interstate Medical Journal of St. Louis from 1903 until 1910. In the latter year he was elected to the position of secretary of the Missouri State Medical Association and has continuously occupied this position. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society, the American Medical Association, to which he has been a delegate at the national meeting since 1909, to the American Academy of Medicine, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and various other organizations.

His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church, while his social nature finds expression in his membership in the University Club.

REV. FRANCIS BRAND.

Rev. Francis Brand, pastor of St. Aloysius Catholic church of St. Louis, was born on a farm in Taos, Cole county, Missouri, December 11, 1861, a son of Gerhard and Anna Brand, who were reared and married in Hanover, Germany. About 1840 they came to the United States, settling in Cole county, Missouri, where the father purchased a forty-acre farm at twenty-five cents per acre. He afterward acquired another forty-acre tract, for which he paid fifty cents per acre, and later a third tract of similar size, for which the purchase price was twenty dollars per acre. His entire life from that time was spent on this farm, which he brought under a high state of cultivation and development.

Rev. Francis Brand was educated at the Salesianum at St. Francis, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he pursued his preparatory course, also his classical studies and his course in philosophy and theology. On the 30th of May, 1885, he was ordained at St. John's church at Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, Archbishop Kenrick officiating.

Following his ordination Father Brand was made assistant at St. Francis de Sales church at Ohio and Gravois avenues, there laboring for three years, when he was assigned to a pastorate at Charleston and to missions which included several counties. He remained there for seven years, after which he was sent to Shrewsbury Park to organize St. Michael's parish. This work he accomplished and continued his labors there for three years. He was next sent to Kahoka, Clark county, where his mission covered a section of forty miles along the Keokuk & Western Railway and a width of twenty miles. In 1903 he was made pastor of St. Aloysius Catholic church in St. Louis. He erected a school building at Charleston, a parish parsonage at New Madrid, a church at Sikeston, a church and school at Oran, Mis-

souri, a church and school at Shrewsbury Park, a church and parish house at Kahoka, and in St. Louis he has built a parsonage, a new school building and a convent for the Notre Dame Sisters who have charge of the school, which now numbers three hundred pupils. These buildings are the tangible and visible evidence of his untiring efforts in the development of the work of the church.

Father Brand is a member of the Western Catholic Union, also of St. Aloysius Benevolent Society and of other organizations looking to the benefit of the church and its people. He has done eminent work in the mission field and his services in his present pastorate are productive of excellent results.

JOHN E. EGGERS.

The name Eggers is of Danish origin, the first in recorded history being one Christian Eggers, a Danish priest and writer, who lived in the twelfth century. Later Petrus Eggerdes (Eggers) was a German Protestant controversialist who lived 1555 to 1593, and Jacob Eggers, 1704-1773 was a Swedish soldier, military engineer and author. Others in history of the same name and the names Egardas and Eggerdes (corruptions of the same) are found scattered throughout Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Livonia. In 1848 from Holstein, then a part of Denmark, and the country of Christian, the first Eggers recorded in history came to the United States, John Eggers with his family consisting of his wife, four sons and one daughter. They settled at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, where the father, a skilled machinist, obtained employment in the machine shops of The Two Rivers Manufacturing Company, which position he held until his death in 1875. His children in the order of their birth were: Fred, John, William, Gustavus C. and Mary. The youngest son, Gustavus, was twelve years old when he came to America. He followed the trades of sailor, fisherman and millwright until his death at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1903. He had five sons: Henry J., Gustavus C., John E., Edward L., and Walter H.

John E., the subject of this sketch, was born at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, on January 2, 1867. Gustavus C. Eggers, father of John E. Eggers, was married on September 24, 1862, to Mary Buhse, who was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, and came to this country when three years of age. Her father, who brought her across the sea, was John Buhse and he also located with his family at Two Rivers, Wisconsin. Both of the parents of John E. Eggers became residents of Wisconsin in 1848, crossing the Atlantic at the same time as Carl Schurz and many other Germans who fled from the tyranny of that country to enjoy the liberty of the new world. Gustavus C. Eggers passed away in 1903, while his wife survived him for a decade, her death occurring in 1913.

John E. Eggers obtained a public school education in his native city, pursuing his studies through the grammar grades and then entering the high school at Wausau, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1884. He became identified with business life in connection with the lumber industry and acted as bookkeeper for various firms until 1891, when he entered the University of Minnesota for the study of law and was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1893. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the active practice of his profession, which he followed in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until 1895, when he removed to St. Louis and continued the practice of law for several years. He has never formally retired from practice and though his different business enterprises now claim nearly all of his time and attention he is still active professionally in an advisory and consulting capacity. He never cared for litigation and has always been more of a counselor than an advocate. Many corporate interests have felt the stimulus of his activity and cooperation and he is now an officer in several companies which feature largely in financial, commercial and manufacturing circles of St. Louis. In 1896 he became connected with the Antikamnia Remedy Company as manager and still holds that position. His activities in business have been very diversified and have brought to him a most gratifying measure of success. He is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Salvar Medicine Company, which was incorporated in 1912 and capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, for the manufacture and sale of proprietary remedies. He is also the vice president, treasurer and general manager of the Herriott Polish Company, which was incorporated in 1914 with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, for the manufacture of shoe and metal polishes, dyes and waxes. The Antikamnia Remedy Company was incorporated in 1890 and



JOHN E. EGGERS

has a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars. He is also owner of a half interest in the Actoid Remedy Company. Although Mr. Eggers is active in the management of these various companies, which make heavy demands upon his time and energies, he has also entered the banking field and is now vice president and a director of the Trust Company of St. Louis County, which is the largest banking institution in the county. It was founded in 1902 and still retains its original capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but its resources are now one million two hundred thousand dollars. This company is doing business at its original location in Clayton and much of its success is due to the sound advice of Mr. Eggers, a man of keen business judgment and broad vision who never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose but co-ordinates seemingly diverse interests and activities into a unified and harmonious whole.

Mr. Eggers was first married September 24, 1890, when Miss Lucy Corriveau, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, became his wife. She was the daughter of Eugene Corriveau and his wife whose maiden name was Cabot. Both were of French descent. Mrs. Eggers passed away in 1905, leaving a son, John E. C. Eggers, born March 8, 1899, who was in school when America entered the World war. He went to the Harvard training camp at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he spent three months and was then transferred to the training camp of Washington University and was so close to actual service that he was ordered to Camp Taylor in Kentucky for final preparation for overseas service when the armistice was signed. He is now completing his education at Washington University. On the 29th of June, 1912, the subject of this sketch was married to Louise Autenrieth at Clayton. They have one child, Robert Lee Eggers, born February 15, 1921. Mrs. Eggers is a daughter of George and Marie Autenrieth, the former a hotel proprietor and one of the most influential political leaders of St. Louis county up to the time of his death which occurred in 1897. The Autenrieths came to America from Germany in the '40s and at once settled in St. Louis county where the family has since been represented. Mr. and Mrs. Eggers reside at No. 510 Central avenue in Clayton. He is particularly fond of nature and a lover of flowers and he finds interest and recreation in farming. He is the owner of two farms of 175 acres in St. Louis county, which he is developing into the largest fruit orchard in the county, having now seventy-five acres in bearing trees of apples, peaches and cherries. One of these farms is located twenty miles from the St. Louis city hall and was originally a part of the estate of Governor Bates, who was the second governor of Missouri and who died in 1825 being buried on the estate. This farm contains what is said to be the largest maple sugar bush or orchard in the state, there being about eight hundred maple trees, from which Mr. Eggers now annually obtains much sugar and syrup. He is justly proud of his maple grove and of his farming interests as well, for he displays the same thoroughness and capability in the management of his agricultural interests as he does in the conduct of important manufacturing and commercial concerns.

Mr. Eggers is still a member of the St. Louis Bar Association and belongs also to the Royal League and the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a republican and is now serving as one of the board of aldermen of Clayton. He belongs to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis Drug and Chemical Company, National Association Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes, St. Louis Advertising Men's Association, St. Louis Automobile Club, and the Mississippi Valley Apple Growers Association, while along more strictly social lines he is an active member of the Sunset Hill Country Club. His experiences have indeed been wide and varied and have been such as have called forth enterprise, diligence and determination. He is possessed of all those qualities which make for leadership in the business world and is one of the forceful and resourceful business men of St. Louis.

OSCAR F. HOEVEL.

Oscar F. Hoevel, president of the Hoevel Real Estate & Building Company of St. Louis, has, through his operations of this character, contributed in no small measure to the improvement and development of the city. He was born in St. Louis, November 12, 1877, a son of Louis and Anna (Tiekmyer) Hoevel, both of whom were natives of St. Louis, their parents having emigrated from Germany to the new world and cast in their lot with the early residents of this city. Mr. Hoevel's

father was engaged in the retail hardware and stove business in St. Louis, spending the entire period of his active business life in this way and remaining a factor in the trade up to a short time prior to his death which occurred in 1900. His widow survives and yet makes her home in St. Louis, being quite active for one of her years. She has figured prominently in business circles, for after the death of her husband she was president of the Hoevel Real Estate & Building Company and carried on the interests under that style for several years, displaying sound business judgment, keen discrimination, and unfaltering energy. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoevel were born four children, two sons and two daughters: Mrs. Theodora Wurmb, whose husband is a druggist of St. Louis, being proprietor of the Watertower Drug Store at Grand avenue; Mrs. Henry Peterson, whose husband is superintendent of the A. Leschen & Sons Rope Company of St. Louis; Hugo, living in Dallas, Texas, where he is superintendent of an oil company; and Oscar F. of this review.

The last named was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and afterward turned his attention to the hardware trade as a salesman in connection with his father, continuing in that position for about ten years. He then became a traveling salesman for Koenig Furniture Company of St. Louis and remained on the road as representative for that concern for about five years. In 1910 he established on his own account and organized the Furniture Manufacturing Agency of St. Louis, and has continued at the head of the business since that date. In 1917 he became president of the Hoevel Real Estate & Building Company.

On the 15th of September, 1920, Mr. Hoevel was married to Miss Thekla Ullrich, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Ullrich, both of whom have passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Hoevel reside at No. 4522 Red Bud avenue in St. Louis. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, has always been a republican, giving unfaltering allegiance to the party and its principles. For forty-three years he has made his home in St. Louis and has seen wonderful changes as the work of growth and progress has been promoted. He is well known in social, as well as business circles and his life record should serve as an inspirational value to others, showing what may be accomplished when there is a will to dare and to do.

RALPH T. WHITELAW.

Ralph T. Whitelaw, who in February, 1917, became president of the Whitelaw Brothers Chemical Company of St. Louis, has been identified with this undertaking throughout his business career. He was born in St. Louis, September 21, 1880. His father, Robert H. Whitelaw, was born in Vermont in 1847 and came to St. Louis in 1866. He then engaged in business as a member of the firm of George P. Whitelaw & Company, chemical jobbers, the business having been established by George P. Whitelaw in 1853, who in 1873 sold the business to the firm of Barstow & Whitelaw. This partnership was dissolved in 1885 and a new partnership was formed by Robert H. and Oscar L. Whitelaw under the style of Whitelaw Brothers, the business being thus continued until the death of Robert H. Whitelaw in 1914. In early manhood he had married Mary Westgate, who was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, and who came to St. Louis in 1875. They were married in this city and Mrs. Whitelaw here passed away in 1891. They were the parents of two sons, Ralph T. and R. Malcolm, and one daughter, Mrs. Margaret W. Wilson of New York city.

Ralph T. Whitelaw was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, in the Smith academy and in Amherst College, being graduated from the last named in 1902 with the Bachelor of Science degree. He started out upon his business career in connection with his father and has since remained with the firm. Upon his father's death in 1914 the business was incorporated under the name of the Whitelaw Brothers Chemical Company, doing business as jobbers and brokers in chemicals for industrial purposes and also acting as southwestern distributors for the products of The Solvay Process Company, the Philadelphia Quartz Company, the Semet Solvay Company and others. In February, 1917, following the death of Oscar L. Whitelaw who up to that time had been president of the company, Ralph T. Whitelaw was promoted from the vice presidency to the presidency while R. Malcolm Whitelaw is treasurer and Hamilton D. Whitelaw, son of Oscar L. Whitelaw, was made secretary. The business is



RALPH T. WHITELOW

now one of very substantial proportions and the interests of the house are most wisely and carefully directed.

Ralph T. Whitelaw spent fifteen months in the traffic department of the Young Men's Christian Association being overseas from February, 1918, until May, 1919. His political endorsement is given to the republican party but the honors and emoluments of office have never had attraction for him. He belongs to a family that has been very prominent in the civic life of St. Louis, however, and very active in support of all movements for the advancement and welfare of the city. Like the others of the name Ralph T. Whitelaw has supported every plan and movement for the general good since attaining his majority and his cooperation can at all times be counted upon to advance public interests of worth. He is a member of the First Congregational church in which he has held several offices including that of treasurer. He belongs to the University Club, Noonday Club, St. Louis Club, Meramec Canoe Club, the St. Louis Drug & Chemical Club, the Drug & Chemical Club of New York and the American Chemical Society.

MURRAY CARLETON.

In the year 1873 Murray Carleton entered the business circles of St. Louis in connection with the wholesale dry goods trade, but while he has steadily developed his interests and has won notable success in founding and conducting the Carleton Dry Goods Company, this represents but one phase of his activity, for at all times the subjective and objective interests of his life have been well balanced. He has ever recognized his duties and obligations to his fellowmen and has been a contributing factor to the promotion of many lines of work which have had for their object the betterment of conditions and the uplift of the individual. His life, broadly useful as well as substantially successful, should serve as an inspiration to the young and a source of encouragement to all.

Mr. Carleton is a native of Cumberland, Maryland, and the son of a merchant and railway contractor, Henry D. Carleton, who resided in that city. From an early age the present St. Louis merchant has been dependent upon his own resources and made his initial step in business as an employe in a newspaper office in his native town when a lad of thirteen years. There he remained for a period of six years, gaining valuable experience in his newspaper training, for such a work always brings the individual wide and comprehensive knowledge of things current in the world and promotes an alertness of mind that is perhaps manifest in no other business as quickly and forcefully as it is in the gathering of news.

With Murray Carleton's advent into the business circles of St. Louis in 1873, he became identified with the wholesale dry goods house of Henry Bell & Son and from that point has made steady progress, winning various promotions until he reached the presidency of the Carleton Dry Goods Company, which is the outgrowth of the old firm of Henry Bell & Son. In 1875 Daniel W. Bell became owner of the original establishment and conducted the business under his own name until his death in 1878, when the firm of J. H. Wear, Boogher & Company was organized by former employers of the Bell establishment, Jesse L. and John P. Boogher and James H. Wear. At a later date the firm style of Wear, Boogher & Company was assumed and on the 1st of January, 1884, Mr. Carleton became a partner in the undertaking, having in the meantime gained comprehensive knowledge of every phase and principle of the trade as affecting the sales and the office management. Three years after he acquired an interest in the business it was incorporated under the style of the Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, which on the 1st of January, 1900, was succeeded by the Carleton Dry Goods Company, organized by Murray Carleton, who has since occupied the presidency. This is today one of the large and important commercial institutions of St. Louis and stands as a monument to the business ability, keen sagacity and broad commercial vision of the founder. James Russell Lowell has said, "An institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man," and by this the measure of Mr. Carleton's business ability, his executive force and his undaunted enterprise may be taken. He has now long occupied a central place on the stage of activity in connection with the wholesale dry goods interests of

St. Louis and has also extended his efforts into other fields, becoming identified with the St. Louis Transit Company and the United Railway Company, both of which elected him to the presidency. He is likewise a director and senior vice president of the Boatmen's Bank and his opinions upon business matters are considered a valuable asset in the conduct of any public enterprise or undertaking. At the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition he was chosen one of the directors and likewise served on its executive committee, contributing to the success of the fair which was here held and which was one of the epoch making features in the history of Missouri and the country.

In 1884 Mr. Carleton was united in marriage to Miss Annie Laurie Hays and they became the parents of eight children, one of whom, Susan R., has passed away, while those still living are: Murray, Jr., Hope D., who enlisted in the United States army as a private and was promoted to sergeant, being in overseas service in France and highly complimented in reports by his superior officers; Dorcas, now the wife of Louis Wynne Martin of St. Louis; Esther, the wife of Captain Richard Moore, Junior, of St. Louis; Ruth, the wife of C. L. Wood of Denver, Colorado; Patricia and Annie Laurie, both at home.

That the social interests of life have made strong appeal to Mr. Carleton is shown in his membership in the Log Cabin, St. Louis Country, Sunset Hill, St. Louis and Noonday Clubs and the Missouri Athletic Association. These interests, however, constitute but one phase of his activity outside of business. He has always been mindful of his duties and obligations to his fellowmen and has long been a devoted and faithful member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, contributing generously to its support, taking active part in its work and serving as chairman of its board of stewards. For twelve years he was also one of the trustees and the treasurer of the Barnes Hospital. For many years he served as Sunday school superintendent and is still a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Louis. He has been quick to meet the needs which have arisen as the result of the World war and was chairman of the Missouri Division of the European Relief Committee for the starving children of the war-ridden countries, raising more than three hundred thousand dollars for this cause. His life has been fruitful of many good results. His standards and his ideals are high and he has improved every opportunity to bring about their practical acceptance. Strong and purposeful, he has accomplished much not only in the upbuilding of his own fortunes but in the promotion of the world's work along the lines of intellectual and moral advancement and of benevolent and charitable work.

RICHARD ALLEN BOYLE.

Richard Allen Boyle, a real estate operator of St. Louis, was born at Paris, Illinois, November 18, 1869, and is a son of John and Jennie (Looney) Boyle. His youthful days were passed in St. Louis where he attended the public schools until he had passed through the grades and had pursued a course in the Manual Training School. He started out in the business world as a clerk in a bank at Sullivan, Indiana, which position he secured in 1888. A year later he went to the southwest, settling in the mining town of Pinos Altos in New Mexico. There he engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years but on the expiration of that period returned to St. Louis in 1891 and entered the real estate field by buying and selling property. He has since operated in this line and has negotiated many important realty transfers. His clientele has become an extensive one and his business has long been of important character. He is a member of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and is well known in business circles.

Mr. Boyle was twice married. First to Miss Jeanette Guitar of Columbia, Missouri, who died in St. Louis. There were no children by this marriage. He was later united in marriage to Miss Mary Garland Blair, and they have become parents of two children, Mary and Marguerite Blair. Mrs. Boyle is a descendant of Pierre LaCade, one of the founders of St. Louis and traces her ancestral line back to the well known family of Papins, being a granddaughter of Dr. Timothy L. Papin whose name is inseparably interwoven with the history of Missouri.

Mr. Boyle finds rest and recreation in golf, hunting and fishing. He is a member



RICHARD A. BOYLE

of the First Christian church of St. Louis and is well known in club circles, being the president of the Glen-Echo Country Club and a member of the Racquet, St. Louis Country and Noonday Clubs. A pronounced trait of his character is his loyalty to every cause which he espouses and his entire career has been marked by a progressiveness that has brought excellent results in whatever he has undertaken.

HARVEY D. LAMB, M. D.

Dr. Harvey D. Lamb, a physician of St. Louis who is specializing in the treatment of the eye, was born in Alton, Illinois, August 5, 1883, and is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, Charles D. Lamb, is a native of Vermont and for several generations the family was represented in the Green Mountain state. The father has devoted his life to the profession of civil engineering and has been quite successful in that field. His wife, also a native of Vermont and of Irish lineage, bore the maiden name of Julia Clark. She passed away in 1911, at the age of fifty-five years.

Dr. Lamb, the second in order of birth in a family of three sons and two daughters, obtained a public school education, completed by graduation from the Central high school of St. Louis in 1902. In the meantime he had mentally reviewed the broad field of business with its varied opportunities along industrial, commercial and professional lines and had determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work. He then entered Washington University and won his professional degree upon graduation from the medical department in 1906. For four years thereafter he remained in the university as a student in the medical school and in 1910 became an interne in the St. Louis City Hospital, where he continued for a year. He spent the succeeding two years in special study of the eye under Drs. Green, Post and Ewing and for a year continued his studies along that line in London, Berlin and Vienna, coming in contact with the most advanced and progressive methods of the eminent oculists of the old world. Since that time he has engaged in private practice, specializing in the treatment of the eye, and he is also serving on the staff of the Washington University Medical School.

At Concord, New Hampshire, on the 3d of September, 1915, Dr. Lamb was married to Miss Esther V. Libby, a native of Rhode Island and a daughter of Edmond D. and Emma (Curtice) Libby. Dr. and Mrs. Lamb belong to the Tyler Place Presbyterian church and are interested in all those forces which make for the uplift of the individual and the benefit of the community at large. The life record of Dr. Lamb is a most creditable one, early setting forth the strength of his character and his individual ambition, for he worked his way through college by holding laboratory positions and by teaching and he has since continued in the path of progress by reason of his wide reading and investigation into the latest scientific discoveries. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and the proceedings of these bodies keep him at all times abreast with modern professional ideas and methods.

REV. JOSEPH H. TETTEMER.

Rev. Joseph H. Tettemer, pastor of St. Paul the Apostle's Catholic church in Pine Lawn, St. Louis, was born in this city December 9, 1871, a son of Harvey J. and Honora (Moynihan) Tettemer, the former a native of Bloomsbury, New Jersey, while the latter was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and came to the United States as a child of ten years with her parents who settled in New Jersey, where she became the wife of Harvey J. Tettemer. After the Civil war they removed to St. Louis, where Mr. Tettemer engaged in shoe manufacturing, being one of the pioneers in that business in the city, in fact he was the first man to bring shoe machinery west of the Mississippi river. He engaged in business for himself for many years but during the latter part of his active life was superintendent of the factory for wom-

en's shoes of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, retiring from active work eight years before his death in 1912 at the age of about seventy-five years.

His son, Joseph H. Tettemer, was educated in St. Bridget's parochial school and in the St. Louis University, in which he pursued his classical course, while subsequently he entered St. Vincent's Seminary at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and there studied philosophy. His theological studies were pursued in Kenrick Seminary of St. Louis and on the completion of his course there he was ordained to the priesthood on the 8th of June, 1895, Archbishop Kain officiating.

Father Tettemer afterward pursued a post-graduate course in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., for two years and in October, 1897, was appointed assistant to the Rev. Father P. W. Tallon at the Holy Name church of St. Louis. He there served for four years, after which he went west because of ill health. He spent three years in the west regaining his health, after which he returned to St. Louis and was appointed assistant to Father F. J. Jones, pastor of St. Columbkille's church. He continued for two years in that work and was next appointed pastor of St. Joseph's parish at Louisiana, Missouri, where he continued for two years. In March, 1909, he was brought back to St. Louis to organize the parish of St. Paul the Apostle and succeeded in erecting the house of worship at No. 3901 Jennings road at the city limits. There were then but a few scattered buildings in the neighborhood. Father Tettemer purchased the ground and built a pretty church the same year and three years later erected a modern parish residence. In 1920 a fine school structure was finished, supplied with all modern appointments. The parish now has ninety families and one hundred children are enrolled in the school. The parish lies adjacent to the new industrial section of St. Louis and has a bright future before it.

Father Tettemer is a man of genial personality and his friends are legion, including many of the Protestant as well as of the Catholic faith. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus.

GEORGE PHILIP RICHTER, M. D.

Dr. George Philip Richter, engaged in the practice of medicine, with offices in the Metropolitan building of St. Louis, was born at Neustadt, Saxony, Germany, May 23, 1852, a son of Charles E. and Augusta (Mooock) Richter, the former a native of Saxony and the latter of Lorraine, France. The father was a minister who spent his entire life in his native country, passing away in 1860, when forty-nine years of age. The mother died in Germany in 1886, at the age of seventy years. In their family were four children, three sons and a daughter and the latter is now deceased.

Dr. Richter was educated in private schools of Neustadt and of Leipzig, Germany, and also attended the Universities of Leipzig-Bonn and Giessen in Germany, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree. Before completing his course he served for one year as an interne in the Leipzig Hospital and then entered the army, with which he served as a surgeon from 1875 until 1876. In June of the latter year he came to the new world and went to San Francisco, California, where he entered upon the practice of medicine, in which he continued until 1880. In the following year he was a surgeon in the Holland navy, on board troop transports to Java, but after about a year returned to America and established an office in St. Louis, where he has since engaged in successful practice, specializing in internal medicine. He has had broad experience and the knowledge thus acquired has been given to the profession through his contributions to leading medical journals. He was also professor of medicine and dean of the Barnes Medical College and later of the National University. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

In Germany, in 1876, Dr. Richter was married to Anna Fricke, who passed away leaving two children, Rudolph and Hildegard, the latter the wife of Rembert Von Muenchausen, a resident of St. Louis. Rudolph married Miss Augusta Hauck and they have two sons, Curt and Walter. Mrs. Von Muenchausen has two daughters, Anna Dora and Elfriede. On the 1st of December, 1896, in St. Louis, Dr. Richter was married to Fernande Osthaus, a native of Hanover, Germany, who is a well known writer under the name of "Edna Fern."

In his political views Dr. Richter is a republican and although he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day has never had aspiration for political office or honors. He has concentrated his efforts and attention upon his professional duties, which he has performed with a sense of conscientious obligation that has made his service of great benefit in this connection. He is constantly broadening his knowledge through reading and research and his ability is of high order, as attested by his liberal patronage and the warm regard entertained for him by his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession.

Index

Abel, Oliver	30	Boyle, R. A.....	784
Ackerman, Leopold	452	Brand, Francis	775
Adams, B. S.....	222	Bridges, H. A.....	637
Aff, J. G.....	527	Brinkman, B. G.....	64
Allen, W. L.....	255	Brown, L. A.....	643
Allshouse, H. A., Jr.....	564	Brown, W. C.....	186
Aloe, L. P.....	221	Brown Shoe Company.....	147
Altringer, A. N.....	167	Bruns, O. H.....	442
Anderson, G. A.....	589	Bryan, L. C.....	569
Andrews, E. D.....	249	Bryan, W. C.....	112
Appel, William	772	Bryant, T. A.....	754
Aubuchon, W. E.....	658	Buschart, Louis	239
Ayres, Samuel	624	Busse, F. E.....	761
Baird, J. E.....	290	Cabanne, J. C.....	746
Baker, C. A.....	694	Cadwallader, I. H.....	170
Baker, H. A.....	394	Calfee, J. S.....	677
Ball, J. E.....	500	Campbell, T. F.....	722
Barnett, A. C.....	47	Carleton, Murray	783
Barr, A. F.....	78	Carr, C. Y.....	105
Bartels, Leo	722	Case, J. F.....	553
Bartholdt, Richard	762	Chancellor, Eustathius	128
Bassford, H. S.....	336	Chandler, W. M.....	519
Bausch, F. E.....	390	Charak, David	687
Becker, J. A.....	217	Cheney, C. A.....	738
Beims, E. W.....	484	Chubb, Percival	428
Bell, E. D.....	253	Clancy, J. F.....	543
Belove, Benjamin	706	Clark, A. W.....	680
Bender, A. S.....	256	Clark, C. A.....	357
Bennett, T. W.....	127	Clark, J. A.....	184
Bergfeld, G. F.....	231	Clymer, M. G.....	371
Berkowitz, W. J.....	378	Cobb, C. W. S.....	701
Berry, C. H.....	409	Coffer, W. E.....	668
Berry, John	734	Coffman, Frank	419
Berthold, J. C.....	397	Collins, J. D. A.....	771
Betz, C. F.....	471	Collins, M. J.....	223
Beumer, E. H.....	498	Cookson, C. L.....	584
Bishop, C. O.....	768	Cooper, P. R.....	398
Bishop, J. E.....	282	Corby, J. B.....	126
Blanke, A. G.....	510	Cowherd, J. B.....	643
Blodgett, Eugene	63	Coyle, Eugene	247
Blodgett, W. H.....	5	Cramer, Otto	62
Blossom, D. B.....	331	Crane, P. P.....	224
Boisselier, R. W.....	38	Crawford, Hanford	413
Bolin, C. D.....	346	Creech, B. J.....	673
Borgmann, H. A.....	520	Crews, T. B.....	12
Bosserman, D. C.....	570	Crossman, C. C.....	415

Crowe, D. F.....	244	Gardner, H. S.....	101
Cruse, Joseph	639	Garesche, V. W.....	590
Cunliff, Charles	207	Garvey, J. A.....	232
Curtis, E. G.....	640	Gaus, H. G.....	680
		Gehner, August	454
Dana, Leslie	307	Gephart, Valentine	594
Daugherty, M. L.....	57	Gephart, W. F.....	21
Davis, J. J.....	330	Gerald, Brother	330
Davis, W. N.....	218	Gerne, Alfred	168
Dearing, E. M.....	205	Glaser, M. J.....	461
Dell, John	533	Gluckler, L. A.....	416
Denyven, R. J.....	15	Goldberg, Joseph	168
Dewes, A. B.....	54	Goltermann, C. E.....	368
Dittmeier, F. L.....	504	Goltra, E. F.....	683
Donaldson, J. W.....	573	Goodwin, E. J.....	775
Donk, E. H.....	307	Grabe, W. H.....	362
Dormeyer, C. H.....	547	Greene, L. B.....	598
Drake, G. S.....	358	Grewe, M. J.....	414
Drake, G. S., Jr.....	361	Griesbaum, Erwin	494
Droege, T. W.....	693	Groves, A. B.....	540
Duffner, Lucas	608	Guffey, D. C.....	628
Duggan, J. F.....	224	Gundlach, J. H.....	144
Dugger, W. E.....	678	Guth, E. F.....	742
Dyer, H. L.....	489		
		Haanel, C. F.....	250
Eggers, J. E.....	776	Haeseler, A. H.....	94
Ei, J. C.....	282	Haff, D. J.....	423
Elder, G. S.....	400	Haid, E. A.....	74
Elson, H. J.....	51	Haizlip, C. G.....	480
Erd, Charles	314	Hall, C. D.....	292
Evans, Danl.....	389	Hall, Homer	116
Evans, D. G.....	721	Hallett, E. S.....	384
Ewing, A. B.....	438	Hammon, R. M.....	332
Ewing, A. B., Jr.....	441	Hampe, O. A.....	528
		Handlan, A. H.....	142
Falkenhainer, V. H.....	25	Hangen, W. M.....	117
Farrar, C. M.....	175	Hanna, M. A.....	574
Farrar, W. C.....	710	Harder, T. J.....	93
Fauth, E. S.....	326	Hardie, J. L.....	448
Feckter, J. H.....	749	Hargis, B. F.....	614
Felsch, Rudolph	447	Harms, Emil	341
Filley, O. D.....	163	Haskins, F. H.....	90
Finley, R. T.....	484	Hatfield, C. F.....	432
Fischer, W. J.....	733	Hauk, B. R.....	232
Flury, J. A.....	41	Hawes, R. S.....	169
Francis, J. D. P.....	289	Hay, L. T.....	524
Francis, T. T.....	569	Hemingway, W. L.....	563
Franzen, N. L.....	570	Henning, Jack	324
Frederich, V. H.....	567	Hensel, E. R.....	368
French, C. E.....	597	Hert, Oscar	705
Freund, Simon	208	Hertenstein, Charles	83
Frier, T. J.....	323	Hezel, W. M.....	597
		Higgins, W. F.....	619
Gaines, A. J.....	667	Hill, O. M.....	580
Gans, R. C.....	95	Hitchcock, G. N.....	639
Gant, J. R.....	331	Hoewel, O. F.....	779

Hoffman, J. J.....	479	Kropp, E. J.....	663
Hoffmann, R. L.....	446	Krug, A. C.....	479
Hoffmeister, F. J.....	494		
Holweck, F. G.....	174	Lacy, Verne	745
Hooke, J. A.....	95	Lamb, H. D.....	787
Hope, J. A.....	690	Lashly, J. M.....	52
Horn, L. F.....	498	Lavery, D. J.....	627
Houwink, J. J.....	488	Lazarus, Sam	53
Howard, W. P.....	180	Lecoutour, Emil	488
Hoxie, R. S.....	583	Lee, C. C.....	357
Hoyland, G. W.....	451	Lee, J. S.....	342
Hummel, L. C.....	22	Leonard, W. H.....	644
Hummert, A. H.....	249	Levis, Leo	63
Hunkins, F. P.....	588	Lewis, J. D. P.....	190
		Lewis, R. D.....	466
Ibsen, Peter	150	Lewis, W. F.....	497
Ittner, A. F.....	176	Lionberger, J. R.....	86
Ittner, W. B.....	308	Little, A. H.....	697
		Little, W. C.....	697
James, W. K.....	237	Longan, E. E.....	410
Jennings, E. M.....	263	Longmire, J. R.....	629
Johns, G. S.....	90	Lucas, Charles	243
Johnson, O. A.....	679	Lucas, J. B. C.....	279
Jones, Breckinridge	276	Lynch, J. E.....	233
Jones, Paul	138		
Jones, Paul, Jr.....	141	McAnulty, J. T.....	702
Judson, F. N.....	462	McBride, W. B.....	514
		McCrae, C. E.....	657
Kallmeyer, Otto	427	McDonald, Jesse	627
Kane, Joseph	530	McMillen, J. A.....	185
Karling, F. W.....	26	McNally, R. F.....	133
Kauffman, F. E.....	35	MacQuaid, Craig	306
Keitel, E. J.....	487	Macey, H. C.....	558
Keller, G. F.....	216	Madorie, E. P.....	507
Kelly, L. D.....	577	Mandelaris, G. A.....	453
Kemmerer, G. H.....	126	Martin, E. D.....	617
Kennard, S. M.....	149	Martin, E. L.	325
Kennedy, T. D.....	669	Martin, J. I.	534
Kennedy, W. A.....	618	Martin, R. M.	275
Kenton, G. V.....	31	Marty, L. A.....	654
Kimmel, Karl	610	Massengale, J. E.....	459
Kinealy, W. B.....	20	Masterson, T. J.....	428
King, A. B.....	298	Maxwell, W. C.....	623
Kingsland, Geo.....	25	Meletio, W. A.....	407
Kinsella, W. J., Jr.....	111	Merrell, G. R.....	202
Kirby, D. N.....	228	Merrell, H. S., Jr.....	67
Kleinschmidt, R. E.....	648	Mersereau, G. J.....	604
Kletzker, G. S.....	499	Meservey, W. M.....	589
Kletzker, W. N.....	189	Mesker, Frank	32
Kliefoth, W. A.....	99	Meyer, G. A.	637
Kline, O. P.....	647	Miller, A. J.	272
Knight, W. J.....	316	Miller, E. T.....	324
Kober, Samuel	281	Miller, F. B.	335
Koken, E. E.....	201	Miller, H. H.	650
Koken, W. F.....	201	Miller, J. J.	192
Korndoerfer, H. C.....	654	Miller, J. Z., III.....	689

Minor, W. E.....	96	Plant, Samuel	549
Mitchell, M. C.....	725	Pocock, Walter	587
Mix, G. E.....	513	Powe, T. E.....	687
Moberly, J. B.....	19	Prante, C. F.....	705
Mohrman, H. J.....	470	Pudlowski, F. A.....	613
Moloney, R. E.....	342		
Monti, E. J.....	600	Quellmalz, Henry	190
Moore, H. L.....	345		
Moore, J. C.....	373	Rathmann, C. G.....	291
Morris, C. C.....	80	Ravarino, John	550
Morse, E. L.....	159	Reader, H. L.....	275
Morton, I. W.....	179	Redheffer, F. N.....	247
Mudd, E. J.....	158	Reeds, J. E.....	653
Muehlbach, George	431	Renard, Wallace	94
Mueller, F. E.....	340	Reyburn, A. V.....	215
Murdock, Chas. A.....	319	Rhodes, H. B.....	471
Murphy, J. F.....	404	Rhodus, H. J.....	100
Murta, Samuel	559	Rice, N. M.....	143
		Richards, Gill	265
Nagel, Charles	348	Richter, G. P.....	788
Nall, W. W.....	206	Riddle, G. T.....	352
Nangle, J. J.....	377	Rogers, W. R.....	630
Naysmith, R. G.....	578	Romer, W. J.....	355
Neal, J. P.....	634	Rothwell, Fountain	254
Nekula, John	158	Rothwell, Hampton	164
Nelson, R. M.....	260	Rucker, J. F.....	20
Newcomb, Norton	154	Ruddell, G. W.....	504
Newman, F. L.....	70	Ruegger, G. X.....	503
Nichols, L. J.....	579	Rumsey, H. S.....	374
Nicolaus, L. J.....	493	Rush, Henri	121
Niekamp, W. L.....	16	Russell, E. J.....	134
Nietert, H. L.....	160	Ryan, T. L.....	725
Nolde, E. C.....	729		
Nourse, J. B.....	517	Salkey, J. S.....	237
Nugent, Byron	106	Sarli, Rocco	403
Nunnink, L. A.....	658	Schelp, W. F.....	670
		Schlueter, A. J.....	558
Obermeyer, F. H.....	560	Schlueter, C. A.....	523
O'Neil, Joseph	393	Schlueter, H. C.....	528
O'Reilly, Thomas	336	Schneider, Rudolph	726
Orff, F. N. K.....	69	Schopflin, J. F.....	607
Orthwein, F. C.....	758	Schureman, A. H.....	630
		Schwartz, W. C.....	38
Page, I. L.....	315	Schweitzer, A. L.....	684
Pape, F. W.....	77	Scott, H. C.....	118
Parker, J. H.....	475	Seddon, Scott	57
Parks, J. J.....	347	Seibert, D. B.....	264
Partridge, S. C.....	408	Shapleigh, A. F.....	42
Peretti, C. P., Jr.....	320	Shapleigh, A. L.....	47
Perry, Lewis	234	Shapleigh, Frank	45
Peterman, F. J.....	754	Shapleigh, R. W.....	46
Peterson, C. C.....	620	Sharp, F. C.....	305
Pfingsten, C. F.....	240	Sheffer, A. R.....	445
Phillips, F. D.....	37	Sheldon, W. L.....	420
Phillips, W. W.....	544	Shelton, Mrs. Theodore.....	266
Pillsbury, E. S.....	286	Shields, Walter	554

Shupp, W. C.....	212	Valette, C. A.....	577
Simmons, H. H.....	199	Valle, J. F.....	132
Simon, F. C.....	196	Van Raalte, Martin	729
Simon, F. M.....	356	Veazey, J. A.....	453
Simon, I. M.....	356	Versen, P. Y.....	490
Simpson, G. E.....	387	Vitkus, M. A.....	549
Simpson, Mastin	351		
Simrall, Denny	688	Wachenfeld, C. H.....	599
Skinner, M. G.....	409	Wallace, H. B.....	472
Smith, C. H.....	256	Wallace, W. G.....	399
Smith, F. M.....	365	Wanstrath, G. J.....	253
Smith, W. W.....	297	Watson, J. R.....	217
Sosey, F. H.....	301	Watson, T. W.....	649
Souvay, C. L.....	306	Watts, F. O.....	713
Sparks, G. C.....	447	Weber, C. G.....	714
Spelbrink, R. L.....	730	Weeks, T. J.....	659
Stanard, E. T.....	68	Weeks, W. H.....	195
Stanard, S. R.....	510	Wenzel, Martin	109
Stanowski, Urban	557	Wepfer, Lucille E.....	110
Stauber, R. O.....	483	Wepfer, Marion J.....	110
Stempf, V. H.....	713	Westaver, J. E.....	603
Stephens, R. T.....	248	Westbrook, G. W.....	499
Stephens, T. F.....	442	Whinnery, T. W.....	67
Stepka, Victor	564	White, J. L.....	750
Stevens, E. M.....	366	Whitelaw, R. T.....	780
Stevens, J. F.....	186	Widmer, A. J.....	660
Stevens, W. B.....	340	Wiedemann, H. E.....	84
Stix, H. S.....	603	Wiget, F. J.....	355
Stolte, B. S. A.....	239	Wigger, Peter	568
Stone, Edna M.....	61	Wiles, I. R. L.....	85
Strauss, M. B.....	461	Wilkinson, E. V.....	437
Strodtman, G. W.....	568	Willecken, A. D.....	416
Suckermann, Jacob	638	Williams, Clyde	227
Sweazea, T. J.....	102	Williams, C. E.....	211
Swenson, Godfrey	48	Williams, J. G.....	718
Swope, H. M.....	633	Wimmer, W. L.....	367
		Witte, F. A.....	157
Talbert, C. M.....	79	Woerner, W. F.....	122
Talbott, Hudson	698	Wood, B. A.....	58
Tapp, K. W.....	647	Woodruff, M. C.....	741
Taylor, E. L.....	70	Woodward, S. L.....	548
Tettemer, J. H.....	787	Wooley, P. V.....	664
Thias, A. W.....	529	Woolrych, F. H. W.....	115
Tillay, O. D.....	19	Wurdack, William	302
Titterington, M. B.....	717	Wurdeman, G. A.....	329
Tolkacz, E. N.....	523		
Tompkins, J. H.....	137	Yost, C. S.....	674
Topic, J. C.....	460	Young, Benjamin	264
Trice, H. S.....	767		
Trieseler, H. G.....	153	Zahorsky, John	400
Troll, William	73	Ziegler, C. C.....	290
Trueblood, W. T.....	285	Zeppenfeld, R. M.....	244

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